Souvenir Edition of Roosevelt's Second Inaugural

The Washington Post

District Crisis
Expert proposes 6-point program for city. Concluding article of series by Merlo J. Pusey. Page 9.

The Weather
Today—Rain, with temperature slightly above freezing.
Tomorrow—Rain and warmer.
Yesterday's high 52; low 39.
Details on Page 23.

NO. 22,133 Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1937 XX ★★★★
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THREE CENTS

Throngs of Cheering Spectators Honor Roosevelt At Inaugural Today, Heedless of Weather Threat

Labor Heads' Parley Here Fails to Solve G. M. Strike

9-Hour Conference With Miss Perkins Ends in Deadlock.

2,000 to Sit Down On Capitol Hill

Walkout in Auto Body Plant Settled; 1,800 Returning to Work.

By William V. Nessly.

Almost nine hours of steady conferences at the office of Secretary of Labor Perkins yesterday failed to break the apparent deadlock over resumption of negotiations to end the automobile strike in General Motors plants.

From 11:15 a. m. until 8 p. m., Secretary Perkins, Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and James F. Dewey, Labor Department conciliator, threshed over the issues in the widespread tie-up, and then announced no settlement had been reached. Soon after, the Associated Press reported, John Brophy, C. I. O. director, announced he and Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America would fly to Washington today to confer with John L. Lewis.

When the conference broke up, Lewis, grim and unsmiling; Gov. Murphy, serious-faced, and Dewey stood silent in the background while Secretary Perkins told reporters of the unsuccessful discussions.

More than 2,000 workers in Baltimore General Motors plants voted late yesterday to come to Washington today and sit down on Capitol Hill until the Government intervenes in the automobile strike, according to the Associated Press. The demonstration is aimed at the U. A. W. A. drive. Meanwhile, the United Press reported from Detroit that W. S. Knudsen, G. M. vice president, is en route to New York for a conference with A. P. Sloan, president of the firm.

No Date for Resumption.

No date has been set for resumption of the conferences here, if indeed there is a resumption. Miss Perkins said that through long-distance conversations through the day the conferees had started "other people trying to do certain things" which would require time. It is possible, she said, successful culmination of these efforts will make it unnecessary to reopen the talks here.

Gov. Murphy will return to Lansing this afternoon after the Inauguration ceremonies.

The goal of the conferees yesterday was an agreement by which the Detroit conference between General Motors and union officials, which "died aborning" on Monday, could be reopened. At that time General Motors officials said there could be no negotiations while "stay-in" strikers still occupied two Fisher body plants at Flint, Mich., in spite of an agreement reached last week that the plants would be evacuated.

Said G. M. Broke Faith.

Officials of the United Automobile Workers, in reply, insisted that General Motors had broken faith with the union by dealing with another labor group and the Flint Alliance, opposed to the strike, while one of the cardinal demands of the U. A. W. is sole recognition as the bargaining agent for the workers.

Some 115,000 automobile workers, meanwhile, remain idle.

The number of men out, however, was reduced by 1,800 with settlement of the strike in a Detroit plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., which makes bodies for the Ford Motor Co.

While yesterday's conferences were under way, the Building and Metal Trades Departments of the American Federation of Labor, which are opposing the Lewis-sponsored strike, issued another challenge to "any other organization" which tries to speak for the federation union members in the automobile industry. Lewis and the unions affiliated with his C. I. O., were suspended from the federation for "insurrection."

Secretary Perkins said that yesterday's conferences could "by no means be called a failure." She said some "extremely valuable explorations"

She said every avenue of approach and every phase of the situation

Continued on Page 6, Column 2.

Denhardt Indicted On Murder Charge In Fiancee's Death

New Castle, Ky., Jan. 19 (A.P.).—Brig. Gen. Henry H. Denhardt was indicted here today on a charge of the murder of Mrs. Verna Garr Taylor, his fiancee, who was found shot to death on a roadside after an automobile ride with him.

Inauguration Day Program Opens With Church Services

Following is the program for Inauguration Day:

9:45 a. m.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Vice President and Mrs. Garner, Cabinet members and their wives leave the White House to attend services at St. John's Episcopal Church.

10 a. m.—St. John's Church services begin, with the Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton, officiating.

11 a. m.—Supreme Court Justices assemble in the Capitol chamber they formerly occupied, don their robes and, headed by the marshal and clerk, are escorted to the President's platform.

11:26 a. m.—The President and the Vice President leave the White House for the Capitol, proceeding by automobile over the Pennsylvania Avenue parade route.

11:40 a. m.—House of Repesentatives convenes and the members, headed by the Speaker and the Clerk, proceed to seats on the right of the President's platform.

11:50 a. m.—Senate convenes, headed by the President pro tempore and the Secretary of the Senate, proceeds to seats on the left of the President's platform.

Simultaneously, members of the diplomatic corps will assemble in the Marble Room of the Capitol, whence they will be escorted to the platform. Cabinet members will assemble in the President's Room, whence they will proceed to the platform. State Governors will assemble in the lobby of the Senate chamber, military and naval heads in the Senate reception room.

When all distinguished visitors have been seated, the committee on arrangements, headed by the sergeants at arms of the Senate and the House, will escort the President and Vice President to the Inaugural platform.

12 noon—Prayer.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, as Senate majority leader, administers oath of office to Vice President Garner.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes administers oath of office to President Roosevelt.

Inaugural address by President Roosevelt.

Benediction.

The President and Vice President and their parties, accompanied by the committee on arrangements, proceed to the White House for luncheon.

1:45 p. m. (approximate).—Inaugural parade begins, starting at Capitol plaza, proceeding westward on Constitution avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, thence to Fifteenth street, north on Fifteenth to Pennsylvania and westward past the President's reviewing stand to Twentieth street, where it disbands.

Order of the parade:

PLATOON OF WASHINGTON POLICE.

Grand Marshal's Section.

Grand marshal—Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff, United States Army.

Chief of staff—Brig. Gen. C. D. Roberts, Washington Provisional Brigade, United States Army.

Staff—Capt. Carnes B. Lee, Infantry aide de camp; Lieut. Clark Lynn, jr., Field Artillery, aide de camp; Comdr. F. G. Reinecke, United States Navy; Capt. G. F. Goode, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Comdr. Merlin O'Neill, United States Coast Guard; Cadet Harold E. Marr, United States Military Academy; Midshipman, Charles A. Nash, jr., United States Naval Academy; and Cadet Robert J. Clark, United States Coast Guard Academy.

Flag—Sergeant carrying flag of the chief of staff, United States Army.

Bugler and orderlies.

FIRST DIVISION.

(Governors and Governors' Parties.)

Marshal's section—Marshal, James A. Farley. Chief of staff, Col. James A. Woolnough, United States Army. Staff, Lieut. Col. Raymond W. Hardenbergh, United States Army; Maj. Charles E. Rayens, United States Army; distinguished civilians.

First Section.

Army Band, Commissioners of District of Columbia and party and Governors of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Second Section.

Marine Band and Governors of Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota.

Third Section.

Band from Navy Yard, Washington, and Governors of Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah; Lieutenant Governor of Oklahoma; Governors of New Mexico and Arizona.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal's section—Marshal, Maj. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, United States Army; chief of staff, Col. J. A. Baer, United States Army. Staff—Col. L. A. Kunzig, United States Army; Col. C. L. Clark, United States Army; Capt. H. L. Boatner, United States Army, aide de camp. Major general's flag. Bugler and orderlies.

First Section.

Band, United States Military Academy; United States Corps of Cadets; band, United States Naval Academy; United States Regiment of Midshipmen; band, United States Coast Guard Cadets.

Second Section.

Civilian Conservation Corps—Contingents from Beltsville, Md.; Rosslyn, Va.; Benning and Camp NA-1, Washington.

National Youth Administration.

Third Section.

Band, 12th Infantry; 12th Infantry; band, 34th Infantry; 34th Infantry; band, 5th Engineers; 5th Engineers; band, 2d Coast Artillery; Rifle Battalion, 2d Coast Artillery; band, 3d Cavalry; 3d Cavalry and Machine Gun Troop; 16th Cavalry; 1st Battalion, 16th Field Artillery; Battery C, 2d Coast Artillery; Battery A, 2d Coast Artillery; band, 1st Medical Regiment; Detachment, 1st Medical Regiment; Post Band Marine Barracks, Quantico; two battalions U. S. Marine Corps; Navy Band; two battalions of Bluejackets, U. S. Navy; U. S. Coast Guard Landing Force and beach apparatus and platoon of Washington police.

5 p. m.—White House tea for Governors and their wives.

9 p. m.—Inaugural concert in Constitution Hall.

Money Rule Of President Is Extended

Stabilization Fund Also Is Continued to 1939 by Congress Vote.

Last Minute Revisions Are Blocked; Minority Asks Accounting.

By Robert C. Albright.

Extension of the President's emergency power to revalue the gold dollar, and of Treasury authority to wield the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund in the international currency poker game, yesterday were voted by House and Senate, without a record ballot.

The Administration's temporary monetary powers were continued for two years and five months, until June 30, 1939, following unsuccessful minority efforts to require a post accounting of the funds operations, and a House Republican attempt to abolish the gold power.

Both authorizations, which had only 11 days to run, have been used as weapons to combat foreign monetary disturbances.

Anxious to avoid a last-minute hitch, Administration leaders opposed all amendments, and cited the need expressed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, jr., for immediate passage.

The continued money powers, second major piece of legislation to pass both Houses in the Seventy-fifth Congress, will go to the White House later this week.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, led the Senate fight to require the Treasury Secretary to make an accounting of stabilization operations immediately following termination of the fund in 1939.

Although Vandenberg said Morgenthau had no objection to the amendment, it was defeated by a 42 to 32 vote, after Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, explained that any member of Congress could inspect the stabilization books, but general publicity was not desirable.

Vandenberg argued the fund will have been in operation five years and five months, if it terminates in 1939, and "during all of this time $2,000,000,000 of the people's money will have been in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is accountable to no one except the President."

Accounting Asked.

Vandenberg said the President himself, in his reorganization report, proposed a "post audit" of Federal expenditures.

"The least we can do is change the law so that we can become finally informed," he said. "The least we can do is to provide for an ultimate accounting."

Senator Glass said it was an "essential assumption" that an accounting will be given by the Treasury when the fund is terminated.

In the House, Minority Leader Bertrand H. Snell offered a similar amendment for a final Treasury accounting, but it was immediately opposed by Chairman Andrew L. Somers, of the House Coinage Committee, handling the bill. Somers insisted there be no delay in passing the Administration's own bill, un-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Farley Bids For Peace at Party Dinner

'Malice Held for None,' Electoral College Group Is Told.

Wanderers May Return to Fold, Chairman Declares.

Text of Mr. Farley's Address—Page 9

By Franklyn Waltman.

Hailing President Roosevelt as the "foremost champion of democracy in all the world," James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, last night declared that "we shall go ahead with charity for all and with malice toward none."

Speaking before a dinner in honor of the Presidential Electoral College, gathered here for the second Inauguration of President Roosevelt and Vice President Garner today, Farley struck a note of conciliation in his references to those who had opposed the Democratic standard bearers in the recent campaign.

He declared that the majority, by which the President won, was "too tremendous to justify any bitterness on our part toward those who sought to turn us back to black reaction." He added: "We have no hates to cherish; we have no enemies to punish; we have no grievances to redress."

None Need Hold Fears.

"And," he asserted, "no man or element of good will and honest intent need fear the next administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is room in the old homestead of Americanism for any of the wanderers of the night who wish to come back home."

This latter phrase was interpreted in some quarters as an invitation to those bolting Democrats of the last campaign, including two former Presidential nominees, to return to the home of their political fathers. Conciliatory though the Farley speech was, he was emphatic that critics of the New Deal must now realize an overwhelming mass of the American people had approved the record of the man to be inaugurated tomorrow.

Though his speech sparkled with Lincolnian phrases and though he frequently attributed to President Roosevelt the virtues of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, Farley's oration failed to arouse any marked enthusiasm in his audience of more than 1,000 fashionably dressed men and women. They applauded frequently, but it was polite applause, lacking the robust quality usually found when so many Democratic chieftains and lieutenants are found together.

Was Primarily Democratic.

Although the occasion was held under nonpartisan auspices, the dinner was primarily a Democratic meeting. The enthusiasm lacking during the Farley address was loudly in evidence a few minutes before he commenced speaking. In the spirit of the occasion, the roll call of States was read by Secretary of the Senate Edwin A. Halsey and

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Fit and Ready for Second Inaugural

Harris & Ewing.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
In a photograph made yesterday at the White House offices.

President Wrote Inscription On 'Hermitage' Review Stand

Plaque Bears Words Exactly as Written on Roosevelt's Scratch Pad; Tickets on Sale Until Parade.

President Roosevelt's enthusiasm over the reproduction of Andrew Jackson's famed Hermitage mansion which has been erected in front of the White House is no secret, but—

Not until yesterday did the information leak out that, so keen was the President on the Jacksonian Inaugural motif he even composed the identification label which has been nailed to the reviewing stand. It reads:

"This is a replica of the Hermitage near Nashville, Tenn., built by Andrew Jackson in 1819 and occupied by him until his death, June 8, 1845."

The lines of the legend are arranged exactly as they appeared on the President's scratch pad when he turned the memorandum over to Inaugural officials last week.

"Flying Dutchman" beware!

Also "The Goose," "Kansas City Baker" and "The Kid."

For Capt. Joseph "Camera Eye" Cassard will be one of the 61 out-of-town detectives circulating through the Inaugural parade crowds today. The New Orleans police veteran is anathema to pickpockets, of which the four characters with the picturesque monickers represent the cream of the crop.

Parade ticket headquarters in the Commercial National Bank building, Fourteenth and G streets northwest, will be open until the colorful march gets started. Tickets for the

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

Outdoor Oath Will Be Taken By President Despite Cold

50,000 to Watch While Chief Justice Inducts Country's Leader.

'Only Hurricane' Could Stop Plans

Hotels Entirely Filled as Multitudes Jam Into Washington.

A Capital City thronged with visitors, jovial in spirit and "game" about the weather outlook, today awaits the second Inauguration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States.

The Weather Bureau forecast last night was "rain and temperature slightly above freezing." However, there were many New Dealers who would not even believe the forecast. They recalled Roosevelt's "weather luck."

In any event, even though the weather be inclement, President Roosevelt and Vice President John Nance Garner will take the oath on the open platform fronting Capitol Plaza.

Col. Edwin A. Halsey, Secretary of the Senate, was among those concerned with arrangements for the noon Inaugural who said neither rain, snow nor cold would force the ceremony indoors.

Original Plans Stand.

Earlier Stephen Early, of the White House secretariat, had announced nothing short of "hurricane or blizzard" would cause the original plans to be changed. The forecast mentioned neither of these extremes, only rain with temperatures slightly above freezing.

Fifty thousand persons will witness the swearing in of President Roosevelt by Chief Justice Hughes and of Vice President Garner by Senator Robinson, according to estimates.

Parade Begins at 1:45 p. m.

The Inaugural parade, whose rigid military character will be leavened only by the procession of State Governors and two civilian marching units, will be viewed by upward of 200,000. It will begin at about 1:45 p. m., starting from the Capitol and proceeding westward along Constitution and Pennsylvania avenues to the disbanding point at Twentieth street.

Hotels packed to the point of super saturation, last-minute installation of wooden barricades to protect show windows against surging throngs, continued arrival of special trains from the four points of the compass—all pointed to what is expected to be the greatest Inaugural since George Washington was inducted in New York City on April 30, 1789.

Governors Arrive Hourly.

Excursion trains, special trains, airplanes, buses, motorcades and private autos streamed into a Capital swathed in flags and bunting, concerned with only one subject, hoping for a bright sun and cloudless skies on the morrow.

Govs. Fred P. Cone of Florida, Walter A. Huxman of Kansas and Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky were among the State chief executives who arrived in special trains, to be met at the station by cheering constituents and escored gayly to heir hotels.

The influx will continue today up

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

Hughes Smashes Own Record By 2 Hrs. in Dash From Coast

Movie Producer Flies From Los Angeles to Newark in 7 Hours 28 Minutes; Has Narrow Death Escape.

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 19.—Sucking oxygen through a rubber tube most of the way, Howard R. Hughes, millionaire sportsman pilot and movie producer, flashed across the continent at an average speed of nearly 5½ miles a minute today to set a new West-East air record.

The lanky, 34-year-old amateur flier drove his specially constructed, bullet-shaped monophone from Los Angeles to Newark in 7 hours 28 minutes 25 seconds by official clocking. The previous record, which he set January 14, 1936, was 9 hours 25 minutes 10 seconds.

Tired, oil-splattered and "a bit shaky" after rocketing nonstop across the country behind a thundering motor, Hughes climbed out of his cockpit at Newark Airport and smilingly told of escaping near disaster when his inhalator failed at an altitude of 20,000 feet.

It was near Winslow, Ariz., about an hour and a half after he had roared away from Los Angeles, he said, when "suddenly I found that my arms and legs were practically paralyzed."

"I was not getting enough oxygen . . . I could not even get my hand up to my face. I knew that in a few minutes I was going to sleep. It was a helpless, hopeless feeling.

"I nosed the ship slowly downward to an altitude of 15,000 feet and full consciousness came back to me. It was the closest I ever got to being in a real jam. . ."

Following the regular route of a commercial transport line over the 2,490-mile dash, the producer of "Hell's Angels" and other screen successes said he picked up a tail-wind at Kansas City which helped speed him on his way.

Newark airport officials checked him in over the field at 12:42:25 p. m. (Eastern standard time). Then he whipped about in a wide circle at terrific speed and came down to a fast landing at 1:11 p. m.

Later he explained he had been flying at high altitudes without oxygen since passing the Mississippi River. He said he took his time about landing to make sure he had recovered the full use of his faculties.

He established the International speed record of 352 miles an hour in six dashes over an official course at Santa Ana, Calif., on September 13, 1935, each dash beating the time of the French speedster, Raymond Delmotte.

Police Question Pair in 'Tails' In Knife Death

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 19.—In crisp and solemn black evening dress, two men with whom the authorities wanted to talk about the strangest Manhattan melodrama in many a day walked into a police station today and were charged with the opera house murder of Frank Cicero.

The old case thus proceeded faithful to the air of fictional unreality that characterized the killing itself—a stabbing Sunday night amid a gay banquet atmosphere before nearly 700 potential witnesses.

The appearance of the black-coated companions, listed by authorities as Gabriel Klahr and Joseph Berger, against the backdrop of a police station was followed almost instantly by their disclaimer, through counsel, of guilt in the stabbing of Cicero.

The police had little to say as to

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

Relief Forces In Middle West Gird for Flood

By the Associated Press.

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—The middle and lower Ohio River Valley organized rescue and relief forces tonight for a prolonged siege of flood waters that promised to reach heights comparable with the 1936 inundation.

Near the mouth of the river, from Evansville, Ind., to Cairo, Ill., even higher crests were predicted as the overburdened Mississippi held back waters from the Ohio.

Meteorologist W. C. Devereaux predicted the river would remain in flood below Louisville for three or four weeks and was "good for at least a week between Portsmouth, Ohio, and Louisville."

Red Cross, American Legion, city, State and Federal authorities combined in welding the rescue and relief organization that already had moved thousands of families from

Continued on Page 4, Column 3.

Germany Holds Key to Peace, Eden Asserts

Briton Minimizes Danger of Spain's War; Confirms Accord With Italy.

By the Associated Press.

London, Jan. 19.—Germany holds the key to the future of troubled Europe, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons tonight.

He gave some reassurance, professing to see lessening danger that the Spanish civil war might flare into widespread European conflict. He pronounced the story of Britain's tilt with Italy over sanctions during the Ethiopian campaign ended by the Italo-British Mediterranean agreement.

If Germany chooses the path of "full and equal co-operation with Europe," Eden said, she would have the wholehearted co-operation of the British nation.

Race, Nationalism "Creed."

"There's a great nation of 65,000,000 at the very center of our continent," he said of Germany, "which has exalted race and nationalism to a creed which is practiced with the same fervor it is preached."

Eden sounded the most optimistic official note of recent months when he declared the Spanish danger had lessened, though it had not been nullified.

"Intervention in Spain," he said, "is not only bad for humanity; it is bad politics."

Dominance of a single power in Spain is the most unlikely outcome of the civil conflict, he declared.

"Unless the whole history of Spain

Continued on Page 5, Column 2.

Japanese Diet Faces Fascist Question Today

Emperor Hirohito Ready to Open Momentous 70th Session.

Copyright, 1937, by the United Press.

Tokyo (Wednesday), Jan. 20.—Slight, bespectacled Emperor Hirohito, ruler of more than 90,000,000 Japanese and overlord of 30,000,000 Chinese in Manchukuo, opened the seventieth session of the Imperial Diet today in a momentous session which may decide whether Japan shall join Italy and Germany in the ranks of Fascist states.

As the Emperor was transported from Chiyoda Castle, parliamentarians openly charged that the military clique which has dominated empire policy since the Manchurian outbreak of September, 1931, were preparing to force through "reforms" which would make Nippon a Fascist nation.

The usually heavy guard along the route was doubled because of public discontent at the increased cost of living and the threat of still higher taxes.

Measures to be considered include a bill providing for a heavy general increase in taxes and the army-sponsored plan for general government reform. Parliamentarians repeatedly have charged that the reform plan is designed to introduce fascism and a virtual military dictatorship.

Overthrow of the super-party cabinet headed by stocky, square-faced Premier Koki Hiorta, former foreign minister and former Ambassador to Moscow, was considered certain by many parliamentarians.

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President Busy On His Speech, Shuns Visitors

Works Hard During Day, Holds Small Party and Retires Early.

By Sidney Olson.

The President worked hard yesterday—but not as hard as he worked on Inauguration Eve 4 years ago.

Yesterday he saw a few visitors and spent the rest of the time in putting the final polish on his second Inaugural address.

On March 3, 1933, he spent the day at the Mayflower Hotel in close consultation with his new Cabinet, leaving only for a brief 4 o'clock tea with the outgoing President, Herbert Hoover, in the Red room of the White House.

Last night no problem in the Nation—not even the dangerous automobile strike—was of a magnitude to keep the President from going to bed at his regular time—a little before midnight.

Four years ago, lights burned in his hotel suite far into the night, as the President continued conferences with his economic advisors. Lights also were burning in the gray old Treasury, where Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, the late William H. Woodin, conferred with Hoover's Treasury chief, Ogden L. Mills. The country's banks were in desperate shape.

Arrived Night Before.

The night before, on March 2, the President-to-be had arrived at Union Station an hour before a funeral train pulled in bearing the body of Thomas J. Walsh, his choice for Attorney General, stricken suddenly while on honeymoon with his Cuban bride, Senora de Truffin.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, had been named Speaker of the House of Representatives that day. Rainey is dead, and so is the floor leader chosen that day, Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, who succeeded him as Speaker.

Louis McHenry Howe, the gnome-like righthand man of the President in those days, is also dead. So are Secretary of War George H. Dern and Secretary Woodin, and a dozen lesser dignitaries whose counsel was heard that day.

Last night the President had a little party in the White House—a dinner for Democratic headquarters workers. Four years ago he ate quickly in his room and went on with the quick and vital conferences that shaped the New Deal.

Is in Fine Health.

Four years ago he weighed 185 pounds. Today, clear of eye and in perfect health, he weighs 183, and works on his waistline daily in the White House swimming pool. His digestion is perfect, he smokes two packs of a popular brand of cigarettes daily, and he still likes scrambled eggs as often as Mrs. Roosevelt will let him have them. He reads late at night, seldom books, usually newspapers and magazines; awakes about 8:30 or 9 a. m.; has a bedside conference with his secretaries about 9:30 a. m., when the day's arrangements are outlined and the newspapers (a half-dozen metropolitan dailies) are examined, and goes over to the executive offices by 10 a. m.

Engagements come at about 15-minute intervals until 2 or 3 p. m., with the longest one usually at the luncheon hour, 1 o'clock, when luncheon is brought in to the desk on a tray. The desk, incidentally, is even more cluttered these days with the scores of little donkeys, paper cutters, clocks and other gadgets that the President has accumulated. No amount of persuasion, no matter how subtly put, has prevailed on him to clear his desk of these mementoes.

Four years ago he waited, face set sternly, in an open car outside the White House for Mr. Hoover to ride to the Capitol with him. Today he won't have to wait.

In Congress

YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Met at noon and recessed at 12:50 p. m.

Adopted resolution extending President Roosevelt's monetary powers.

Naval Affairs Committee met to organize.

House.

Met at noon and adjourned at 3:55 p. m.

Adopted resolution extending President Roosevelt's monetary powers.

Appropriations sub-committee considered Justice bill.

Labor Committee considered Ellenbogen textile bill.

Interstate Commerce, Military Affairs and Judiciary committees met to organize.

TODAY.

Senate.

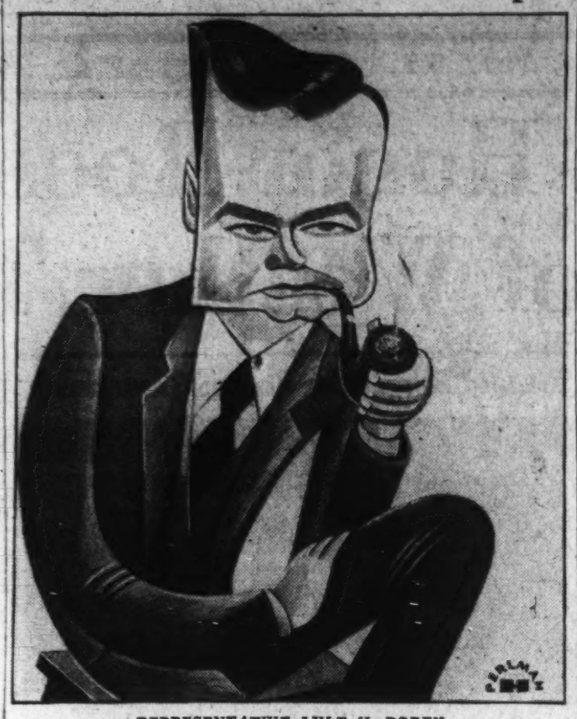
Meets at 11:35 a. m. to attend inauguration of President Roosevelt.

House.

Meets at 11:40 a. m. to attend inauguration.

New Faces in Congress

Rep. Boren, in His 28th Year, Is Former School Principal



REPRESENTATIVE LYLE H. BOREN.

Gassaway's Successor From the Fourth Oklahoma District Is Second Youngest Member of Congress; Bride Watches Him Take Oath.

By Gerald G. Gross.

Lyle H. Boren, next to youngest member of Congress, is a regular fellow notwithstanding such campaign literature slush as ". . . represents the highest type of manhood" and "it was a blessing to him, for it taught him life's experiences."

The successor to Percy Gassaway as Representative of the Fourth Oklahoma District is in his twenty-eighth year, the sixth of nine children, a former high school principal and a newlywed.

In the course of an informal chat last month this reporter asked Boren if he had any matrimonial plans.

"Can't say that I do," he replied.

But when he returned to Washington for the convening of Congress, after having gone home to receive the parental blessing before tackling affairs of state, he had a bride on his arm. She is the former Christine McKown, of Maud, Okla., and "the best cornbread baker in any town," to quote her husband.

By coincidence, the only House member younger than Boren also brought a bride to watch him take the oath. He is Jerry J. O'Connell, of Montana, born June 14, 1909. Boren's birth date is May 11, 1908. and the scene was a farmhouse near Waxahachie, Tex.

In contrast to the sartorial elegance of his predecessor, whose 5-gallon hat, boots and flowing tie were a conspicuous trade-mark for two years, Boren dresses like the average man of his years. He possesses medium height and an open face with eyes devoid of guile or cunning.

The son of a tenant farmer who migrated to Oklahoma almost two decades ago, Boren worked his way through high school and East Central Teachers College. When he reached the latter institution he had little more than $40 and an extra pair of pants. Later he did graduate work at Oklahoma A. and M., where he met his future wife.

In 1934 he had Congressional aspirations, but he failed to get past the first primary, Mr. Gassaway winning the job. Two years later, however, he fairly coasted in, defeating nine candidates and leading the Democratic ticket in the Oklahoma Fourth.

Already Boren has been appointed to membership on the important Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, an assignment drawn by few freshmen. Too, he has introduced an old-age pension bill. This was one of the planks in his platform. He is not a Townsendite.

The social security act, he thinks, is far from perfect.

He is strong on soil conservation, permanency of the CCC, Federal aid to education and protection of domestic pecans (the Oklahoma Fourth produces more pecans than any other area its size in the world).

Rule of President On Gold Extended

Continued from Page 1.

amended, intimating that the reason for haste may later be explained.

Snell's amendment was defeated, 93 to 59, on a division count.

It was Representative Hamilton Fish, jr. (Republican), New York, who led the minority effort to terminate June 30, 1938, the President's power to change the gold content of the dollar. The Fish amendment was defeated, 107 to 52.

Later the House crushed, 307 to 75, a motion by Mr. Fish to send the bill back to committee with instructions to eliminate the gold section.

Under his authority, the President already has revalued the dollar to 59.06 cents. The extension voted yesterday would permit him to revalue it no lower than 50 cents, or upward to 60 cents.

Only $200,000,000 of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund has been used by the Treasury in the international currency operations. Morgenthau recently told the Senate Banking Committee the funds shows a $6,000,000 profit.

Farley Makes Bid for Peace At Party Rally

'Malice for None,' He Says; Declares 'Wanderers' May Return.

Continued from Page 1.

the result of their electoral vote was announced in a booming voice by Elmer Frazier, Senate legislative clerk.

The diners cheered loudly as vote after vote was announced for "Roosevelt and Garner." Finally Maine was reached. Loud boos and groans and then hearty laughter echoed throughout the Mayflower Hotel ballroom. The loudest cheer came on announcement of Pennsylvania's vote for "Roosevelt and Garner." Gov. George H. Earle, of that State, and its Democratic leader, Senator Joseph F. Guffey, led the cheering which brought half the diners to their feet. Later the Vermont announcement was booed.

Present were six members of the Cabinet, a number of Senators and Representatives, former Mayor of New York, James J. Walker, and his beautiful wife; Jack Dempsey, former world heavyweight champion; a number of Governors, with their aides in full dress uniform, and a large number of New Deal chieftains, in addition to several hundred Democratic electors. As far as could be learned, no electors from Maine or Vermont—which went Republican—were present. But Maryland's Republican Governor, Harry Whinna Nice, with Mrs. Nice, was there.

President Roosevelt greeted the gathering through a letter, read by Joseph F. Moore, executive chairman of the committee which arranged the dinner.

President Sends Greetings.

"It gives me great pleasure," the President wrote, "to send hearty gelicitation and warmest personal greetings to the Presidential electors of the United States, who are dining at the Mayflower Hotel on the eve of the Inauguration. Yours was a special participation and the overwhelming victory which your vote registered is a measure of the responsibility which goes with so overwhelming a popular mandate.

"We shall assume the responsibility cheerfully and in full faith that democracy can be made to function in the world of today as effectively as it did in the simpler world into which our Nation was born a century and a half ago. I trust that the dinner will be the rousing success which fidelity and loyalty to principle merit."

The highlight of the dinner was the Farley address. The Postmaster General did not arrive at the dinner until 10 p. m., since he first dined at the White House in company with the Democratic headquarters workers, who were the Inaugural Eve guests of the President.

Attributing to Mr. Roosevelt the salvation of American democracy and the performance of miracles in steering the Nation through the economic depression, the Postmaster General warned that democracy and plutocracy cannot dwell in the same house." He added that "we have a right to assume that petty obstructive opposition will cease and that all real Americans, in a spirit of reasonable patriotic co-operation, will give intelligent support to the new Administration."

The Democratic chieftain added, too, a warning to his own party henchmen, pointing out they should not forget that "there have been times in our history when a political party has won a sweeping victory only to be overwhelmingly swept from power in the next election."

Foes of the Democratic Administration, he said, "now look forward to such a development again, counting on the enormity of our majority to sow the seed of dissensions within our ranks." He implied that this result could be avoided only if all Democrats continued "to follow the enlightened leadership of vision that is Roosevelt's."

"Wherever he goes we follow," the national chairman asserted; "we know the voice of but one commander."

The Farley speech, as will that of the President at noon today, was carefully scrutinized and studied for clews as to the course of the second Roosevelt term. He spoke, however, only in generalities, except that his emphasis on the conciliatory attitude of the Administration was regarded as significant.

Farley contended that the President would "go forward with the task of making America safe for humanity, by economic, social and political reforms that will make for a greater, sounder and more equitably distributed prosperity than we have ever known before."

Farley briefly referred to world affairs when he asserted that "the world is passing through a crisis, the like of which it has not known in centuries."

Bishop James E. Freeman, of Washington, pronounced the invocation and Bishop David T. O'Dwyer, of Catholic University, the benediction. Michael Francis Doyle acted as toastmaster and House Democratic Floor Leader Sam Rayburn brought a brief greeting from Congress.

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TOWN TAVERN

Rain or Snow Not to Hinder Outdoor Oath

Induction of President to Begin at High Noon in Front of Capitol.

Continued from Page 1.

to the moment the parade gets under way. The largest mass arrivals this morning will be the entire cadet and midshipman corps of West Point and Annapolis and 15 carloads of Marines from Quantico barracks. The West Pointers and midshipmen will be in the inaugural parade, while the Marines will be deployed along the parade route as gaurds.

Events Start at 9:45.

Opening events of the inauguration program will come at 9:45 a. m., when the President and Vice President, with their parties, leave the White House to attend services in St. John's Episcopal Church directly across Lafayette Park.

Following these rites of worship, which maintain tradition established by the President on the occasion of his first inauguration, the party will return to the Executive Mansion. At 11:30 o'clock the President and Vice President Garner will step into an open car and, escorted by the joint Congressional committee on arrangements, make the trip to the Capitol.

Convoying the Presidential car to and from the Capitol will be a motorcycle detail and four Army scout cars, with machine guns mounted, as well as a large number of Secret Service agents and plain-clothesmen. Both going and coming, the party will follow the parade route: Pennsylvania avenue, Fifteenth street, Constitution avenue and Delaware avenue.

Guests to Be Seated.

Members of the Senate, House, Supreme Court, Diplomatic Corps and Cabinet, State governors and other distinguished guests seated on or adjacent to the President's platform will be in their designated places when the committee on arrangements escorts the President and Vice President to their chairs.

Beginning with a prayer, scheduled for 12 o'clock, and concluding with the benediction, the Inaugural rites are exepected to consume no more than 45 minutes. First the Vice President will be sworn in, then the President. Mr. Roosevelt's Inaugural address, which follows, will last about 20 minutes, it is believed.

The reinstalled President and Vice President then will return to their car, to be whisked to the White House, where the former and Mrs. Roosevelt will be host to 600 to 700 dignitaries at a buffet luncheon.

It will be about 2 o'clock when President Roosevelt and his party enter the Court of Honor in front of the White House to review the parade, a kaleidoscopic processional of military and naval bands, West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen marching with their world famous precision, State governors and their satellites, crack units representing the various Army, Navy and Marine branches, Civilian Conservation Corps recruits and a unit representing the National Youth Administration.

Huge Radio Audience.

The quarter of a million spectators in grandstand and bleacher seats, on streets and sidewalks, at windows, on roofs, mounted on ladders and draped from trees will constitute but a small fraction of the vast audience that will hear the ceremonies from beginning to end.

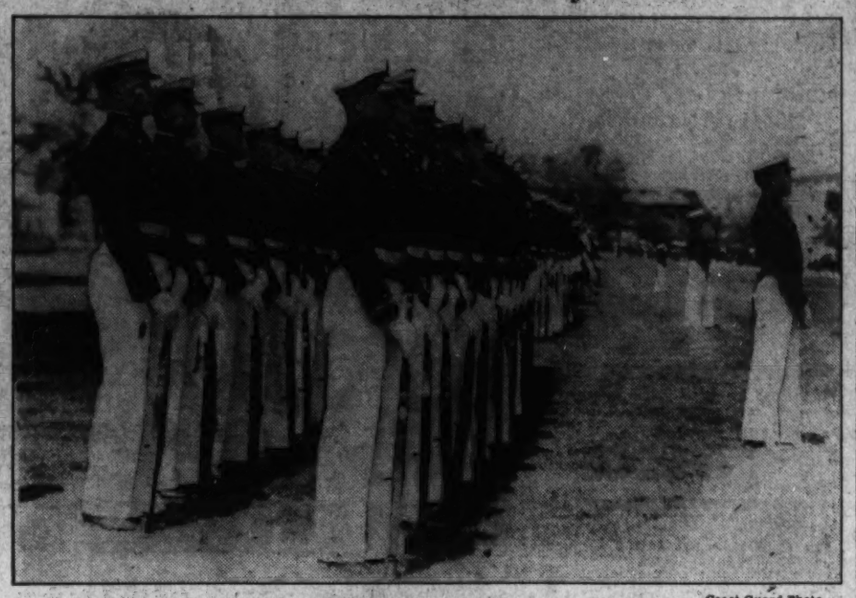
Broadcasting companies have marshalled their best announcers to describe the epochal event. Stanley High, Graham McNamee, Edwin C. Hill, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the author, and John B. Kennedy are but a few of the top-salaried word-picture artists who will be on the job.

Broadcasting corporations of Great Britain and Germany will have their own commentators on the scene.

Correspondingly elaborate preparations have been made by the press, newsreel companies and photographic services to record America's foremost regular event.

Second inaugurations of Presidents are notoriously more restrained than the first ones, though there have been exceptions. Today's ceremonies, however, are expected to eclipse all others, from the time President Rosevelt leaves the White House for te Capitol until the concert in Constitution Hall at 9 p. m. officially brings to a close the Nation's first January 20 Presidential Inauguration.

Crack Coast Guard Cadets Ready for Parade



Coast Guard Photo.

Cadets of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., who will participate in the Inaugural Parade today. They will follow immediately behind midshipmen from the Naval Academy.

PlainLuncheon To Be Served At White House

Cold Cuts, Sandwiches Are on Simple Menu for 700 Notables.

The White House buffet luncheon today, sandwiched between the Capitol ceremonies and the beginning of the parade, will be largely attended but simple of menu.

Tables groaning under sliced cold cuts, salad, sandwiches, coffee, ice cream and cake for 700 dignitaries will be placed in the East room and the state dining room.

Mrs. Roosevelt will receive the guests in the state corridor, whence they will be directed to one room or the other. The President will not receive. He will lunch in the Red room, in all probability.

Following the parade, about 4 p. m., the First Lady will change to a red silk afternoon dress and station herself in the Blue room to receive the 3,000 guests invited for tea. Pouring will take place in the dining room and East room. Although the President is expected to receive the Governors and their wives, he probably will not remain long at the function.

Motoring from the White House to the Capitol this morning, Mrs. Roosevelt will ride with her eldest son James. She will be in the President's car on the return trip.

Other members of the family, including the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt and the grandchildren will drive to the Capitol in advance of the President and Vice President, being in their places well before the swearing-in ceremonies begin.

Kissing Causes Colds, Monday Sneezes 'Prove'

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 19 (AP).—A date. . .a coy kiss. . .kerchoo!

A University bacteriologist cited today the consistent outbreak of Monday colds as proof of collegiate disdain for the warning that kissing spreads colds.

Attributing it to week-end osculatory activity, Dr. Adolph J. Roth, of Washington State College, observed: "Almost always there is an increase of colds and influenza cases on Monday mornings."

Citrus Growers Warned.

Los Angeles, Jan. 19 (AP).—Southern California citrus growers were warned today to prepare for a second general freeze similar to one 10 days ago that did damage of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000

Louisiana Colonels Outshine Field in Matter of Gold Braid

Resplendent were the uniforms of countless aides to Governors who thronged hotel lobbies yesterday, but of all the fancy costumes, those of the colonels from Louisiana were probably the fanciest, with the most sky-blue cloth and gold braid.

Many of the "colonels," "generals," and "captains" were just breaking in their new soldier suits, following gubernatorial inaugurations earlier this month. The gentlemen, one and all, seemed to enjoy their costumes, and left nary an epaulet, star, medal nor gold cord upstairs in the bureau.

Col. William H. Graham, of New Haven, Miami Beach, Cape Cod, and other points, was frankest about the meaning of his honors.

"This nice blue uniform cost me a lot of money," he grinned, "but it doesn't mean a thing except it will be a fine suit to be buried in. That's what I want it for."

Colonelcy in Doubt.

Col. Graham was just appointed to the staff of Gov. Richard W. Leche, of Louisiana. He had previously been a colonel in Kentucky, but is not clear on his status today as a Kentucky colonel since the attorney general of the State, B. M. Vincent, declared Kentucky's 3,000-odd colonels all null and void, only to have them all reinstated by Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson, who became acting Governor for a few hours during the absence of Gov. Chandler. The colonel situation in Kentucky is still pretty much up in the air.

Col. Graham told how he got his Kentucky colonelship. "I was on a lot of parties with Gov. Laffoon," he said, "and then one day in Miami I received a letter from him certifying I was a colonel."

His colonelcy in Louisiana was also something of a surprise, he explained, as Col. Henry A. Rougon, of Baton Rouge, pinned gold braid onto him with safety pins. (It takes two men to get into the outfit.)

"I had been in New Orleans several times, and had sat on floats in Mardi Gras parades, and so forth, and knew the Governor's official group very well. So they made me a colonel. I went to New Orleans especially to receive the honor, and came back here to Washington with a whole trainload of 100 people from Louisiana. I have no idea how many colonels there are in Louisiana." Col. Rougon could not estimate the number of colonels there either, although he is the oldest colonel in point of service and also is with the State police department.

Gen. J. P. Hill Resplendent.

Gen. John Philip Hill had a very fine uniform with numerous ribbons and decorations. He is newly appointed to the staff of Gov. Nice of Maryland.

"It's a newly created job," Gen. Hill said. "There are ten officers on the Governor's staff. By the way, we're giving a little reception for the Governor at the Army and Navy Club this afternoon, where there will be some of Maryland's finest produce on tap."

Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts did not let the Southern Governors outdo him in creating officers. Four aides with brand new titles and uniform were in Washington out of his new staff of 15, led by Capt. William H. Harrison, jr., of Boston. He just became a captain January 1, and likes the work very much.

Mississippi had an interesting delegation of colonels because they have the only lady colonel. She is Col. (Miss) Mai Whitehead, of the staff of Gov. Hugh White. She is always addressed as "Colonel," not "Miss." Col. Whitehead had a fancy uniform with gold-lined cape. "I get no salary, it's just an honor," she said. "I worked very hard for Gov. White's election and, besides, we've been great friends for many years." There is one brigadier general from Mississippi—Brig. Gen. O'Keefe, who used to be merely mayor of Biloxi before he became a general.

Missouri had present two generals and 25 honorary colonels of the staff of Gov. Lloyd C. Stark. Gen. Lewis A. Means, who has been a general one week, and Gen. Claude C. Earp led a delegation of 151 from Missouri.

While many other Governors boast of squads of officer courtiers, some have foresworn them. These latter were surrounded by regular United States Army officers, Navy officers, and Marine officers, detailed to their personal service for the two days they will be in Washington.

Review Stand Plaque Written By President

Lines on Hermitage Replica Composed by Roosevelt on Scratch Pad.

Continued from Page 1.

official Inaugural concert to be given tonight in Constitution Hall will be on sale at the hall al day.

Speaking of policing arrangements, Superintendent Ernest W. Brown of the Metropolitan department has issuel a baby encyclopedia which instructs his men on practically everything from pacifying citizens who have lost their grandstand tickets to helping newsreel photographers park their trucks.

The 18-page, single spaced manual states, among myriad other things, that the general public may cross the parade route whenever feasible, no one will be permitted to enter the Court of Honor in front of the White House except ticket holders and newspapermen and autos of governors' aides will be permitted to park on H street between Jackson and Madison places and on Connecticut avenue between H and I streets and Sixteenth street.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is the eleventh President to attain a second Inauguration. The others were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland McKinley and Wilson.

Although officials stated last night that nothing short of a hurricane or deluge can prevent an outdoors ceremony at the Capitol today, the National Broadcasting Co. has built a completely equipped radio booth in a corner of the Senate chamber "just in case."

Those Washington taxicab drivers who have announced they will operate today only on a hourly basis will be violating the law if they represent themselves as cab drivers, Richmond Keech, vice chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, warned yesterday.

If they cruise the streets or occupy stands at hotels and elsewhere, they are taxicabs and must charge zone rates, according to Keech. But if they hold themselves subject to telephone calls, the hackers may charge by the hour.

And if you're wondering wherefore the word "inauguration," its etymological history goes back to the College of Augurs of ancient Rome. Augurs were gentlemen whose duty it was to divine the future and communicate their findings to the government.

Washington's small but doughty park police force will be on duty today in full strength—all leave has been canceled—to assist in the handling of throngs in the vicinity of the White House and protect Grant Memorial and the various small parks and triangles along the parade route from crowd damage.

The President's honor guard today will include four Eagle Scouts, two from Washington and one each from Baltimore and Richmond. President Roosevelt, as were each of his predecessors since Theodore Roosevelt, is honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America.

Between noon and 2:30 p. m. today no aircraft will be permitted to fly at any altitude between 2,500 and 4,500 feet over the general area bounded by the Potomac River on the west and south, Chesapeake Bay on the east and Chain Bridge on the north. Between 11:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. flying will be prohibited at any altitude within 2 miles of the Capitol.

The special Inaugural regulations were made public yesterday by the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Maine and Vermont, which stood out in bold relief the fore part of last November, will celebrate today's exercises same as everyone else. Their State societies here will hold receptions today in honor of Republican Govs. George D. Aiken of Vermont, and Louis O. Barrows of Maine.

Heading the second section of the second division in today's parade, 400 CCC boys will present a conspicuous contrast to the soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen, cadets and midshipmen comprising the remainder of the procession.

The four companies, all stationed in Washington and vicinity, will be led by Capt. James F. Smith, Infantry Reserve, U. S. A. The Rosslyn, Va., company is made up of Virginia boys exclusively. All members of the Benning, D. C., unit are Pennsylvanians. In the Beltsville, Md., group will be recruits from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina. The colored company will be composed of Washington youths.

Sen. Glass Assails $600,000 Expense Of Gold Transfer

Senator Glass (Democrat), Virginia, characterized yesterday movement of the Government's gold to newly constructed vaults at Fort Knox, Ky., as "an idiotic transaction."

"We have the greatest vaults in the world in New York," Glass told reporters. "I suppose they expect Switzerland or Costa Rica to come up here and take it away from them.

"It's asinine, $600,000 of the taxpayers money just thrown away."

New York, Jan. 19 (AP).—Loaded in a special train under the watchful eyes of a small army of guards, a shipment of $120,000,000 in United States Treasury gold was en route today to the new Government vaults at Fort Knox, Ky.

The Government took no chances last night as 40 truckloads of the precious metal moved from the financial district to Pennsylvania Station.

Savings for Men and Women

TODAY . . . Inauguration Day

4-HOUR SALE

OPEN 8 A. M. to 12 NOON ONLY

WE have marked many groups of Fall and Winter merchandise at special prices for today (Inauguration Day) simply because they have sold down to such small quantities. Sizes and colors are broken . . . but there are many extraordinary values to be had. Be early . . . since we close today at 12 noon.

A Few of the Extraordinary Values

28 PAIRS WOMEN'S WOOL-LINED BUNNY SLIPPERS; fine leather, well-made; soft and cozy; with or without heels; blue, red, green, brown; sizes 3 to 8. Were $3, now 79c

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MEN'S GOODYEAR AND U. S. RUBBERS.....$1.50
MEN'S 4-BUCKLE GALOSHES.....$3.50
MEN'S ALLIGATOR RAINCOATS.....$5.50 to $13.75
MEN'S GABARDINE TRENCH COATS.....$12.50
MEN'S UMBRELLAS.....$1.15, $1.65, $2, $3.50

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Washington's Finest Men's Wear Store 1310 F STREET

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Exquisite ORCHIDS.....$2.50 Each

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Full-Dress Burglar Is Held for Jury

George Garcia, 25, Cuban, who operated here for several months as "the full-dress burglar," was held for the grand jury yesterday under $25,000 on a housebreaking charge.

The statement presented to Judge Isaac R. Hitt contained four charges of housebreakings, but only one case was presented to establish a prima facie case on which to hold Garcia.

Alfred Lindstrom, 1809 Belmont street northwest, was the complainant against Garcia in the case presented. Lindstrom's house was ransacked and $123 worth of jewelry stolen.

Garcia appeared in court without counsel. Judge Hitt appointed Attorney Robert I. Miller to advise him, and a plea of not guilty was entered. They waived preliminary hearing.

Latest EQUIPMENT

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Glasses Prescribed Only When Necessary

Dr. Geo. E. Dodson
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17 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN WASHINGTON

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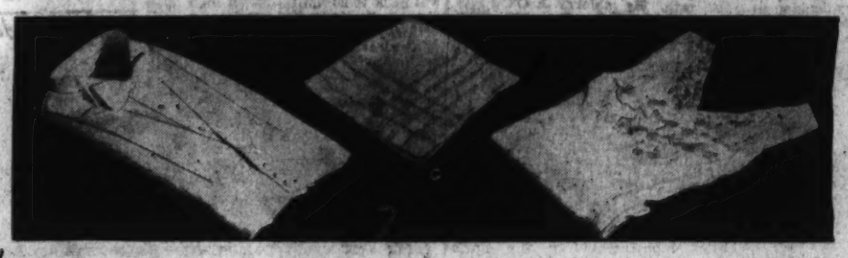

WHETHER YOU CONSIDER LAUNDERING as an intimately important personal service, with cost secondary—or whether the family services, priced by the pound, appeal to you—TOLMAN has what you want. Choose from Tolman's All Handwork "Custom Service"—"De Luxe Finished"—"Modern Finished"—"Domestic Finished"—Tolman's "Week-End Special"—and Tolman's "Thrifty." Just 'phone Cleveland 7800 for information about any or all of these services.

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CUSTOM DIVISION

SINCE the day in 1879 when Tolman started serving Washington, it has recognized the requirements of a discriminating and exacting public in its "Custom" or "Hand Work" Division. When drycleaning came into vogue, a similar distinctive division for Custom service was at once instituted.

Here the custom tailored garment and the filmy style creation, as well as the costly drapes and other home furnishings, are processed with absolute safety and assurance of satisfaction. Skilled craftsmen, with a background of years of experience, are employed on each of the numerous operations required to produce the quality workmanship which high-grade wearing apparel and furnishings deserve.

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Dry cleaning those finer personal belongings and home furnishings is a scientific art in which we specialize, yet our charges are standard. You'll never change once you've tried this modern, better service.

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MEN'S SUITS—75c
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Men's formal dress shirts, waistcoats, collars and ties done by our Custom Division, have the same matched whiteness and finish; collars set comfortably correct; shirts do not bulge. Request our "Custom Service" on these articles next time.

TOLMAN Laundry

"FOR HEALTH'S SAKE, SEND IT ALL TO TOLMAN"

5248 Wisconsin Ave. Cleveland 7800

Max Fischer, D. C. Merchant, Is Dead at 72

Woodward & Lothrop Aide Ill Long Time; Rites to Be Tomorrow.

Max Fischer, 72, treasurer of the firm of Woodward and Lothrop, and lifelong resident of the District, died early yesterday after a long illness at his home, 3308 Woodley road northwest.

Educated here in the public schools, Mr. Fischer began work for the store, first known as the Boston House, as a bundle wrapper in 1880. He then was promoted to errand boy in the office and next worked in the bookkeeping department. He was subsequently made head of the bookkeeping and credit departments.

In 1906, when the store was incorporated, Mr. Fischer was made treasurer and a member of the firm.

Mr. Fischer was also a director of the National Bank of Washington. He was a member of the Lafayette Lodge of Masons, Almas Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, the Kiwanis Club and the Woodmont Country Club.

He is survived by four sons, Stanley H. Fischer and Norman Fischer, attorneys; Dr. Melville B. Fischer and Dr. Aubrey D. Fischer, practicing physicians here; a daughter, Mrs. Samuel Silverstein, Charleston, W. Va.; a brother, Samuel Fischer, of this city, and a sister, Mrs. Benjamin Boland, Chicago, Ill. He also leaves nine grandchildren. His wife, Mrs. Rosa Bendheim Fischer, died in 1928.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow in Gawler's funeral chapel at 10:30 a. m. Burial will be in Washington Hebrew Congregation Cemetery.

Dr. Abram Simon, rabbi of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, will officiate, assisted by Dr. Norman Gerstenfeld, assistant rabbi of the congregation.

17-Pound 4-Ounce Baby 'Doing Well'

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 19 (AP).—A boy weighing 17 pounds 4 ounces was born today to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Fleck, of Ari, northeast of here.

Dr. Jesse Priggs, of Cherubusco, who delivered the infant without the aid of instruments, said it was the largest baby he had ever assisted into the world. He reported the mother and baby "doing nicely."

Runs Out of Customers Minnesota Poorhouse

Fairmont, Minn., Jan. 18 (AP).—The Martin County board closed the poorhouse for keeps today. What with all needy persons over 65 getting pensions, the board concluded it didn't pay to operate the 116-acre farm and large brick home. The supervisors decided to place persons under 65 on relief and rent the land.

Miss Margaret Burke Rites Will Be Saturday

Funeral services for Miss Margaret R. Burke, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Burke, will be held in Arlington National Cemetery at 10 a. m. tomorrow, the War Department announced yesterday. Chaplain Walter H. Paschal will officiate.

Miss Burke died at her home in Johnstown, Pa., last Sunday.

Chain Store Challenges Louisiana Tax Legality

By the Associated Press.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. challenged yesterday in the Supreme Court constitutionality of the Louisiana chain store tax.

The statute, enacted in 1934, levies a licensing tax on all chain stores in Louisiana. The tax is computed on the basis of the number of stores operated by any one company.

Validity of the law was upheld last summer by the Federal District Court at New Orleans.

Kills Husband, Kisses Baby

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

Mrs. Joseph Hartman, Cleveland matron, accused by police of shooting her husband five times, killing him, while he was holding their baby son. A witness said, "I don't see how she missed the baby." Mrs. Hartman is shown here kissing the baby her bullets missed.

Police Question Pair in 'Tails' In Knife Death

Continued from Page 1.

why they wanted to question Klahr and Berger.

They had been sought, however, along with Klahr's brother, Harry, since the quick, vicious ballroom brawl that left Cicero dead before the startled dinners knew what had happened. Why they still were in evening dress was just another of the many coincidental mysteries about the crime.

Their attorney, Jerome Rosenhaus, asked why neither had appeared at his place of business since Sunday, replied:

"They had their own good reasons."

"Klahr and Berger were at the banquet, all right," he added, "but they deny participating in any way in the stabbing."

Both, he explained, were investigators for the board of a Cloakmakers and Dressmakers Union.

The killing occurred at a banquet held by the Affiliated Ladies Apparel Carriers Association and the Garment Truckmen's Benevolent Association. Cicero, of Stamford, Conn., was a trucking executive.

There was a flash of a knife just as Grover Whalen, a former New York police commissioner, got under way with a pleasant speech to the wine-plied celebrants.

The most commonly accepted reconstruction is that some man or men among the diners, intent on keeping etiquette among the listeners, fell upon Cicero with fatal vehemence because he insisted upon shouting during the speech.

The old crystal ballroom in the Manhattan Opera House never saw such a scene as followed. There were chairs swung, bottles thrown and the shouting and curses in the brief moment before the knife struck twice to Cicero's heart.

Relief Forces In Middle West Gird for Flood

Continued from Page 1.

lowland homes in the middle and lower valley.

Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins issued emergency service orders from Washington to WPA administrators in Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

With 300 families moved from their homes and several hundred others preparing to evacuate, Newport, Ky., across the river from here, established refugee lodging and eating places.

Although passenger traffic was not affected, high water forced changes in Cincinnati railroad freight operations.

Ripley closed its schools, stopped its important tobacco auction, moved 25 families from their homes, and waded in flood waters along four streets.

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Clean Out Poisonous Acids

Your Kidneys contain 9 million tiny tubes or filters which may be endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Be careful. If functional Kidney or Bladder disorders make you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Loss of Pep, Leg Pains, Rheumatic Pains, Dizziness, Circles Under Eyes, Neuralgia, Acidity, Burning, Smarting or Itching, don't take chances. Get the doctor's guaranteed prescription Cystex, the most modern advanced treatment for these troubles. $10,000.00 deposited with Bank of America, Los Angeles, California, guarantees that Cystex must bring new vitality in 48 hours and make you feel years younger in one week or money back on return of empty package. Telephone your druggist for guaranteed Cystex (Siss-Tex) today. (Adv't)

Egleston Rites Will Be Held This Afternoon

Railway Express Official Will Be Buried Today in Norfolk.

Funeral services will be held today at Norfolk, Va., for William Egleston, 61, general manager of the South Atlantic department of the Railway Express Agency, who died Monday at his home in the Broadmoor apartments.

Born in Shasta County, Calif., Mr. Egleston entered the express service in December, 1892. He served in many capacities until September 1, 1929, when he was made general manager of the Gulf Department, with headquarters in Atlanta. On September 1, 1931, he was appointed to the position he held at the time of his death.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Egleston had been superintendent of the Pamlico division, with headquarters in Norfolk. He was senior warden of Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church at the time he left Norfolk. He was a member of the Hugenot Society of South Carolina and of the General Society in Cincinnati.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Mary K. Egleston; two daughters, Mrs. Fred P. Bonney and Mrs. Samuel W. Pennill, jr., both of Norfolk; his mother, Mrs. R. B. Lees, Nashville, Tenn.; a brother, George P. Egleston, San Francisco, and two grandchildren.

Burial will be in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Norfolk, at 2 p. m.

Capt John Bailey, 77, Dies in Alexandria

Capt. John Bailey, 77, for 37 years captain of the old river steamer, the Charles McCallester, and who recently made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Cornnell, in Alexandria, Va., died Monday night in the Alexandria Hospital.

He is survived by the following children: Mrs. Robert Powell, Mrs. Hugh Rollins, Mrs. William H. Wood, Mrs. Charles Cornnell and Clarence Bailey. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Alexandria.

Still Coughing?

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

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GROTTO OF BETHLEHEM

THE Franciscan Monastery, situated in picturesque Brookland, offers to the visitor a unique collection of reproduced Shrines famous to Christendom. Chief among which are the Grotto of Bethlehem, pictured above; a copy of the Holy Sepulchre of Christ, the Roman Catacombs, the several martyrs' Crypts and the large, panelled altar of the Crucifixion. The out-door gardens and shrines are unusually attractive and feature the Grotto of Lourdes, the Place of the Agony of Jesus and the Tomb of the Blessed Virgin.

Visitors are welcome every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and will find competent guides at their service.

The Grotto of Bethlehem faithfully represents the original as it may be seen today in the Holy Land. Three altars are found in this place, dedicated to the Nativity of Christ, the Place of the Manger and to the Magi.

The Lourdes Grotto presents the world known shrine in southern France where 75 years ago the Virgin Mary appeared to a poor shepherdess.

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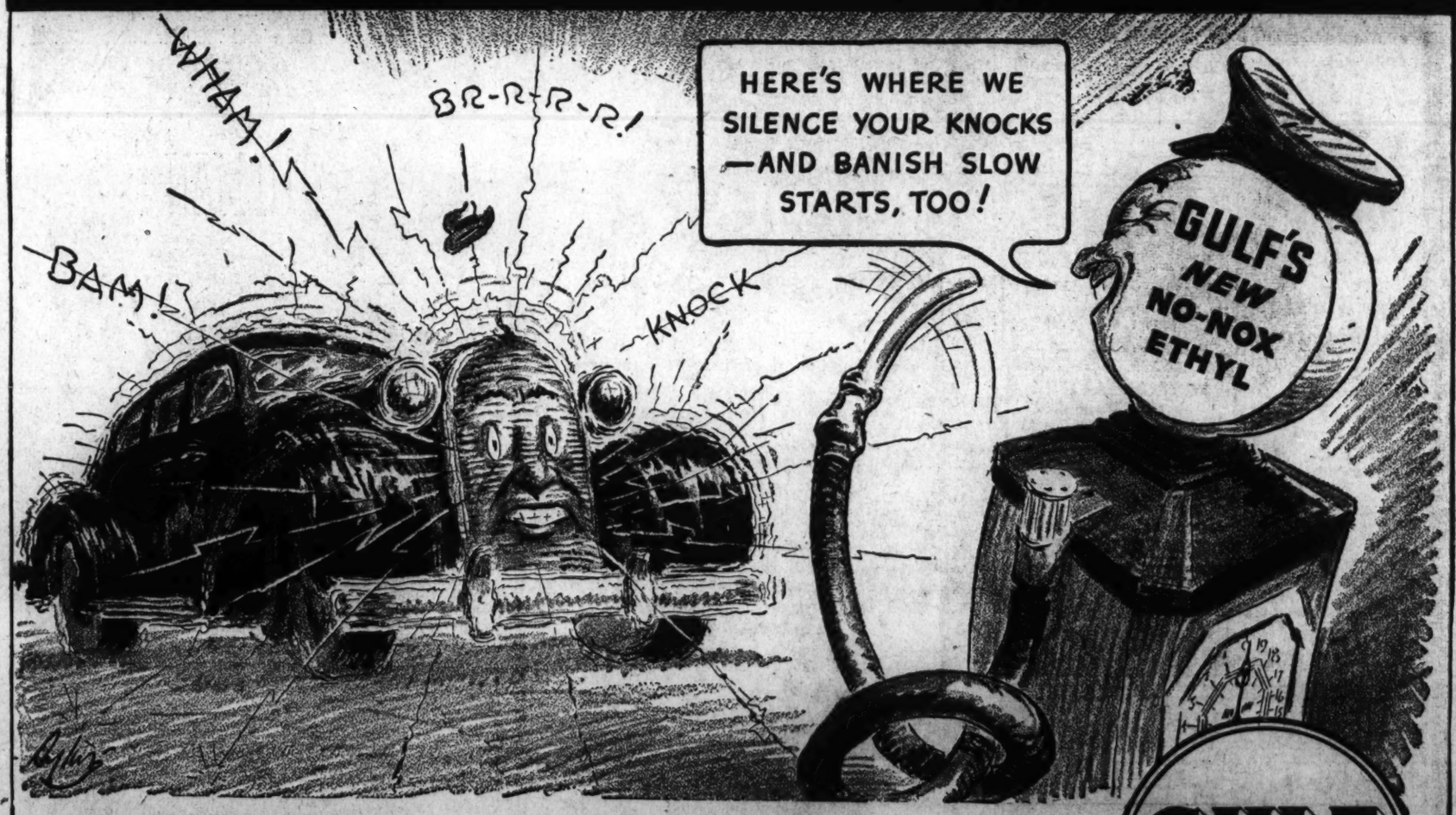

THE DAY OF KNOCKING MOTORS is gone for good!

Never again need you listen to those "pings" that tell you of wasted power and harmful hammering.

For Gulf has produced a new No-Nox Ethyl Gas that is absolutely *knockproof.* It has the highest anti-knock rating in motoring history. It *can't* knock—even in the high-compression new cars.

This *knockproof* gasoline plusses the power, smoothness, and economy of any car. And that's not all. The new No-Nox Ethyl delivers the *world's fastest starts* in any weather—abolishes excess choking, crankcase dilution, and battery drain.

Discover this amazing new gas—Gulf No-Nox Ethyl—at the Sign of the Gulf Orange Disc. It costs no more than other premium fuels. Pair it with Gulfpride—the world's finest motor oil—and you've got *twin winners!*

FREE AT ALL GULF DEALERS— New Funny Weekly with full page of puzzles, games, and other features. FUN FOR ALL THE FAMILY!

3 U. S. Airmen Here to Explain Aid to Loyalists

Acosta, Berry, Schneider Fly to Capital With Their Attorney.

Back from the broken harvests of the bloody Spanish war, the famed triumvir of American air fighters—Bert Acosta, Gordon Berry and Eddie Schneider—flew into Washington Airport yesterday all set to do some tall explaining to the Federal Government.

Apparently none the worse for the wear and tear of the bitter civil conflict, now in its sixth month, the trio, who quit because "it would be suicide to continue" and because their actions "might not be in tune with the spirit of neutrality," talked freely with newsmen about the reasons that motivated their enlistment.

"I was broke, hungry, jobless," 25-year-old Schneider, who is married and has a family in New York, said. "Yet despite the fact that all three of us are old-time aviators who did our part for the development of the industry were left out in the cold in the Administration's program of job making. Can you blame us for accepting the lucrative Spanish offer?"

Orders Informal.

While other airmen—British and French—were afforded a two-week courtesy for training, American fliers were just shown to loyalist hangars, given a plane and ordered to do their stuff.

"We were flying old crates," Acosta said, "while other nationalists were given modern ships. But for the protection afforded us by Soviet pursuit planes we would not be alive now to tell you this tale."

All three had the highest praise for the Russian fliers and nothing but scorn for the Moors. "They are the traditional enemies of the Spaniard," Berry said. "Spain is not fighting a civil war but an invasion."

Denying news reports that they dropped bombs over Burgos as a Christmas Day greeting for the Fascist rebel junta, the fliers said that they spent the holidays in Barcelona, the capital of the autonomous state of Barcelona.

Close Call by Radio.

Once they stared death in the face. That was in the Catalan capital when all unwittingly they tuned in on Rome in a restaurant radio and had a band blare forth with the Fascist anthem. "It was a close call," the youthful Schneider said. "We almost got shot as agents provocateur."

Unpaid, and hearing of repercussions back home from the British Ambassador at Bilboa, the trio made up their minds to quit the conflict for good.

"The war was a mess," Schneider explained, "and there was always that never-ending jockeying for power among the factions to contend with. It got to the point where we did not know who we were fighting and why, and you can say that we are damn glad to be back."

The three fliers were accompanied here by their attorney, Col. Lewis Landes, of New York, an officer in the Reserve Corps. They came here voluntarily to see various Government officials, but the State Department was not on their calling list.

Discuss Pursuit Ships.

In the afternoon they had luncheon at the Army and Navy Club and discussed modern fighting methods with Col. Richards. The latter was interested in the war value of pursuit ships and questioned the trio on the observations.

Tomorrow all three have an appointment with Senator Ashurst on neutrality legislation. They also will be questioned by the Justice and Commerce departments, but they did not disclose the nature of the conferences.

Regarding the pay owed them by the Spanish government, Landes disclosed that all three received "about $500 apiece" Monday from "the Spanish counsel" in New York. He did not disclose the latter's identity.

McCormack Asks Inquiry.

Meanwhile, Representative McCormack (Democrat), of Massachusetts, was requesting of Secretary of State Cordell Hull a State Department inquiry into whether a Spanish consul in New York had paid American aviators to serve in the Spanish civil war.

In a letter to Hull he demanded a withdrawal of the counsel's credentials if there had been any violation of the United States or international law.

McCormack told newsmen that a special House investigating committee, of which he is chairman, had revealed that "certain foreign governments" had no compunction about using their diplomatic representatives to this country to further their plans and "violate international laws."

U. S. War Fliers Here to Explain

Back from flying war planes for the loyalist forces in Spain, Bert Acosta, Gordon Berry and Eddie Schneider, left to right, landed at Washington Airport yesterday for conferences at the War and State Departments, where their adventures, exciting as they may have been, are looked upon as possible breaches of U. S. neutrality.

Reich Holds Key To Peace—Eden

Continued from Page 1.

is belied, the whole mass of the proud Spanish people will feel least ill will toward those nations who have intervened least."

Eden found another encouraging factor of the European situation in the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean declaration, which he said ended a chapter of strained relations.

British interests, he said, demand that the conflict should not spread beyond Spain itself, and that the political independence and territorial integrity of Spain should be observed.

British volunteers to Spain will be banned by "enforcing the existing law of the land," he told the Commons in response to a question from Laborite James Maxton.

The speaker intervened to quell Communist William Gallacher's interruptions of Eden's revelation that secret agents are recruiting young men in Britain to fight in Spain.

In one case he cited a recruit was offered 40 pounds a week with expenses and a bonus of £500 (about $2,425) for every enemy plane shot down, but the secretary failed to disclose by which side the offer was made.

"I want to challenge the foreign secretary," shouted Gallacher, "to say if any man has gone to support the Madrid government for money, it is not in support of his principles."

Eden disclosed the French ambassador January 8 informed him of the receipt of news of the impending arrival of a strong contingent of German volunteers in Spanish Morocco. The British government, he said, had received reassuring reports concerning the alleged landing after an inspection of Melilla and Ceuta.

Leftists Storm 'Hill of Angels' Close to Madrid

Fascists Are Surrounded in Town; Leaders of Loyalists Jubilant.

Madrid, Jan. 19.—Government militiamen battled tonight to dislodge Fascists from the church and hotel in the town of El Cerro de Los Angeles after capturing most of a strategic rocky hill from which the insurgents had bombarded Madrid.

Socialist troops pressed on in an effort to clear the Madrid-Aranjuez highway. The Fascists still dominated the road by retaining positions at the southern edge of the hill from which the village takes its name, meaning "the hill of the angels."

The defense junta earlier claimed capture of the whole town, the geographical center of Spain 8½ miles south of Madrid, calling it "one of the most important operations thus far carried out by the government forces." Later reports said the insurgents were holding out in the Church and hotels.

More than 200 Fascist prisoners were taken to the war ministry for questioning. Officials said they seized 1 cannon, 12 machine guns, 2 mortars and ammunition.

One report declared the government fighters captured 300 rifles in the action.

As militiamen stormed the hill, they took advantage of numerous subterranean passages which government workmen dug at the start of the civil struggle when Madrid's fortifications were being prepared.

Once they gained the top, they hoisted the flag of the republic and renamed the hill "Cerro Rojo"—Red Hill.

Soviet Orders 17 Up for Trial In Treason Plot

Radek, Writer, Among Prominent Group Held as Conspirators.

By the Associated Press.

Moscow, Jan. 19.—Seventeen Russians, including the writer Karl Radek, were ordered to trial today on charges of conspiring to aid foreign occupation of the Soviet nation and to restore capitalism.

The trial will begin January 23 before the military collegium of the supreme court, and will be the second resulting from recent investigation of alleged counter-revolutionary activities.

Sixteen Russians tried last summer, including Gregory Zinovieff, were executed for allegedly plotting to kill Josef Stalin and others high in the Soviet administration.

In addition to Radek, until recently considered an authoritative reflector of government views in his newspaper editorials, the defendants include Gregory Pyatakoff, fofmer assistant commissar for heavy industry; Gregory Sokolnikoff, former Ambassador to London, and M. Seredyakoff, former vice minister of communication.

Treason and conspiracy were the specific charges.

The indictment asserted investigation had established "that the criminals who are to be tried directed their activities to break the military power of the Soviet Union, speed up military attacks against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, helped foreign aggressors toward occupation of the territory and division of the Soviet Union for overthrowing the Soviet government, restoration of capitalism and domination of bourgeoise in the Soviet Union."

Japanese Officers Get Prison Terms

Tokyo, Jan. 19 (AP).—An army communique announcing conviction and sentencing of seven former army officers and eight civilians for their part in the Tokyo military revolt of last February 26, asserted today the conspirators planned a nation-wide uprising or militarist, ultra-patriotic elements.

The special court martial dealing with all cases arising from the revolt sentenced Maj. Gen. Ryu Saito and Capt. Saburo Sugenami to five years in prison; Lieut. Col. Sakichi Mitsui to three years, and four other ex-officers and eight civilians to shorter terms.

'Degenerate' Is Sought In Alabama Slayings

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP).—The brutal slaying of an attractive girl and her 36-year-old companion at a wooded trysting place sent county and city police tonight on a search for a "jealous suitor or a sex-crazed degenerate."

Coroner M. B. Kirkpatrick identified the couple as Dora Bullard, 22, and Leon K. Nichols, brother of a Montgomery policeman, who worked together in a textile mill here. Their bodies were found early today.

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Reorganization Group Named By Bankhead

Sen. Buchanan, Committee Head, Announces His Plans for Economy.

While the Senate delayed action on the President's sweeping reorganization plan, Speaker William B. Bankhead yesterday named a special House reorganization committee of seven members, headed up by Chairman James P. Buchanan, of the House Appropriations Committee.

Buchanan immediately announced he would work not only to forward some of the President's major proposals, but to amputate useless Federal functions and spending.

"I consider the committee's duty in reporting on the President's reorganization message a minor duty compared with its task in reporting bills to the House to effect economy by abolition of useless agencies and the abolition of functions now performed by the Government which can properly and more economically be performed by private enterprise," said the plain-spoken Texan.

Meantime, Senate Democratic leaders delayed a decision on the Senate reorganization setup. Conferences later this week will determine whether the special reorganization committee of Senator Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia, will be selected for the job, or whether another special committee will be named.

Named to work with Buchanan on the House Reorganization Committee, whose bills will have privileged House status, were Chairman John J. Cochran, of the House Expenditures Committee; Chairman Lindsay Warren, of the House Accounts Committee; Representative Fred Vinson, influential Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee; Representative J. W. Robinson, Utah Democrat; two Republicans, Representative John Taber, of New York, ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, and Representative Charles L. Gifford, of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the House Expenditures Committee.

Wives' Complaints Bring Police Raid On 'Literary Club'

Housewives complained to police that their husbands were losing their wages gambling, so three men charged with setting up a gaming table were taken into custody yesterday when police raided the "Printers' Literary Club," at 1306 I street northwest. Those charged gave their names as Herbert Donald, 30, 1900 block Seventeenth street northwest; Thomas B. Reynolds, 29, 1200 block Thirty-first street northwest, and John R. Green, colored, 24, 700 block Fairmont street northwest. They were freed on $1,500 bond.

Seventeen men, seized when police smashed through a door on the third floor of the alleged gambling establishment, were released as witnesses.

Led by Sergt. George C. Deyoe, the raiders entered the place armed with a United States commissioner's warrant. A quantity of alleged racing slips, dice and card tables were confiscated.

Capt. George M. Little said he has been receiving complaints every day about the place from housewives. The letters, forwarded to him by the District Commissioners, all complained that husbands were losing their wages. Police have raided the building numerous times.

King Introduces Four D. C. Bills

Senator King, chairman of the Senate District Committee, yesterday introduced four of the nine local bills submitted by the District Commissioners. The others, he said, he wants to study further.

The measures he approved aim (1) to fix standard weights for small packages of coal; (2) establish two salary grades for detectives in the Metropolitan Police Department; (3) set up a penalty of $25 for trespassing on public school property, and (4) establish a uniform sales act.

Bricks, Gas Bombs Hurled in Strike Clash

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

Here is another scene of turmoil in Detroit. Automobile union pickets are shown hurling missiles at policemen, who retaliate with tear gas in a brief scuffle at the Briggs body plant. The pickets withstood the tear gas assault and prevented the plant from opening.

Talks Here Fail To Reach Pact In G. M. Strike

9-Hour Parley With Miss Perkins Futile; Auto Body Walkout Ends.

Continued from Page 1.

had been discussed with Lewis. She added she and Gov. Murphy also had discussed facts in their possession, all of the information available then being "pooled' for guidance of the conference.

Murphy had expressed confidence when he arrived here yesterday morning, saying he felt everything would "work out all right." He had "a definite plan of procedure in mind," he said, which presumably was presented at the meeting.

Tear Gas Attack.

President Roosevelt was not among those communicated with in the course of yesterday's talks. When Miss Perkins will confer with him again on the strike situation was uncertain last night.

The Briggs plant at Detroit was closed when a strike picket line yesterday withstood a police tear gas attack and caused suspension of operations. Police estimated 1,000 men were in the picket line, though the number on strike previously had been estimated at 100.

Norfolk Coin Bill Passed by Senate

The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the Treasury to issue 20,000 50-cent pieces commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the City of Norfolk, Va., and the 300th anniversary of the original Norfolk grant.

Representative Norman Hamilton, of Portsmouth, sponsor of a companion bill in the House, said he would ask the House Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee, at its first meeting, for quick action on the bill. The committee has not yet organized.

Bill for Norfolk Coin Approved by Senate

The Senate passed and sent to the House yesterday a bill by Senator Carter Glass, Virginia Democrat, authorizing coinage of 20,000 silver 50 cent pieces commemorating the 300th anniversary of the Norfolk, Va., land grant and the 200th anniversary of the city's founding, according to the Associated Press.

Several Women's Clubs Hold Inauguration Eve Meetings

Marietta Park Club Conducts Joint Session in Home of Mrs. Stanley D. Reed; Business Women's Council Meets.

In spite of it being Inauguration eve many of the women's clubs held important meetings yesterday.

The Marietta Park Woman's Club held a joint meeting of all sections at the home of Mrs. Stanley D. Reed. Mrs. Raymond Miller, Mrs. Bernard Ostman, Mrs. Oliver P. Hazard and Mrs. William C. Carney were assistant hostesses.

Pictures in the home was the theme of an address by Mrs. J. Raymond Miller of the art section. Mrs. Carl C. Farrington of the literary section, gave a reading. Mrs. Conrad A. Nix of the music group, sang several selections from the operetta "Martha."

The Business Women's Council met at the Covenant First Church for supper and a meeting beginning at 6:45 p. m. Among the guests were a number of former members who are in Washington for the Inauguration. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Harold Voelker. Mrs. J. Newton Baker, chairman of the music committee, presented a program of instrumental music and songs. Maude Preece, contralto, was accompanied by Winifred Lakeman. Lilian Krick gave a group of piano selections.

The patronesses of Sigma Kappa Sorority will be among the guests of the Washington Alumnae Chapter of Sigma Kappa at a tea to be given at 4 p. m. Sunday at the Thomas Circle Club to meet the grand president of Sigma Kappa, Mrs. Richard M. Wick, of Washington and Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Nickell-Lean and Miss Brenda Bennett, sopranos appearing with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Co. of London at the National Theater in Gilbert-Sullivan operas for a fortnight.

The patronesses include Mrs. Mitchell Carroll, Miss Anna Pearl Cooper, Mrs. DeWitt C. Croissant, Mrs. Frank Edgington, Mrs. Joshua Evans, jr., Mrs. John Thomas Erwin, Miss Louise Hart, Miss Alice Henning, Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin, Mrs. Otis Swett, and Miss Louise Tuers.

Mrs. Lewis B. Rhodes is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the tea. The musical program is being planned by Mrs. Ruth Barnhart Mayberry and Miss Dorothy Sornborger.

The Woman's National Democratic Club is keeping open house at its headquarters at 1526 New Hampshire avenue Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Members and their guests are invited. Another Inaugural season attraction at the clubhouse to which members are invited to bring their friends and out-of-town guests is the debate at 11 a. m. Thursday on "Shall the Constitution be amended to give the President one term of six years?" Mrs. Charles Hamlin and Mrs. Albert A. Jones will argue the negative side and Mrs. June Fickel and Mrs. Joseph H'oworth the affirmative.

Mrs. Arra G. Wells, of Little Rock, Ark., editor in chief of the Chi Scribbler, publication of Chi Sigma Sorority, will accompany Miss Mary Lou Colliflower, national treasurer of the sorority, to Baltimore to attend a meeting of the national council. The sessions will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Tomorrow evening, the members of Alpha Province will entertain Mrs. Wells at dinner at the Hamilton Hotel. Reservations are in charge of Miss Josephine Sullivan, Alpha Province president.

While she is in Washington, Mrs. Wells will visit her brother, Mr. Bolan Turner, at the Westchester.

The next meeting of Job's Daughters of Bethel will be held February 6, the bethel's fourteenth birthday. A short business meeting will be held, followed by dancing and refreshments.

The Dramatic Club will hold a "Western" night at its next meeting at the Hayloft on January 25.

Movie Career For Pensioner Spiked by Wife

Townsend Experimenter Spends $82 of $200 Presented to Him.

By the Associated Press.

Chelan, Wash., Jan. 19.—Chelan watched the "kitty" grow tonight as "Pensioner" C. C. Fleming, who must spend $200 a month as a test of the Townsend plan, went happily on his way—buying toothpaste and cordwood and talking of a movie career for himself.

"Mother" Fleming definitely stopped that movie business, however.

"We've still got $118 of that money to spend here in Chelan," she cautioned her 63-year-old husband, the town's no. 1 citizen while his "pension" money lasts.

The "kitty"—into which goes the 2 per cent transaction tax every time one of the pension test dollars changes hands—grew to $7.23 tonight as Fleming's expenditures reached $82.

First Practical Test.

On the welfare of the "kitty" depends the life and scope of the experiment, designed as the first practical application of Dr. F. E. Townsend's old age revolving pension plan.

Every time Fleming spends one of the dollars, the merchant receiving it drops 2 cents out of his own pocket into the "kitty" and spends the dollar as quickly as possible in another place where it will produce 2 cents, and so on.

The Flemings dropped into J. H. Mundt's drug store today to purchase some toothpaste. Mrs. Fleming, 58, clung to her husband's arm.

"Next thing you know," Mundt observed, "those movie producers will be after you with a contract."

"I'd sure show that fellow Gable up—if mother would let me," Fleming replied.

Americans Saved As 75 Foreigners Flee Chinese Reds

Nanking, Jan. 20 (Wednesday) (AP).—Fleeing eastward from rebellious Shensi Province, 75 American and other foreign missionaries were reported today to have reached safety in neighboring Honan Province.

J. Hall Paxton, second secretary of the United States Embassy, who went to Sianfu to arrange evacuation of the foreigners from that capital of Communist Chinese chieftains, sent word they reached Loyang, Honan, last night.

They had been virtual prisoners in Sianfu for some days while Communist military leaders there refused to accept orders from the Nanking (Central) government and insisted that China make war on Japan.

Reinhardt to Hollywood.

New York, Jan. 19 (AP).—Max Reinhardt, theatrical director who has just launched the stage spectacle, "The Eternal Road," here after several years' preparation, left for Hollywood to make a picture.

Cecil County Praised.

Elkton, Md., Jan. 19 (AP).—United States Senator Millard E. Tydings praised Cecil County last night as furnishing "more than her quota of distinguished citizens" in addressing the annual banquet of the Cecil County Historical Society.

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SSS TONIC

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We take rich, robust, imported pot still whiskey and specially distilled, straight Kentucky whiskey. With the utmost skill and care we slowly merge these two fine products. Through their union is created IRISH AMERICAN, an absolutely different whiskey.

To many men, the taste of IRISH AMERICAN is somewhat reminiscent of expensive imported whiskies. Others are reminded of rare American whiskies, or some other treasured liquors. Yet the distinct IRISH AMERICAN flavor is not quite like any other, and it is admired and respected for its own sake.

So, too, the mildness of IRISH AMERICAN is welcome. It is good to find a whiskey with a fully developed, completely rounded flavor, yet mild, mellow and easy on the palate and system.

Not the least of the three important virtues combined *only* in IRISH AMERICAN is its easier digestibility. Certainly in this modern age a full-flavored whiskey that is light and easy is greatly to be preferred.

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Stage Is Set and the Actors Here for Roosevelt's Inaugural

The Post is the only daily morning paper in Washington with A. P. WIREPHOTO Service.

Wealthy George H. Earle eats with gusto at the housing-luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel. A reception was given for him and other governors.

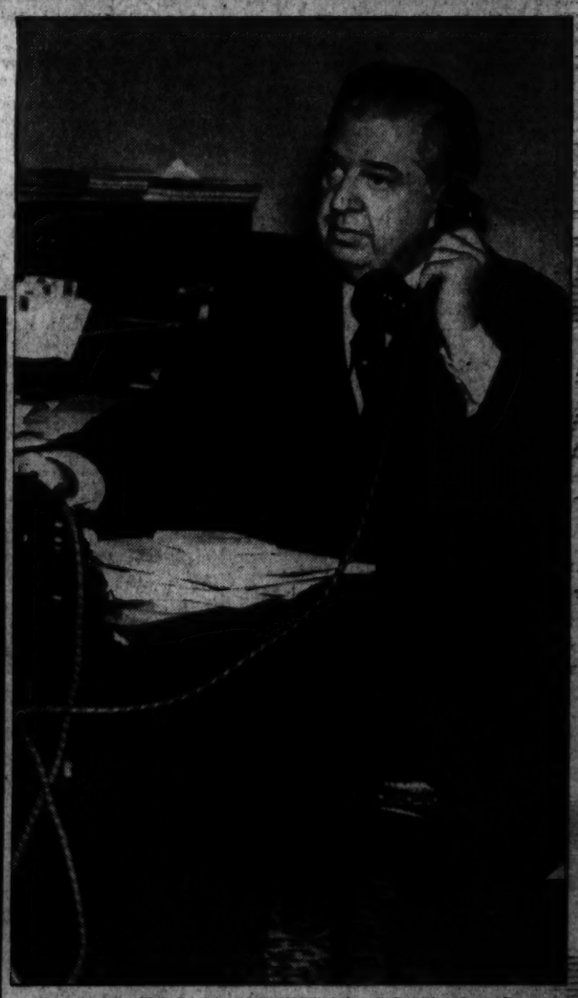
CAPITOL LAST NIGHT. Here on the gleaming stand in the foreground, shortly after noon today, Franklin D. Roosevelt will take the oath of office as President of the United States for the second time. Fifty thousand are expected to view the ceremony. Millions will hear Roosevelt's Inaugural Address over the air.

ILLINOIS' GOVERNOR. Wearing a typical Inaugural smile, Gov. Henry Horner, of Illinois, breaks bread with other State leaders at the Mayflower.

FROM SUNNY SOUTH. Left to right, Mrs. Mark Byron, daughter of Gov. Fred P. Cone, of Florida, by his first marriage; Mrs. Fred P. Cone, his young, second wife; the Governor, and Mrs. Francis Simon Wright, of Lakeland.

INAUGURATION WEATHER? Pretty Sally Peterson is hoping it won't be this way today.

"BIG JIM'S" MASCOT. Postmaster James A. Farley receives "Queenie," a live, kicking mule, as the Democratic mascot.



RHODE ISLAND'S GOVERNOR. Robert Emmett Quinn, once an amateur boxing champion, arrives in town. Hosts of his admirers came with him.

THE HERMITAGE. From this beautiful reviewing stand, modeled after Andy Jackson's old home in Tennessee, President Roosevelt will watch today's Inaugural Parade. The stand is inclosed by glass and is steam heated. It was the President's own suggestion that it be modeled after Jackson's home. Thus he showed his deep admiration for "Old Hickory."

CAPITOL HILL'S" "SHERIFF." Col. Chesley Jurney, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, looking a bit groggy after setting the stage for President Roosevelt and Vice President Garner to take the oath of office.

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Wednesday, January 20, 1937.

The End Of A Splurge.

Time was, and not very long ago, either, when the Japanese appeared to be having it all their own way.

Having conquered Manchuria, a region as large as all of France and Germany combined, their generals pushed on into China proper and Inner Mongolia. There was no mistaking their ultimate aim. They hoped to make Japan the arbiter of all of eastern Asia.

Side by side with its territorial aggrandizement was Japan's trade expansion. Japanese products replaced those of other industrial nations in many corners of the world and even penetrated those old-established competitors.

Before very long, however, other governments began to take action to restrict the inflow of goods from the island empire into their own lands and into their colonies. These efforts made little headway as long as raw-material prices remained low. For with that situation obtaining, labor costs in Japan could be kept down even while Japanese exports continued to enjoy the benefits of a sharply devaluated currency.

This situation was obviously too good to last. During the past year raw material prices have shown a marked tendency to rise. This has resulted in an increase in Japanese costs of production; it has also meant lower standards for a people whose scale of living was none too high to begin with.

Thus, it is that the rate of Japanese trade expansion has of late shown a distinct tendency to decline and that within Japan there are now ominous rumblings of discontent. Since the first of the year the prices of food and raw materials have increased between 10 and 30 per cent and in some instances 50 per cent. And the end is not yet.

Had there been validity in the argument that Japan's economic difficulties could be solved by territorial expansion, Japan today should be in a truly prosperous state. But Manchuria has proved more of a liability than an asset. It has not solved Japan's population problem and the costs of maintaining an expensive military establishment there have increased the budgetary crisis.

An ever larger proportion of the government's income has been devoted to war preparation. Now it amounts to 47 per cent of the budget and between 70 and 80 per cent of the revenue actually obtained. Obviously this state of affairs cannot go on indefinitely. Sooner or later there must be a reckoning; sooner or later mounting deficits will not be financed by more borrowing. That day of reckoning is now apparently approaching.

Wanted: A Power Policy.

There is something extraordinarily topsy-turvy about a program that authorizes the expenditure of vast sums in the development of Government power projects before a general plan or policy for disposing of the generated power has been evolved.

That, however, is precisely what the Administration has done. And President Roosevelt's belated appointment of a committee to define a "broad national policy for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power" is close to being an open confession of the deplorable lack of any clear-cut, long-range objective.

Opinions may differ widely as to the feasibility or desirability of establishing power pools in any given area. Various alternative methods of effecting co-operation between publicly and privately owned utilities may be urged. But all intelligent men would agree that we cannot make much progress toward a satisfactory solution of the power problem until we know what our goal is to be and have laid down the rules for reaching it. The lack of any clear statement of intention is exceedingly detrimental to both public and private interests.

In the Tennessee Valley this deficiency has given the privately owned utilities an excuse for adopting obstructionist tactics which threaten to paralyze the operations of the TVA. And everywhere uncertainty is encouraging resort to threats on the one side and bluffing on the other. As Chairman Morgan of the TVA says, "not all elements of the problem are subject to definite analysis." But a great deal could, nevertheless, be accomplished to effect a peaceful solution of the threatened conflict within the power industry, if the Government would state its position frankly.

It looks as though Dr. Morgan's recent spirited statement has had a galvanizing effect upon the Administration. Certainly, the President's sudden decision to seek a legislative definition of the Government's power policies, with the assistance of Government experts, lends added force to the TVA chairman's criticism of the opportunistic tactics that have hitherto been followed. Through previous conferences with representatives of the private utilities, and from his own study and discussion of the subject, the President presumably knows in a general way what he wants. It is significant that he is now asking only informal advice from officials who also should have reasonably definite plans in mind.

If that is the case, there is no excuse for further delays or evasions. An unequivocal statement of policy should do much to clarify the atmosphere. Furthermore, a knowledge of the terms on which the Government is prepared to negotiate with the private utilities is prerequisite to any kind of arrangement that would hold out hopes of peaceful co-operation.

Half Way.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt takes the oath of office this noon, the eyes of all the world will be upon him, even more than was the case on March 4, 1933.

The President was then largely an unknown quantity. He remains somewhat of a mystery even today. Yet during the tumultuous years of his first term the American people and the world have learned much concerning the qualities of his character, his temperament, the direction of his mind and heart, the broader purposes of his policies. And by and large they have found them inspiring.

In the century and a half that has elapsed since the Constitution came into force, 12 other Chief Executives have succeeded themselves. Few have done so, however, with so large a measure of popular acclaim. Few have had greater and graver responsibilities facing them than those now confronting Mr. Roosevelt.

He is in midocean. For almost four years he has guided the ship of state; his pilotage will continue for another four years. He can look back with no little gratification on the course to date. The Nation has left far behind the dark and forbidding shores of an economic crisis staggering in its immensity. The navigation was not always easy. Sometimes it was done without benefit of chart and compass, only by faith and the light of a guiding star. Not infrequently there was engine trouble and justified mutterings among crew and passengers.

The ship has moved on, impelled by favorable tides as well as by its own driving force, and there never was any mistaking the courage of the man at the helm. But there are still reefs and shoals ahead and the tides may not always be as favorable during the next four years as they were during the last. Much skillful navigation will be required if the Administration is to record a truly successful voyage.

The period that has elapsed since that gloomy day in March, 1933, has been one of high excitement, of great and sometimes feverish experimentation. Sometimes the measures taken were flights of genius suited to the needs of the moment and the spirit of the times. Sometimes they were utterly at cross purposes, superficially conceived and executed with gross extravagance. But there is no disputing the fact that the sum total of activity during these four years has captured the imagination of the American people and won their approval, whether permanent or ephemeral the second term will show.

Mr. Roosevelt's Administration now enters a more difficult stage. The reorganization and simplification of the fantastically complicated and confused structure of government is a crying need. A successful effort must be made to place the recovery thus far achieved upon a firm foundation. It cannot be regarded as permanent as long as re-employment fails to keep pace with industrial progress, or as long as the budget continues to be unbalanced.

With regard to these and other unsolved problems of almost equal magnitude there can be no slackening of effort and there must be a more firm application of intelligence. And if President Roosevelt succeeds in his quest, if he achieves for the masses that "more abundant life" he has lavishly promised, while keeping intact the hard-won liberties of the American people and the basic institutions of the Nation, he will earn for himself a place among the greatest in the long line of Presidents.

But no gains the United States alone may make are likely to be permanent if they remain forever at the mercy of an evil international situation. The skies overhead will soon be obscured if dark clouds over other horizons precipitate the deluge of war. Any great conflict and its aftermath, even if we ourselves manage to stay out, may easily wipe out all the gains so painfully and so expensively made during the New Deal era.

It is, therefore, no time either for the President or the American people to be complacent. Enormously difficult tasks remain to be solved and of these by no means the least is the task of preserving the peace of the world. So great and so powerful is the United States that our advancing economic progress alone is bound to exercise a salutory effect in this direction. But it is not sufficient of itself to prevent international conflict. There must be on our part an increasing willingness to work constructively for peace, not through any quixotic idealism or from any desire to mix in other people's affairs, but because it is to our vital self-interest to do so. Peace and progress go together; war and ruin are likewise inseparable companions.

As the unquestioned leader of the greatest and most powerful Nation in the world, President Roosevelt has a vast responsibility during the four years that remain to him as Chief Executive. He has also a rare opportunity to write a personal record which shall have the lasting regard of future generations, in other lands no less than his own.

Overplaying The Hand.

The collapse of peace negotiations in the automobile strike is doubly unfortunate. It occurred as the result of a misunderstanding of a seemingly trivial character. And it replaces hopes of a peaceful and constructive settlement with a bitterness which can serve no desirable end from any viewpoint.

The United Automobile Workers place primary blame for the breakdown on the Flint Alliance, the anti-strike citizens' organization which has come into being to express the resentment of those in that city who see their livelihoods adversely affected by the tie-up. The union leaders charge that the alliance is a "trouble-making subsidiary" of General Motors and that it "is in no sense representative of automobile workers, being composed primarily of business men and company supervising force."

Both of these assertions seem designed to muddy rather than clarify the basic issues in dispute. Since the city of Flint is almost completely dependent on the General Motors pay roll it is pointless to call any organization of its citizens a "subsidiary" of that company. And if the adjective "trouble-making" is in order it can certainly be applied as logically to the union as to those who have been involuntarily thrown out of employment by the strikers' seizure of company property.

The company, while denying any responsibility for the Flint Alliance, retorts tartly that it has no intention of confining its labor-relations discussions to members of the Automobile Workers of America, who apparently still represent only a minority of the employes. And it takes advantage of the present rift to emphasize that "under the circumstances there can be no bargaining until the plants have been evacuated."

No objective person will deny the justice of that demand. The sit-down strikers are illegally trespassing on the property of others and the longer they stay there the more dangerous the situation will become. By starting negotiations before evacuation of all the factories involved, the management made a concession which should have been met by an equally co-operative gesture from the other side. Instead of that, the union leaders have chosen to emphasize belligerency.

There is a great deal of public sympathy with the union's effort to organize an industry which has long been characterized by instability and uncertainty of employment. But that sympathy will evaporate rapidly if in the present test the strikers deliberately follow arbitrary and provocative tactics. Many a strike has been completely beaten, with serious setback to the cause of unionization, because those responsible for strategy grossly overplayed their hand.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, whose future will be largely determined by the way this strike is handled, would do well to reflect upon the value of moderation before it is too late.

Reversion To Tripe.

Now is the time for all good men to stop and wonder if they've been wise in moaning about the good old days. For their better halves are taking them seriously at last, and spring styles are beginning to show just how seriously. Not only are members of the weaker sex going in for the furbelows of their grandmothers. They are even trespassing on granddad's preserves. And the irony of it is that they are adopting accessories which, if still worn by husbands, would provoke feminine disdain.

The latest proof of this tendency is the vogue for watch chains with dangling charms. Shades of buckeyes and elks' teeth! To say nothing of all the rabbits' feet, lockets with pictures of loved ones, and lucky pennies. Granddad will hardly believe his eyes when he spots advertisements proclaiming the virtues of "old lockets, hearts, fobs, charms." It will be even more of a shock when he finds that if worn casually by debs and sub-debs they have "tremendous effect."

Maybe this will cure the inveterate habit of regarding old days and old ways as far superior. Or will men keep stubbornly on until they revive dresses which hook up the back, and require 30 minutes of dual groaning to make both ends meet?

A fool and his money are soon parted, but if he isn't too big a fool he gets a little wiser at each parting, and eventually he reaches the point where nothing less than a stick of dynamite will jar him loose from a dime.

A magazine editor says women should be encouraged to write. Not a bad idea. They can't write and talk at the same time.

Intermission.

Letters to the Editor

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the Editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, brevity is requested. Letters are subject to condensation.

Parks For Parking?

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: That is a noble suggestion of your correspondent, Mr. Charles H. Williams, that the parks of Washington be converted into storage lots for automobiles. He is right and I am for him. Nothing is of any importance except room for my car and comfort for myself. Washington's quaint rural practice of storing private cars in public streets having been pushed to the limit and beyond, where shall we turn next except to the public parks?

It is nothing to me that these parks are the only breathing places left to the multitudes. Let the carless city dwellers and workers swelter in the summer heat, deprived of the solace of our few remaining park trees and the benches under them, while I take my car and get out to the country.

And when the parks are stuffed full of cars let us take next the space occupied by the public library. That space at Seventh street would accomodate many cars if properly leveled. And what is the use of the Lincoln Memorial? Nearly a hundred cars could be stored on that site. And then the public schools. Of what importance is education compared with automobiles?

Anyway, I must have public space for my private car and let the District authorities look to it.

WILLIS J. RUTLEDGE.
Washington, Jan. 17.

Congressional Housing.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Why should members of Congress, who get such good incomes, have apartments erected at the taxpayers' expense? Can any of them obtain such luxurious quarters as those contemplated in any city of the same size as Washington in their own States? All that luxury for $100 a month or less. They certainly could afford to pay a good rent from their $10,000 a year.

Instead, let's build some decent places for the very poor, who can only afford $6 or $7 a room. It is an outrage to build apartments for a $10,000 a year man and to charge it to the taxpayer. I suppose the building would be tax exempt.

G. HALL.
Washington, Jan. 17.

New Battleships.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I see by the papers we have two new battleships, now fully under way, to cost $100,000,000.

Perhaps, this may be putting quite a few eggs in two baskets. As units of the battle fleet they will certainly be misfits until more are added and the older ones pushed out of service in the same fleet.

Hitting power of a gun is measured by the mass of the projectile multiplied by the square of its velocity. Smaller caliber guns can carry a greater velocity—fire more rapidly—and, having a flatter trajectory, will, other things being equal, make more hits for this reason. Maybe a dozen, or eight, smaller units would be just as effective in gun fire and afford the safety of greater numbers. But—as Brisbane would say—we have our naval experts and they must know! Anyway, God always fights with the Americans. LANDLUBBER.
Washington, Jan. 12.

Another Visitor.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Replying to "Visitor" when the 46 States went Democratic, did they intend to scrap the Constitution and bully the Supreme Court into "inocuous desuetude."

What about Constitution avenue? Would "Visitor" change its name to "Dictator street?"

ANOTHER VISITOR.
Washington, Jan. 15.

Numbers For Congress?

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The Government reorganization committee appears to have overlooked one good bet. Why not number the Congressmen and Senators so that they can be better controlled by the six new walking delegates of the White House?

GATES J. LOGAN.
Washington, Jan. 15.

Two More Initiallers.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: "R. A." in The Post of January 10, charges "P. A." with being an "adept" Scripture quoter for merely quoting the Fifth Commandment, "Honor thy father and mother that thy days may be long" on earth. It seems to me that "P. A." might also quote the Sixth Commandment. "Thou shalt not kill," but did not, in his comments on outsiders messing in the Edith Maxwell case.

"R. A." then "mirable dictu" shows what a real "adept" he or she is at Scripture manipulation when "R. A." alleges the Fifth Commandment is modified and qualified by "Parents provoke not thy children to wrath," and apparently if you do, "thy children will have a right to kill thee!"

What "R. A." quotes is reported in the revised version of the New Testament which probably over half the Christians in the world do not accept as "Scriptures," and was written by Tychicus to the Ephesians. "R. A." may be an Ephesian (100 per cent faithful), but I know Edith Maxwell, Trigg Maxwell, "P. A." and myself are not Ephesians, much as I wish that they and I were so perfect. "R. A." fails to further quote that Tychicus (Paul) also wrote "Let no man deceive you with vain words" and "Children obey your parents," as well as "Honor thy parents" and nowhere did Paul ever urge the faithful, even according to the New Testament, "to kill his parents" regardless of the alcoholic state or butcher-knife condition any son or daughter might imagine his father or mother to be in.

Personally, I think the people of Wise County are entitled to their name of Wise, particularly in criminal affairs. I wish I could say as much for the District of Columbia, where we have had in the last ten years one murder after another like that of Mary Baker that has gone unpunished. P. H. J.
Washington, Jan. 14.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: It is indeed too true that Edith Maxwell has been twice convicted by a jury composed of 12 of her neighbors, and therein lies the answer to the whole problem. She was twice condemned before the jury was ever impanelled. The girl was born and reared under the mountain code, the unwritten law of the mountains that as long as a child lives under the father's roof he or she is entirely subservient to the father's will, regardless of the fact that this same child has grown to be an adult and may be entirely self-supporting or may even be supporting the entire family.

In the minds of Edith Maxwell's neighbors her crime was not murder; it was "speaking back to Pappy." I would like to state that I know whereof I speak. My own father was born in Virginia, of mountaineer parents, and not such a great distance from Wise County. He grew to manhood under the same conditions and carried the scars of his "raising" to his grave. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is one of their favorite maxims. I don't seem to recall that the Scriptures make any provision for a butcher knife.

S. E.
Washington, Jan. 13.

Where Credit Is Due.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I submit that Mr. B. H. L. Thompson, in his letter of January 15 to you, overlooked a vital point.

If a highly paid football coach, baseball manager or section head in a higher branch of the Federal service cannot develop a high class team or section without fine material, then it is certain that one who does develop a fine team or section has fine material. In such a case the men and women in the section should be given their fair share of the credit.

There are many fine sections in the higher branches of the Federal service, but unfortunately the section heads, not the members of the sections, usually get both the credit and the fair and adequate compensation. JOE F. THOMPSON.
Washington, Jan. 16.

Thoughts On Inauguration Day.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: At dinner the other night some one asked, "Whom do you consider our greatest President to date?"

Washington was given first place by us for the reason that back in those unchartered days he made so many pronouncements that have stood the test of experience in such a way as to make his wisdom seem more than human in many cases.

We can never minimize the need that existed in that time for such far, clear vision but surely the world has never seen a day so fraught as today with need of wise leadership—spiritual vision that pierces far into the future and plans practically for a step by step advance—brave enough to attempt the correction of errors wherever they may be found to exist, knowing there is no evasion of the fact that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right.

As we look at recent pictures of the President we realize that he looks more mature than he did four years ago. He will carry tremendous responsibilities for the next four years. May it be that he shall not be unduly aged by any unnecessary burden, opposition, complication, or sorrow. That he occupies a position than which there is none greater in the world should be a humbling thought to all of us. Theodore Roosevelt once said, "There is no position great enough to honor a man unless the man is great enough to honor the position." I believe this to be true and that it is a helpful thought to people in all walks of life.

Because the office of President of the United States has become so increasingly heavy for any one man to undertake alone, it is evident that the greatness of our President is dependent upon the spiritual stature of the people he serves and with whom he works.

Jesus never called His followers by a more meaningful name than that of "friends." It is well that our President has chosen this as his favorite—and as I like to feel—his natural way of addressing us. May the years that lie ahead prove the vital reality of this expressed friendship.

Could our Nation envision and determine to achieve a spiritual advance comparable to the material advance of the last hundred years, the whole world would be set forward unbelievably. Our wealth would be freed for constructive use—our material possessions might become universal blessings.

As every natural law that makes possible our present electric light has been in the world since the dawn of creation, just so truly every spiritual law necessary to the development of world brotherhood and peace on earth are here waiting for the seeing eye, the unlimited patience and the unyielding purpose of an Edison.

Would that the history of the future might record our President as the greatest to date. He has known the cheer of a vote rarely given a President and the gallant good wishes of his opponents. There is much in bipartisan politics that is a sore trial to a large percentage of our people but if this form is best to insure liberty and freedom for all, may it always continue. Yet there are some of us who have faith to believe we shall live to see the day when it will be conducted with more dignity and much more honor. Oh, that all the people might remember that peace is for men of good will.

CORDIE SHORT LA RUE.
Washington, Jan. 18.

What's Ahead For Aviation?

Following is an address, slightly excerpted, given by I. I. Sikorsky, engineering manager of United Aircraft, before a joint meeting of engineering societies in New York City last month.

MODERN technique offers possibilities for the construction of aircraft of considerable size. For example, it is believed that a 1,000,000-pound airplane, carrying 1,000 passengers, could be produced before 1950. It is doubtful, however, whether the size will prove practical at this or even at a reasonably more remote date. The characteristics of air transport with its high speed necessitate frequent departures in order to make the passenger and mail service really valuable and useful. Therefore, it appears probable that a larger number of aircraft of reasonable dimensions would do a better job, and that the size of aircraft will be controlled by economic factors and traffic requirements rather than by engineering possibilities. However, it is most probable that the airliner of the near future will be much larger than the average present ship.

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The efficiency of an air transport as a useful load carrier depends not only on its payload capacity in units of weight, but at present just as much on the useful volume available for passengers and load. In this respect the larger aircraft has considerable advantages because, briefly, the resistance of the body which carries passengers and load increases less than in proportion to the square of linear dimensions, while the useful volume increases more than in proportion to the cube of the same dimension. Therefore, the large airplane is proportionally much more efficient with respect to power necessary to move at a given speed and the space necessary to accommodate a passenger. While with some other items the above considerations would not be correct, yet in general the larger plane would be the more efficient one. Furthermore, the larger transport would still need practically the same flying crew, radio, navigation and other equipment while carrying a much larger payload.

All these and several other considerations point to an aircraft, if not of giant size, at least considerably larger than modern ships. It is most certain that planes of 100,000 pounds and more will be flying or at least under construction during the coming five years. The introduction of such ships will contribute greatly to the coming vast expansion of air transportation.

The three existing basic types of aircraft, namely, the landplane, flying boat and amphibian, will all remain in their respective geographic fields of operation. With reference to their efficiency, while the landplane is and will remain the most efficient and least expensive of the three, the difference in speed and operating efficiency will become less pronounced in ships of larger size. Therefore, the flying boat will remain a very important factor of transportation, offering in large sizes an efficiency and speed very closely approaching that of a corresponding landplane and in many cases offering substantial operating advantages.

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With reference to speed, the following general ideas can be expressed. At the present time, an operating speed of 225 miles per hour for leading land transports and 175 miles per hour for long-range flying boats has been approached, and in some cases exceeded. This means that the airliner is three to four times faster than the best train, while the flying boat is five to six times faster than the latest steamship. While this speed appears sufficient to justify air travel, yet the coming years will bring further increase in operating speed. Speed is indeed very important and a certain further increase is desirable and possible, but it must be followed by progress with respect to other performance characteristics such as flying in rough air, economy of operation, sufficient room on board, comfort, and other items. Substantial progress along these lines may be expected in the near future.

It appears probable that the speed of 525 miles per hour considered to be a possible maximum speed for aircraft could be approached within the coming five years, providing a considerable amount of expensive research work can be done.

It is expected that during the coming five years pioneering work will be done and actual airline operations established at reasonable high altitudes, such as 20,000 to 25,000 feet. At this altitude it will be possible to obtain the major benefits, of high flying, namely, almost continuous clear weather and a substantial increase in operating speed. A certain supercharging of the cabin will be necessary, but the loss of pressure for any reason would not be fatal if the plane has provisions for supplying oxygen for that emergency.

Stratosphere flying at 50,000 or 60,000 feet altitude or even higher will probably be studied during these five years and might prove to be very interesting from the scientific, as well as military, standpoint. It is questionable whether any substantial part of the regular airline travel will be done at this altitude in the not-too-remote future. While it is possible from an engineering standpoint, yet it appears that various difficulties, maintenance complications, as well as increased cost and hazards would be greater than the practical advantages of this type of operation.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler.

Cheer For Pack Animals.

THIS IS the time of the year when people who pay income taxes will be impressed by a reminder that millions of men and women drawing good salaries from State, county and municipal offices and jobs throughout the country are not required to pay any Federal tax on this money, and that in States which have a State income tax many of them are exempt from that, too.

It is worth mentioning again just now at the approach of the annual ordeal of figures and schedules that Federal officials and employes are exempt from State income taxes.

There is a touching exchange of courtesies between the two authorities. The Federal Government, with fastidious regard for the integrity of State and local government, generously declines to exact either a tax or an accounting from officials and employes of the sub-divisions. Those States which have their own income taxes on producers and earners as well as on the idle rich extend a similar courtesy to Federal officers and employes. And if the individual happens to hold one of those State offices which are defined as constitutional he is exempt from both.

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THESE constitutional offices include that of Mayor and Governor and many positions on the bench, and there are among the totally exempt salaries some of the most luscious public rewards in the United States.

In addition to the tax exemptions many patriots in these brackets receive free automobile service at the expense of those who do pay taxes, and the Governor of New York has the use of the executive mansion through the abundant generosity of the same good providers.

There is a vague and unconvincing legal excuse for this discrimination in favor of a public servant receiving from $12,000 to $25,000 a year, and against the man with a $3,000 income, but it is hardly worth reporting.

The fact remains that literally millions of men and women belonging to a class which is largely parasitic are not required to meet the same obligations that fall on persons who have to make their living in competitive conditions, and who receive much less pay.

Then, too, most of the great class of exempt Americans may look forward to retirement at a comparatively early age on pensions which are at least sufficient, and many of them, retiring in the prime of life, go into the crowded work market and take full-time jobs which otherwise might be given to people in actual need.

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THE GUESTS of the taxpayer in most cases get longer vacations than the people who support them, and those who are immune to the hazards of political upheaval, of course, have security in their positions. Pensions are automatically due at a certain time, and may be demanded, regardless of whether the individual is still fit to perform the duties, nominal or otherwise, involved in the job.

One public official of New York who retired a few years ago in robust health after more than 30 years at the public trough was reported to have received a pension of $18,000 a year.

School teachers, whose vacations are as long as those of the children, firemen, policemen, mayors, aldermen, sheriffs, deputies, court clerks and attendants, hundreds of thousands of inspectors and office employes, judges, chauffeurs, commissioners, wardens and jailers, Governors, members of the State Legislature, attorneys general and the very men and women in the Income Tax Department who collect on the incomes of the producing class are exempt from at least one income tax if not from both.

The fact that a public salary may be well within the brackets at which other earnings are heavily taxed is held to have no bearing on the case, and a judge may be called upon to punish a private citizen for failure to shower down a contribution toward the payment of his own salary, although his salary be five times that of the shirking traitor and totally exempt by law.

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A MAN earning $3,000 a year and paying both Federal and State income taxes, and subject to peremptory demands on his time and arbitrary, personal interpretation of the tax laws may live next door to a public official drawing $5,000 a year free of taxes.

He would not be likely to live that close to a $22,500-a-year judge or $15,000-a-year prosecutor, because after all, $3,000-a-year people do not intrude on their betters, even though their betters be deadhead citizens of the republic.

I just thought I would toss out this remainder as a cheery note to prepare the mood of the pack-animal citizens for income-tax day.

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Book On Emerson

By William Lyon Phelps

As Others Saw Him.

This is the title of a new and continuously interesting book by Prof. Townsend Scudder of Swarthmore. The lonely, wayfaring man was the phrase used by Carlyle to describe the young American who called on him one summer day in 1833; the secondary title of this book is "Emerson and Some Englishmen." It is published by the Oxford University Press, New York.

It combines accurate and original research with entertainment. Prof. Scudder takes us along with Emerson on his journeys through Europe and England, and makes us see Emerson as strangers saw him. It is the impression he produced on famous men of letters in the Old World. We see Emerson through their eyes—Carlyle, Landor, Coleridge, Clough, Allingham, George Eliot, and many others; especially are described his conversations with Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle.

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Craigenputtock, where Emerson and Carlyle first met and began a notable literary friendship, is one of the loneliest places in Great Britain—a remote farm in Scotland, about nine miles from anywhere. As the young Carlyles lived there about seven years and the only call of any consequence was by Emerson, it is not surprising that the 24 hours he spent made them feel that they had entertained an angel and not unawares.

I made a pilgrimage to that lonely farm in 1911, driving over the wild waste of moorland, and finally coming to the old farmhouse with a clump of trees around it. I asked the tenants' permission to enter and they told me there was nothing inside of the slightest interest, but on my persistence, they let me in. The first thing I saw was a copy of "The French Revolution," with an affectionate written inscription [illegible] to his mother.

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We accompany Emerson on his later lecture trips throughout England and Scotland; but we consistently see him as the British saw him.

It is an original way of writing a book and I cannot imagine any way that could make the appearance, the manner, the personality of Emerson more vivid. This is one of the best contributions to literary history that I know, and there is not a dull page from beginning to end.

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The Cowboy Is Losing.

How the mighty have fallen! What is left for those gnarled, saddle-calloused, bow-legged remnants of the West's cattle range days who refused to accept wire fences and paved roads and who still are riding, looking for cowhand jobs in a land which has gone agricultural? There still are many of them scattered toward the Southwest and the Northwest, because there still are some ranchmen who are as stubborn as the cowhands about abandoning traditions.

But when enough of the former cattle ranges have become "dude ranches" to justify the employment of a secretary who talks for publication, it means the dawn of a new era. "Buck," and "Squinty" and "Little Joe" and "Shorty" are great subjects for the writers of Wild West stories, but the writers get all the money, and if it is a scenario, the picture producers choose handsome heroes from Brooklyn or Philadelphia or Boston for the parts.

The District Crisis

Capital Government Improvement Plotted

Expert Proposes Six-Point Program For City, Subordinating Desires For Franchise To Immediate Revisions.

The Post presents the tenth and last article in a series on the problems of the District of Columbia.

By Merlo J. Pusey.

Several immediate objectives seem to emerge naturally from my survey of conditions and policies leading to the District's present crisis. With the aid of various District officials, civic leaders and students of local problems, I have attempted to point out the weakest spots in the existing system and to correlate many constructive suggestions for improvement. The resulting conclusions are summarized in this last article of the series for what they may be worth.

MERLO J. PUSEY.

In working out a suggestive list of objectives, I have assumed that citizens of the District are more interested in good government than in campaigning for political rights that cannot be attained in the near future. Many conversations among leaders of the community have convinced me that that assumption is well founded. The people would like to be able to vote. But their first interest in the present crisis runs to the correction of makeshift policies which deny the community necessary governmental services and threaten to increase the tax burden out of all proportions to the benefits received.

Likewise, I have found more widespread interest in securing early results than in mere fidelity to general theories which Congress has persistently refused to accept. If the ultimate objective of more responsible local government is kept definitely in mind, the immediate approaches may be freely adapted to current trends of thought. The District cannot afford to sit on a high stool, indifferent to all chances to improve its status, until specific demands for suffrage and a particular brand of fiscal formula shall be granted. If any progress is to be made, a more immediate and practical program must be adopted. And then the community must get out and fight for it.

It is with this thought in mind that the following list of immediate objectives is suggested:

1. Adjustment of the fiscal relations between the District and the Federal Government on the basis of actual obligations instead of misleading comparisons between Washington and other cities.

2. Removal of the local budget from control by the Federal Budget Bureau.

3. Creation of a real city government by extending the powers of the District Commissioners over all routine municipal functions.

4. Separation of national and local activities so that each government will function only in its proper sphere.

5. Provision for a District delegate in the House of Representatives.

6. Establishment by law of a civil service system for employes of the local government.

Fiscal Relations Seen As Paramount Problem.

FOR THE MOMENT, the fiscal relations issue overshadows all other District problems. Perhaps it was too much to hope that a committee of experts not familiar with conditions here or with details in the background of this problem could bring forth a ready-made solution after a relatively brief survey. At any rate, the formula outlined by the Jacobs committee has failed in its chief purpose—to end the fiscal controversy in the District.

Some means must be found, however, to fix Federal and local responsibilities toward the Capital City. Since the District is confronted by a deficit of more than $10,000,000 next year the issue can not be sidestepped. Indeed, local tax measures will have to be passed in addition to any fiscal adjustment that may be worked out. In my opinion, representatives of the District might score a bull's-eye by formulating their own program of taxation and carrying it to Congress together with a united plea for a Federal contribution that will represent, so nearly as can be determined, the actual obligations of the Federal Government to its Capital.

Certainly it will be easier to defeat the fallacious comparative-cost formula of the Jacobs committee if local groups can prove to Congress that they are willing to see taxes adjusted along with fiscal relations. In this critical situation new tactics must be adopted. For only a broad point of view on both sides can assure rejection of a policy that would hamstring the District for years.

Adoption of any fiscal formula will remove the last vestige of excuse for continuation of the Budget Bureau's veto power over local appropriations, and even bills, before they ever reach Congress. Concentration of budget-making powers in the hands of the Board of Commissioners is undoubtedly one of the most important steps toward a responsible local government. With this source of frustration eliminated, with the power of the city fathers to enact municipal ordinances expanded to cover all routine local matters, with the selection of an advisory council of citizens designed to interpret the popular will to the Commissioners, and with a proper segregation of national and local activities, the worst features of makshift government would be eliminated.

THE NATURE of this local setup would not need to be changed by the addition of a delegate to represent Washington in the House. This idea seems to be growing in favor largely because it would provide a liaison between the District Building and Capitol Hill. If it takes time to think seriously about the problem, Congress will doubtless welcome an original source of information on local matters. Certainly that would be true of Congressmen who unwillingly accept assignments to District committee posts.

Objective No. 6—enactment of a civil service law for the District—scarcely needs explanation. The ground swell of public sentiment behind the Administration's proposed new personnel system is no less applicable the local situation. At present the merit system is applied in the District government only through an agreement between the Commissioners and the Civil Service Commission. That flimsy arrangement might break down under slight pressure. A permanent law to be operated by the C. S. C., or its successor, giving preference to local residents, is what seems to be needed.

One other factor remains for consideration. If this or any other set of objectives is worthy of united community support, what procedure should be followed? In some respects this is the most important issue of all.

Last year when the District Medical Society was having its tussle with Representative Blanton, I was impressed by a conversation with Dr. Prentiss Willson in which he said that the fight for a larger health appropriation was only one phase of a much larger problem. Like many other distinguished citizens, he was interested in a movement to concentrate an attack upon the disease of irresponsible government instead of merely trying to treat its symptoms. It seems to me there has never been a more propitious time for such a movement to strike than the present moment.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that a joint committee be organized, including all the members of the Senate and House District Committee, to begin immediate work on the problem. A preliminary report could be issued in time to guide Congress in passing the 1938 appropriation bill and the necessary revenue measures. Then, if necessary, the study of administrative deficiencies could proceed during the summer with the object of enacting the desirable legislation at the next session of Congress.

So far as my information extends, this is the most constructive plan of procedure that has been advanced. In any event the Jacobs Because of the grave danger of conreport will require close scrutiny, fusion, bickering and division between the two houses if each pursues its own study and proposes separate bills, the proposal that the District committees act jointly bears a mark of true statesmanship.

Assuming that both committees will welcome a proposal that carries so much promise of solving an extremely difficult problem, local agencies will fall naturally into the roles of witness and adviser. If they can formulate a definite and constructive plan, not beyond the realm of probable action, their influence will be the more effective. The time for special pleading has gone. The Utopia which some of our citizens have visualized is overshadowed by a nasty crisis that demands realistic treatment. Washington's future, both as a community and a great Capital, may be profoundly affected by the way in which this critical situation is met.

Off the Record.

By Ed Reed

"Aw the heck with him! Let him stay in tonight!"

The Educators

A Symposium Of University Comment

Words Of The Leaders.

IF A UNIVERSITY is, on the one hand, in some sort an institution to save the souls of those who come to it—at least, to save and to develop their spiritual natures—it is, on the other hand, the strongest agency which we have for maintaining, furthering, and transmitting civilization in the community. Preeminently it organizes the spiritual aspirations of that community . . . An institution which gives organized expression to ideals lives in a vain struggle to realize them. It is right that we criticize it, as we must perennially, for falling short of what it seeks. But the danger is not that it will thus fall short. It is bound forever to fall short. The danger is that we cease to be troubled about its falling short and through indifference or dogmatism or ignorance give up the quest or allow it to decay into an empty form.—Roscoe Pound, at Graduate School Convocation, Brown University.

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I HAVE BEEN a teacher for most of my active life and have known thousands of the members of that profession. . . . No one of them would probably object to taking a loyalty oath, were it not for the outrageous initial implication that they are not loyal, and also were it not for the power of insufferable interference which the requirement of such an oath gives to bigots and morons who may conceive themselves alone possessed of the true gospel, or who suffer from the itch for newspaper publicity. Compel all persons to take such an oath, if you will, but do not insist on the teacher while you spare the radio speaker, the newspaper editor, the maker and purveyor of the movie and the movie newsreel.—James Rowland Angell, to Yale Alumni, February, 1936.

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IT IS INTERESTING and perhaps not a little heartening to examine the history of the English universities during the Civil Wars and Puritan Commonwealth. Attacks on Oxford and Cambridge were then launched in words strangely like those we hear today . . .

. . . A particular danger threatened in 1653. This came from a group of Puritan enthusiasts, . . . who in reforming the church wished to abolish such vested interests as the endowed colleges of Oxford and Cambridge . . .

Why, having escaped the peril of '53 . . . did a creeping paralysis so soon overtake the English universities? Was it not the result of the fact that by the Restoration settlement of the church Oxford and Cambridge became closed preserves? Dissenters of all kinds were excluded . . . These centers of learning were thus automatically deprived of one of the streams of English life, a stream noted for its earnest vigor.—James Bryant Conant, in The Yale Review.

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THE ONLY FORCE strong enough to prevent the established order from petrifying the intellect and paralyzing progress is freedom of expression. The conservative or radical who is not obliged to prove the superiority of his ideas in order to win and maintain a majority will promote ignorance rather than education. This is the basic argument for freedom of speech—freedom to learn is the other side of the shield. The silly ass who denies to others the right of expression, by the same act plucks out his own tongue and punctures his own ears. It is the height not only of bigotry but also of obtuseness to suppose that one's present understanding is the last word on any subject or that one can afford to disregard the thoughts of others, even that which proceedeth out of the mouths of babes and sucklings. And it is the height of cowardice or lethargy to refuse to enter the lists with an idea. It is good for a person or a people to have to fight even foolish and criminal ideas.

The only armor impregnable to such ideas is education—education for thinking, education in background, materials, and methods of thinking rather than in what to think. Political and economic theory, sex, color, race, and religion must be banished from the definition of scholarship. The true scholar or thinker must be free to maintain a disinterested, scientific attitude toward the discovery and expression of fact and theory. And the true thinker can not be free unless all persons are free, for the true thinker must discover and prove himself by his thoughts in the crucible of public mentality.—W. A. Shimer, in The American Scholar.

The Once Over

By H. I. Phillips

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The Sit-Down Striker's Return.

Scene: Home of a General Motors striker.

Striker (entering and throwing his hat onto a table).—Hello, honey.

Wife.—Don't give me that stuff.

Striker.—Whaddaya mean?

Wife (accusingly).—Where have you been all this time? Don't lie!

Striker.—At the factory.

Wife (with one of those annoying laughs).—A likely story! Who is she?

Striker.—Aw, lissen . . .

Wife.—Another blonde, I suppose. And me home here alone slaving to keep a home for you! Well, I'm through—understand?

Striker.—Now wait a minute. I tell you I was at the shop all the time.

Wife.—Yeah! You just love staying in a shop, I suppose. How about your nights? The next thing you'll be giving me is that you spent your nights there, too! Humph!

Striker.—That's just where I did spend 'em!

Wife (scoffingly).—Sure! You just can't keep away from factories at night, I know how it is. The music and the dancing!

Striker.—Okay, if you want to be sarcastic, go ahead. I tell you I have been in the shop every minute, believe it or not.

Wife.—You couldn't get out, I suppose.

Striker.—That's it exactly.

Wife.—I'm going to my mother's. No man can stay away from me two weeks and then come home with that old one about being detained at the office.

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He (grabbing her).—Now get this: I was detained at the factory. And that's where I've been for the whole two weeks.

Wife (still skeptical).—What were you doing there?

He.—Just sitting around.

Wife (breaking away in high dudgeon).—What's the matter with the chairs at home? Don't I keep the furniture attractive enough, you big gorilla?

He (slamming a newspaper on the table).—Don't you ever read the newspapers? I've been in a sit-down strike. It was orders. Nobody could quit the shop. And—get this—it was no fun.

Wife (beginning to think there may be something in his story after all).—Why didn't you telephone?

He.—I did telephone. But what's the use! You're never home!

(This stirs her all up again. The argument starts anew. Finally he gets his hat and leaves.)

She.—Where are you going?

He.—Over to union headquarters.

Wife.—What for?

He.—To tell 'em they was nuts when they called this an 18-day truce.

IS THERE NO JUSTICE?
Depressed and glum is Wilfred Sloat;
To Florida he took the boat;
And read each day the tearful news
The weather home was lovely, too!

Ambassador Joseph E. Davies and Mrs. Davies are off for Moscow and Mr. Stalin had better see that nothing is left undone to keep them in the manner to which Russia is unaccustomed.

The psychiatrists can't wait for a confession in the Mattson case so they can proceed to show why the murderer is really innocent because of glandular disturbances.

The United States Golf Association is talking of abolishing the stymie. It was abolished years ago by nine out of ten golfers, most of whom now think it is the name of a trick club.

Text of Farley Address at Electoral Dinner

Text of the address delivered last night before the dinner of the Electoral College Committee by Postmaster General James A. Farley, speaking in his capacity of chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

Under the brilliant and honest leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt we have won the most tremendous victory in history.

But it was more than the personal vindication of a great statesman and his humane policies—it was an impressive demonstration to all the world, at an hour when the world needs the lesson most, of the intelligence and virility of democracy when it has a dynamic leadership.

It was a declaration from the American people that they have fully awakened to the perils threatening American principles and institutions, and have determined that they shall not be offered up as a burnt offering to privilege and plutocracy.

This victory means that the torch of liberty and democracy, lighted by Jefferson, has, by the mandate of Americans of all political persuasions, been entrusted to the keeping of the most gallant crusader of Jeffersonian democracy that this land has even known.

Mandate From Nation.

It means that Roosevelt has a mandate from the Nation to finish the great work that he began, when, finding the country in economic chaos and financial ruin, he set it on the highway of recovery.

That victory was not the mere triumph of the Democratic Party; it was a victory of democracy and American institutions, regardless of party.

Now that the tumult and the shouting of his opponents has been silenced beneath the avalanche of ballots, I reaffirm what I have often said, that during the last four years, Franklin D. Roosevelt has been fighting the bravest battle ever fought for the preservation and vindication of American principles and ideals.

It was because human greed so long had set aside these fundamental principles and ideals that we suffered through four years of unprecedented human misery. It was because of the misery of the people and paralysis of Government in those dark days that American institutions and American democracy were fighting for existence with their backs against the wall.

You know that the average American had begun to doubt the capacity of democracy to protect his vital interests. You know that the opinion grew among the masses that political parties were different only in name and that no matter which party won, the people always lost.

Thus the soil was fertilized for the seed of subversive doctrines.

The skeptics of democracy were giving clamorous voice to their contempt in the halls of the universities. The voice of communism never was so defiant on the soap boxes of crowded cities; and partly because of the fear of an outraged people, and partly because it reflected their secret hopes, you know that the beneficiaries of privilege were talking glibly and openly of a dictator or a despot to keep the people in their place.

Ebb of Confidence Cited.

Never in American history had confidence in democracy and in American institutions sunk so low as during the four years that preceded the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

And then at the darkest hour came the miracle.

A new captain appeared upon the ship of state. The uncanny silence that had chilled the hearts of everyone, instantly was broken by a drastic order from the bridge in the clear, calm voice of confidence and courage. A leader—at last a leader on the bridge!

And how we all thrilled with the realization that at last we had found a leader who not only knew where he was going but already was on his way.

And never had conditions called so loudly for the vibrant voice of a modern Jefferson and Jackson when the leader came.

He knew that democracy and American institutions cannot survive in a land economically half slave, half free.

He knew that the rapidly increasing concentration of the Nation's wealth in the hands of the few is an evidence of disease.

He knew that privilege is a cancer that must be cut out by the surgeon's knife.

He knew that there is no democracy when money and not men determine the policies of the State.

He knew there can be no possible justification for the existence of a system under which the rights of the many are subordinated to the appetite of a greedy few.

He knew that no institutions can long hold the affection of the people if they are perverted to the enrichment of a privileged caste.

And so Franklin D. Roosevelt had the courage and the vision to undertake the revival of confidence in democracy and American ideals by the elimination of privilege, by the restoration of the Government to the people, and by proving the efficacy of democracy under constitutional government by demonstrating that a democratic republic is able to protect the rights of all the people against the banded powers of pillage.

That was his program; that has been his achievement; and because of that in the last campaign all the powers of reaction could not prevail against him.

Record of Four Years.

And tonight with a rousing mandate from 46 of the 48 States of the Union, this foremost champion of democracy in all the world goes forward with the task of making America safe for humanity, by economic, social and political reforms that will make for a greater, sounder, and more equitably distributed prosperity than we have ever known before.

In four years he has done more for honest business and honest banking than ever before, and more for safe investing than ever before and more for labor, more for agriculture, more for miners and operators, and more for women and children than ever before in the annals of this land.

And by an unparalleled majority, the American people of all parties and sections have placed the stamp of their approval upon the record made. That is the meaning of the election. And by that token we shall go ahead and finish the job that he began, and make America a better abiding place for our children.

But we shall go ahead with charity for all and with malice toward none.

The majority was too tremendous to justify any bitterness on our part toward those who sought to turn us back to black reaction. Their punishment is in their own humiliation. We have no hates to cherish. We have no enemies to punish. We have no grievances to redress. And no man or element or good will and honest intent need fear the next Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is room in the old homestead of Americanism for any of the wanderers of the night who wish to come back home.

For the victory was not ours alone; it was the victory of all Americans.

Our critics realize now that the people do not intend that Americans unable to secure work shall starve.

They realize that the people expect us permanently and definitely to put agriculture on a par with industry and finance, so that the men who till the soil and feed the Nation shall no longer be treated as outcasts from their father's house.

Our critics realize that the people expect us to give to labor a magna charta of human rights and to crush communism from abroad by justice here at home.

They realize that the people have ordered us to stand like Gibraltar for the social security program that sprang from the great heart of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

And they realize that the people are behind us in the determination that the great mining industry on which we are all dependent shall not be wrecked by human greed.

Restrictions on Greed.

They realize that the Nation approves our decision to put such reasonable legal restrictions on the unscrupulous greed of the few to protect all honest and legitimate business and business men.

And knowing all this they ought to realize that the Capital of the Nation, which we restored to Washington, is going to remain here for a long time to come.

This is an hour for legitimate rejoicing, but it is something more important than that—it is an hour for a solemn consecration of all our minds and hearts and souls to the service of America's democratic institutions by making them conform to the vital needs of the American people of today.

The victory is so great that the responsibilities it carries are all the greater, and these responsibilities while to the party, are to a greater extent to the country.

We must not forget that there have been times in our history when a political party has won a sweeping victory only to be overwhelmingly swept from power in the next election.

But that invariably has been due to the fact that in its jubilation it has overlooked its solemn responsibilities.

That, I pledge you, we will not do.

Our enemies confidently count upon the enormity of our majority to sow the seed of dissensions within our ranks. They hope to restore Government to privilege by marching to future victory through our divided columns. And the answer is that there will be no divided columns.

There is not a man in America with a knowledge of politics who does not know that the American people are demanding that our forces shall continue to follow the enlightened leadership of vision that is Roosevelt's.

Wherever he goes we follow; we know the voice of but one commander.

And so it is with a feeling of solemnity that we dedicate ourselves on the eve of the new Administration to proving ourselves worthy of the brilliant leadership that is ours and of the awe-inspiring confidence of the Nation.

I would be unworthy of my position if on this occasion I withheld a wholehearted acknowledgment of the great part played in the victory by liberals and progressives regardless of previous party affiliations.

Principles of Jefferson.

There was a reason why great men and women came to us from the Republican and other parties. This was the first campaign since the days of Andrew Jackson in which the American people have had a clear-cut issue on the fundamentals of Americanism. It was not a red herring campaign. It was not a fake fight on nonessentials; it was a resubmission to the people, after too many years, of just such primary principles as those that swept Thomas Jefferson into power 136 years ago.

And if we prove worthy of the confidence reposed in us, millions of Americans, regardless of previous political affiliations, will continue to march shoulder to shoulder with us to future victories until this land is permanently made safe for democracy.

This is a grave hour in the world's history. The world is passing through a crisis, the like of which it has not known in centuries.

The happiest lands in the world today are those in which democracy holds sway. And yet there never has been a time since the establishment of Government by the people and for the people when cynics have been so busy denouncing the right of the people to rule themselves. Even from the heads of nations we hear democracy openly ridiculed, human rights frankly scorned, and liberty denounced, and this high-handed practice of personal rule is casting its shadow on the world.

If liberty and democracy are to survive, the democracies of the world must face the grim realities and, through reforms when needed, justify democracy to the minds of men.

If there are fewer critics of democracy in America today than in the year preceding the Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, it is because he has shown by his work that democracy is effective and that the people and all the people can be served through the right operation of the democratic principle.

But one thing stands out like a beacon light in the darkness—that democracy and plutocracy cannot dwell in the same house. If American democracy survives, plutocracy must go. To attempt to serve both masters would be as absurd as for a man to try to ride two horses going in opposite directions at the same time.

Co-operation Sought.

Now that the people have spoken, now that the Nation after a memorable and full debate has rendered its verdict, we have a right to assume that petty obstructive opposition will cease, and that all real Americans in a spirit of reasonable patriotic cooperation will give intelligent support to the new Administration. The American ear has grown weary in recent months of the loud wailings of the modern Jeremiahs whose interests have been properly served by the benefactor they have jeered.

The American people have shown that they understand that while these unyielding reactionary enemies of the President may abuse him, and denounce him, and slander him, their only real grievance against him is that they cannot burn their brand of servitude upon his back.

And so we hail this triumph as a victory for the democratic institutions for which Roosevelt has so bravely battled; as a victory for the philosophy of Jefferson and the faith of Jackson.

It was a victory for the American institutions he has rescued from the bring of chaos and ruin; it was a victory for the workers who toil in mines and factories; it was a victory for the children he has sought to save from economic slavery.

It was a victory for honest business which he has protected from the ruthless avarice of a powerful few; it was a victory for the aging humble folks from whom he has lifted the haunting fear of an old age of beggary and want; it was a victory for the humanity he has served and the Nation he has saved.

These are the real victors in the immortal battle for the common good that was lead with such gay courage and brilliancy by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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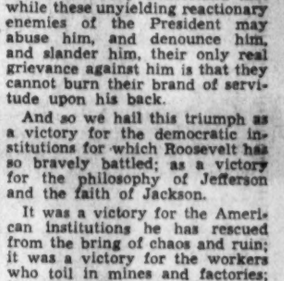

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MACMILLAN

Inaugural Fete Being Observed In Night Clubs

Special Programs of Music and Other Features on Schedule.

Keeping well abreast of the times (in fact, a little ahead) the Cocanut Grove is celebrating the Inauguration with a brand-new show, going by the name of Inaugural Follies. Here's a brand-new crew of Broadwayites whose shufflin', truckin', hoppin' is epidenmic.

Hen-pecked husbands, tired business men, much-married individuals or even those who just want a good time should lean toward this parade of nations. . . . By the way, music by Ralph Hawkins and his Cocanut Grove Orchestra.

* * *

At the Madrillon they have a new remedy for nostalgia (home-sickness is the more common form of the word) called Johnny Shaw, who sports a versatile sextet. Out-of-towners, particularly those who don't want to quit until 2 a. m., will find their entertainment here.

* * * *

The Troika, Helen Hamilton's Russian club, is swinging wide its doors during the Inaugural week, with luncheon, cocktails, dinner and supper providing an excellent excuse for seeing the new sketch, "Love Marches By," . . . with Marusia, beautiful contralto. Also Capt. Nick Hope, Lola Lolik, Emil Vadimoff.

Incidentally, don't be surprised if there's a Spanish touch here and there where you'd expect only Russian. Several Ambassadors from Spanish-speaking embassies were present the other night and the artists dedicated numbers to them.

* * *

Eddie Elkins, who cavorts around the Raleigh, has arranged a group of State songs honoring the States whose delegations make their headquarters there. Little Sally Evans completes the picture by singing your requests, accompanying herself on the piano. . . . Tonight DeMar and DeAndreon introduce a new dance, the "Inaugural Walk." . . . They develop it specially in honor of the occasion.

* * *

Brinkley's celebrates the festivities with their Inaugural dinner, a new name for their famous de luxe dinner. Johnny Rice and his orchestra provide the music, from 9:30 in the evening on.

* * *

Out on Mount Vernon highway Stone Villa Inn is featuring its chicken and steak dinners. Music from 9:30 on. And right near by is Boulevard Farms, featuring one Farmer Shea and his Hired Help. . . . Another good place for chicken and steak.

* * * *

The Shoreham is "celebriting" the Inaugural tonight, as celebrities—both those from Washington and from out of town—will be on hand to make Inaugural Night another New Year's Eve. . . . Bernee's music still provides the syncopated background for Daisy, the White Horse, and the rest of the show. . . . Cocktail hour, by the way, is getting to be a habit Shoreham-way, what with Barnee and his Lounge Orchestra.

* * *

One Arthur Kay, "America's Greatest Mimic," tops the Cafe La Paree presentation. It's the second big week for the Frolics of 1937, with Heather Blackstone, Suzzane Boll, the Brady Sisters, Hazel Warren and the Three Society Kapers. Keep your eye on Heather Blackstone. Her Bolero a la Castanets stands out in the line of dancing. It's a nice interpretation of combining the flash and verve of Old Spain and the modernistic nuances of the true Bolero. Al Sakel's Band supplies the music . . . with Buddy Shaner and Hazel Warren continuing to register with their vocal interpretations.

* * *

The Lotus is doing things up a rich hue of brown this week, celebrating their ninth anniversary with a polished New York revue . . . Earl Lindsay, famous director of Paramount's "Love Parade," has turned out another . . . Parade of the Elements, with the Lindsay girls (both beautiful and numerous) in their Parade of the Seasons . . . Evelyn Knight, popular songstress . . . Garcia Gomez with a character dance number . . . Al Norton as popular master of ceremonies. Bill Strickland's Capitolians again supplying the music.

* * * *

Out at Casa Grande on Dude Ranch Inaugural visitors can look forward to Berk Motley playing their own State song, if so desired. And he and his band have worked up a number of timely sketches, not to mention the usual captivating music . . . In addition, June Daly—of musical comedy fame, Billy Parker, Peggy Jordon, tap and toe tap dancers.

Entertainers at Uptown Hotels

Below is Muriel Thomas, who will dance this week at the Shoreham Hotel, and above is Arthur Warren, who, with his orchestra, will appear at the Wardman Park.

Last 6 of Stranded Fishermen Ashore

Menominee, Mich., Jan. 19 (AP).—Twenty-five commercial fishermen, all safely ashore after being stranded on huge ice floes in Green Bay, today called their experience just "part of the day's work."

The last six men of the group, stranded when a stretch of ice along 50 miles of the Wisconsin and Michigan shore moved out yesterday morning, worked their way back last night.

The others either rescued themselves by paddling to safety on cakes of ice, or were taken off the floes in skiffs.

$1,000,000 Film Suit.

Los Angeles, Jan. 19 (AP).—Paramount Pictures, Inc., was ordered to defend a $1,000,000 suit, charging plagiarism, brought by Edward Venturini, scenarist. Venturini alleged the studio copied an adaptation of a story he submitted and released it as the picture, "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer."

Dionne Suit Stands.

Chicago, Jan. 19 (AP).—Federal Judge P. Barnes denied a motion to dismiss a million dollar damage suit against Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne, parents of the famous quintuplets, Dr. Allan R. Dafoe, their physician, and others. Ivan I. Spear, Chicago promoter, brought the suit, alleging breach of contract. Spear contended he had contracted for the exclusive right to publicize the quintuplets.

$20,000 in Ashes.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP).—Deputy sheriffs at Fishkill are guarding an ash pile which they said was worth more than $20,000. In it were jewels lost when the country home of Mrs. Davis Marcus, of this city, was burned.

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Smartest spot to dine and dance
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SALLY EVANS at the piano . . . interpreting request songs. DeMar and DeAndre in their new dance, "Inauguration Walk."
Bill Owens in sophisticated songs with the orchestra. A cocktail that is divertingly different.
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The Home of the Italian Dinner
SPECIAL Inauguration DINNER 75c $1.00
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For the convenience of the Inaugural guests our grill will be open for a la carte services.
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Many Washington visitors come to this famous restaurant where interesting and varied foods follow the famous Smorgasbord (hors d'oeuvre table).
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BERK MOTLEY and his 10-piece ORCHESTRA
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AT DUDE RANCH
15 minutes' Drive—2 miles beyond Md. U. on Washington-Baltimore Boulevard.
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Interpretative Dancers
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ALL STAR CAST
Cocktails . . . . . 35c and 40c
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RELISHES
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CHOICE OF COCKTAILS
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APPETIZERS
Filet de Saumon Meuniere
CHOICE OF ENTREE
ROAST VERMONT TURKEY, Celery dressing, cranberry sauce; Half Milk Fed Chicken, Saute a la Maryland
Filet Mignon of Beef Champignon
Grilled Yearling Lamb Chops
Chicken Chow Mein with Fresh Mushrooms
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Fried Chicken (boneless) with Asparagus Sauce
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DESSERTS
Homemade Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce; Banana Short Cake, Hot Mince Pie, Apple, Cherry Pie
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Coffee, Tea or Milk
LUNCHEON (with a gay floor show) 50c & 60c Chinese or American Food
A VIBRANT SHOW-A TOPS BAND NO COVER
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Georgia Governor, Wife Entertained by Robert

Other State Executives, Senators and Federal Officials Attend Reception at Mayflower Honoring Riverses.

By Jessie Ash Arndt.

A gathering of Governors, with a few Cabinet members and many others prominent in official society included for good measure, was the reception given yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wood Robert in honor of Gov. and Mrs. E. D. Rivers of Georgia.

The garden room of the Mayflower was the scene of the party instead of the east end of the Presidential dining room where it was to have been held. The dining room was required as additional space for the huge electors' dinner which many of the reception guests attended later in the evening.

Mrs. Robert wore a black velvet gown, becoming with her fair hair which was wound in a soft coil in back. Her corsage was of gardenias. Mrs. Rivers was in a tunic frock with a blouse of turquoise blue and a small black hat.

Earles Are Greeted.

Gov. and Mrs. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mrs. Earle's sister, Mrs. Anson Hard, were greeted by friends on every side as they arrived. Mrs. Earle wore a black velvet and a corsage of orchids, her gown simply made and with brilliant star buttons the only trimming and her small hat coming to a peak at the top. Mrs. Hard also was in a becoming costume of black. Mrs. Carl E. Bailey, wife of the Governor of Arkansas, was present with Senator and Mrs. Joseph Robinson and Mr. Fred Donham, who is attending the Inauguration as official representative of the Governor, who is unable to be here.

Governor and Mrs. Fred P. Cone, of Florida, were among the guests, as were Senator Claude Pepper and his bride, smartly dressed in a black suit with caracul trimming. Other Governors in the company were Gov. Richard W. Leche of Louisiana, with Mrs. Leche; Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, Gov. Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina, Gov. and Mrs. Clyde Hoey of North Carolina and Gov. and Mrs. Gordon Browning of Tennessee.

Senator Joseph Guffey, accompanied by Miss Pauletta Guffey, in a black gown stitched in gold about the skirt and bolero jacket, and a red blouse, arrived early. They stayed but a short time for they were hurrying on to other parties. The Secretary of War, Mr. Harry H. Woodring, was among the first guests there, as were Mrs. Robert's sister, Mrs. Aldace Walker, and Mr. Walker. Mrs. Walker wore a costume of gold lame, with short sleeves, and brown accessories.

Returning to Hollywood.

Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, brought Miss Jewell Marie Markham here on her way to Hollywood after finishing a Broadway season.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Homer S. Cummings were accompanied by Judge and Mrs. Ira Rothberger, of Denver, and Judge Charles Davenport Lockwood, of Stamford, former law partner of the Attorney General, and Mrs. Lockwood. Mrs. Cummings wore a gown of burgundy crepe with a small black hat; Mrs. Rothberger was in black and Mrs. Lockwood in an unusual frock of olive green crepe with silver fastenings in a grape-leaf design.

Postmaster General James A. Farley and Mr. George Marshall were having a genial conversation. Nearby Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was talking to the Acting Postmaster General and Mrs. William W. Howes. With the Howes had come their guests from Rapid City, S. D., Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard Fellows and Mr. and Mrs. Ward Clark. They were entertaining later at the electors' dinner and had at their table in addition to these friends their daughter, Miss Mary Senate Howes, with Mr. John Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Sillman Evans, of Baltimore, and Mr. Edward Duffy, of New York.

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Daniel C. Roper, Senator and Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis (Mrs. Lewis one of those assisting the hostess), the Speaker of the House and Mrs. William B. Bankhead, and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, who also was assisting, were among those enjoying the party.

Representative Caroline O'Day, who has taken a house at 1711 Twenty-second street, across from the home of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau, was another member of the official set who attended. Miss Mabel Boardman was among the early arrivals, as were Miss Katherine Friant, in a brown lapin coat and brown off-the-face hat; Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, the latter in black crepe and a pointed black suede hat with two mink balls on the top; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Miles, Mrs. Miles in cobalt blue with brown hat and accessories; Mr. Amon Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, and Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. Robert's mother, Mrs. Harold Walker, who is spending the winter in Washington, was assisting at the tea and wore a black costume with bird of paradise feathers trimming

THE MERRY WHIRL
by MARYLYN

Casting a quick glance to right, then to left—almost from force of habit—a well-dressed young man swung down the steps into the Willard Coffee Shop, and with long, springy steps through the room. His luncheon companions smiled as he took his seat—then their busy, rapid-fire conversation started. We would like to have eavesdropped. Who wouldn't? The Y. M. was J. Edgar Hoover.

• • • •

When Betty Ralston starts buying something, there is no telling where or when she will stop. Recently a representative of some woolen shop in London visited Washington and displayed his wares. Betty, who always has had a soft spot in her heart for Scotland, immediately fell for a kiltie and bought it. That, of course, called for some nice, soft sweaters—they, too, were bought. Then a wee Scotch cap, of the same plaid as the kilt, caught her eye, and that was that. Those were all on different visits to the temporary shop of the Briton. Now we hear that Betty is thinking of one of those shoulder scarf affairs. Before long she will have the entire costume, and no doubt will go hunting some bagpipes.

• • • •

Whenever you happen to be out in the evening dancing and you hear some one playing "California, Here I Come," ten to one you will spot Jerry O'Connor at some ringside table being serenaded.

Practicing what we preach, we heard the aforementioned song, and swept the room with a searching glance. Sure enough, over at one side sat the Comptroller of the Currency. With him were Tom and Anna Burke, she in stunning black and scarlet velvet; Marie Elena Garduno, lovely sister of the Third Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, in brick-colored taffeta, and Dr. Stanley High.

• • • •

When little Ruth Dunlop entertains in her family's new and most attractive home out on Hillcrest avenue, she does so beautifully. At the party she gave for Gertie Pearson, there was such an air of cozy, informal hospitality that all of the guests stayed hours and hours. Little bright-eyed Laddie, cute black cocker spaniel, practically haunted the dining room, and as each new guest arrived, politely and hopefully escorted them to the tea table.

Ruth had on a frock of flame and gold lame and a large corsage of gardenias, a mate to the one her guest of honor wore on the shoulder of her white tunic.

The guests—most of them, that is—were sub-debs, and we can predict a very good-looking crop for next year.

President and First Lady Give Dinner-Musicale

Underwood & Underwood.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, in the beautiful and simple gown she wore last evening at a dinner and musicale given in the White House.

Roosevelts Give Dinner To Notables

President and Mrs. Roosevelt on the eve of Inauguration Day entertained at a White House dinner for a long list of notables. A musicale was offered later by three members of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Co.

Guests at the dinner included Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, Mr. James A. Farley, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Representative Sam Rayburn, Representative Caroline O'Day, Mr. Breckinridge Long, Mr. Paul Aiken, Mr. Norman W. Baxter, Mr. Robert Berger, Miss K. C. Blackburn, Miss Virginia Budelman, Mr. Carl Byoir, Mr. Acey Carraway.

Mr. William Churchill, Mrs. Price Collier, Miss Nancy Cook, Mr. George D. Crowley, Mr. Vincent Dailey, Mr. Thomas W. S. Davis, Miss Mary Dewson, Miss Marion Dickerman, Mr. Eddie Dowling, the stage star; Mrs. J. M. Duffy, Miss Margaret Durand, Mrs. Mary Eben, Hon. Edward J. Flynn, Miss Louise Hachmeister, Mr. Henry S. Hooker, Mr. Emil E. Hurja.

Mr. Louis A. Johnson, Mr. John D. Kennedy, Miss Marguerite LeHand, Mr. Clarence H. Low, Mr. Aubrey C. Mills, Mr. W. Forbes Morgan, Mr. E. W. Murphy, Miss Marie Newsom, Mr. Ambrose O'Connell, Mr. Herbert Pell, Mr. Thomas D. Peters, Mr. Gene Pope, Mr. Oliver A. Quayle, jr.

Mr. Oldham sang Handel's "Silent Worship" and S. Coleridge-Taylor's 'Onaway, Awake Beloved" from Hiawatha's Wedding Feast. Then there were "One Morning, Very Early," "Who is Sylvia" and "Love, I Give You My All" by Miss Cecil.

Dr. Bernard G. Richards, Mr. L. W. Robert, r., Mr. Edward L. Roddan, Mr. Richard F. Roper, Mr. Sol A. Rosenblatt, Mr. William B. Roulstone, Mrs. Mary C. Salisbury, Mr. James E. Sauter, Mrs. Malvina Scheider, Hon. Swagar Sherley, Mr. Daniel H. Skilling, Mr. A. Ralph Steinberg, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, jr., Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Mr. Frank C. Walker, Mr. Frank Wickhem, Miss Louisa Wilson.

Notes of Society

Official and Residential

Lady Lindsay, wife of the Ambassador of Great Britain, will entertain at a cocktail party on Sunday afternoon at the Embassy in honor of members of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company now playing in Washington.

The Ambassador of Italy and Signora de Suvich were guests of honor at a dinner given on Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse in their Georgetown residence. Among others present were Senator and Mrs. Millard E. Tydings, Senator and Mrs. James F. Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bruce, of Baltimore; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Noyes, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, Mr. Arthur Krock, Mrs. Joseph W. Alsop and Maj. Ferry K. Heath.

Lady Marler, wife of the Minister of Canada, was guest of honor at a luncheon given on Monday at the Mayflower by Miss Margaret Delano Gage.

The other guests included Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, Frau von Boetticher, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Harry P. Huse, Mrs. James W. McAndrew, Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Mrs. Elonzo Tyner, Mrs. Wilbur W. Hubbard, Mrs. John Leonard Proctor, Mrs. Wrisley Brown, Mrs. Henry Parsons Erwin, Mrs. John Dugdale, Miss Willa Magee and the Misses Anne and Altha Harcourt.

Mrs. Hugh Gibson, wife of the United States Ambassador to Brazil, and Mrs. William Blandy were honor guests at a luncheon given Monday at the Mayflower Hotel after Mrs. Townsend's musicale by the Charge d'Affaires of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. de Prado. The Ambassador and Mrs. Gibson are guests during their stay in Washington of Col. and Mrs. Edwin Watson.

Mrs. William B. Bankhead, wife of the Speaker of the House, will be an honor guest when Mrs. Thomas A. Wadden entertains a group of friends at the matinee bridge luncheon at the Congressional Club on Monday. Other honor guests on this occasion will be Mrs. Josiah W. Bailey, wife of Senator Bailey of North Carolina; Mrs. Robert Doughton, wife of Representative Doughton, and Mrs. Harold Cooley, wife of Representative Cooley.

Senora de Fuentes, wife of the First Secretary of Mexican Embassy, and her small son and daughter, Carlo and Barta, have arrived in Washington from Mexico and are at 2400 Sixteenth street.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Oscar L. Chapman, entertained at dinner at the Shoreham last evening.

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★ Boys' Storm Rubbers 1.00
★ Children's Storm Rubbers 85c

WOMEN'S 2-SNAP GAYTEES 1.45
★ Women's Slide Rubber Gaytees . . 2.45
★ Children's & Misses' 2-Snap 1.25
★ Women's & Misses' Rubbers 1.00

MARY HAWORTH'S MAIL

Wife Who Has Frequently Left Husband Because of His Abuse, Only to Return for More, Asks Advice.

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I have a husband who is one of the finest persons in the world when he is sober and himself. This is not very often. I have left him on numerous occasions. The last time was four months ago. I returned after he hounded me by calling at my place of business and promising to be different. But he hasn't been different. He has been worse, if anything.

• • • •

He comes home all hours of the night—any time he pleases. That doesn't bother me. I wouldn't care if he would go to bed and be quiet, but he wakes me out of a sound sleep, cursing me and calling me all kinds of vile names for no earthly reason. After carousing around until all hours, he comes home to take his fight and spite out on me.

• • • •

The last time this occurred I had to have the police take him away. Now he is terribly hurt at my having done so, and thinks I have done him a great injustice. What do you think?

I have just been offered a position and am thinking very seriously of taking it. I am 40 years old, but well kept, although I have gray hair. Do you think I am too advanced in years to start out all over again? I have always worked, until three years ago. We have no children. My husband is 43. I would be so grateful for a few kinds words from you.

• • • •

My mother thinks he is a grand husband and I can't ask her advice. I wouldn't want to change her opinion of him, so I don't tell her the things I put up with. I'll be looking forward to your answer. Thank you. FORTY.

Learn From Experience.

DEAR FORTY: You owe your husband no apology for turning him over to police in order to put a temporary quietus to his vile abuse. You did him no injustice. What happened was entirely self-induced. If he cannot or will not discipline himself, he must expect to be forcibly disciplined by society through its duly authorized representatives.

• • • •

There is a fundamental natural law of action and reaction. Any given action on the part of an individual sets in motion certain immutable forces of reaction, which are going to lift him up or slap him down, according to the nature of his act. Your husband has been acting in such a way as to invite being slapped down; he has been slapped down, and now he would blame and shame you for it. Don't let him do it. Keep your thinking straight. Don't be deceived by his devious rationalization.

• • • •

It has been said that anyone may make a mistake but only a fool will not learn from experience. I think you should take this rather harshly stated truth to heart in your case. It would appear that you do not learn much from experience. Otherwise, you would not permit yourself to be persuaded to return, time and again, to a situation which you know from experience you cannot endure, and to a husband who has never kept his promise to do better. You may argue that your husband has deceived you with his promises, but the whole truth is that you have been eager and willing to be deceived. You have returned to him, I suppose, as the lesser of two evils—the greater evil, in your mind, being the necessity of making your own way.

• • • •

But I am sure that you will find it the easier way, once you have embarked upon it. Don't be dismayed by the fact that you are 40. Get from the public library a copy of Walter Pitkin's book, "Life Begins at Forty," and convince yourself that the best years of your life are all ahead; that, in the words of a great woman poet, "We always may be what we might have been." Since you have had an offer of a job, take it, by all means.

• • • •

It is absurd to think of one's self as being "advanced in years" at the age of 40. Only the other day I read of some great woman's looking backward on her life from the vantage point of 80, and wondering why she hadn't fully appreciated how truly young she was in her forties and fifties. If gray hair connotes age to your mind, have yours tinted with one of the harmless vegetable dyes which will wash off in the next shampoo, as an experiment to discover whether a change of hair color makes you look and feel prettier and younger. Remember a woman is as young as she looks, and a man as young as he feels!

• • • •

A woman's mode of dressing and the expression in her eyes are the things which make her appear young or old. And a woman who feels that "the best is yet to be" for her, and who eagerly and energetically works toward the future with that idea in mind, can never be said to be old. I recall a fragment of verse to this effect: "Age is a quality of mind. If you have left your dreams behind, if you no longer look ahead, if your ambition's fires are dead, then you are old!" M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Trim Headgear Gets the Masculine Vote

Classic and simple, the casual hat, left, is feminized by a conventional design of pearls. A new version of the ever-popular tailored model, so much admired by men. The 1937 bicycle sailor, right, is made of taffeta with a dotted veil, which is held to throat by a grosgrain band.

Some admire a hat which extends down at a jaunty angle over one eye. This one is almond green felt with brown grosgrain band.

Feminine Appeal and Allure Accentuated by Tailored Hats

By Ethel Ehlen.
The Post Fashion Editor.

THERE IS more feminine appeal and allure and far more smartness in the casual classic hat of the tailored type than in one designed strictly on complicated feminine lines with a lot of intricate trimming.

This is the masuline point of view after interviewing about a dozen prominent Washington men in as many professions on the subject, we found the tailored hat was unanimously voted the most flattering for women of all ages and types.

Said a dashing young man from the talking picture industry: "By all means, the tailored hat is the smartest topping a woman can wear and I also prefer tailored, simple clothes for the feminine of the species. But, so many women make the mistake of going entirely tailored. They should accent this severity by feminine touches, such as frilly touches at the throat, jewelry or the like; I loathe masculine-like blouses with four-in-hand ties on a woman."

Another man from the same profession agreed with his colleague, adding: "Tailored hats, plus clothes of the same classification, to me are always neater and smarter than a lot of furbelows and frills. But I mean good tailoring and good materials."

Tailored Hats Sophisticated.

Tailored-looking hats of smart lines, according to a noted Washington artist, are far more sophisticated than hats adorned with feathers, flowers and ornaments. "An attractive woman in an entire tailored ensemble is more feminine and lovely in appearance than one arrayed in a lot of ruffles, trimmings and whatnot. Simplicity, to my mind, is synonymous with sophistication, culture and intelligence." Another artist said he preferred the simple, casual type of hat, because it gave a man a better chance to appreciate an attractive feminine face. When wearing a complicated type of hat, interest was divided between the hat and the features, he said. He also maintained that tailored hats were more youthful in their styling.

A newspaper man declared he not only preferred the tailored hat but tailored clothes as well, particularly suits, as the most chic of feminine garb. "I understand good tailoring better than women," he said. "Perhaps that accounts for my preference for clothes in this category. A woman all done up in frills and bouffant dresses with a lot of fluttering scarfs and sashes scares me to death—she seems too unapproachable. For either daytime or evening, simplicity is the smartest and most outstanding clothes feature a fastidious woman can adopt."

Another man of the Fourth Estate maintains that tailored hats and neat coiffures are usually synonymous, hence he much prefers the classic felt or straw hat to the what he terms the "silly, idiotic" things now being worn under the guise of hats, surrounded by a lot of frowzy hair. "There is snap and distinctiveness in a tailored hat, but the rest of the costume should not be quite as severe as the hat," he suggested.

Admires Simple Clothes.

From a man of the legitimate theater comes this advice: "The hat should match the woman. A sophisticated woman of the world should wear simple, tailored hats and clothes, and a woman of the more frivolous type appears to best advantage in costumes which echo this type of personality. I prefer the sophisticated type myself, hence I admire tailored, simple clothes for all occasions. I like fur trimming on small hats for winter and think there is nothing more charming for summer wear than a large, drooping hat—but it must be simple and not messed up with a lot of flowers and floating ribbons."

A business executive said: "If by a tailored hat you mean the beret, then I prefer that type. I think they are the smartest and most feminine of all feminine headgear—they have a certain dash that usually implies an interesting personality."

Representing the dental and medical professions, the men interviewed declared that tailored hats augmented by clothes featuring simplicity were much smarter and more feminine in their appeal than more feminine-styled costumes.

MENUS for TODAY

By Rebekah Blake.

BREAKFAST
Grapefruit sections
Poached eggs on toast
Coffee Milk

LUNCHEON
Creamed asparagus on toas
Cheese and crackers
Chocolate milk
Fruit jello

DINNER
Sauerkraut juice
Roast pork Gravy
Mashed potatoes
Spinach
Apple salad
Hot rolls Butter
Coffee Milk

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

Put 1½ cups sifted flour in sifter over mixing bowl, add ½ teaspoon salt and 3½ teaspoons baking powder and sift into bowl. Add 4 tablespoons shortening, working it in with pastry mixer or fingertips. Then add ½ to ¾ cup milk, stirring with a knife. Turn into floured cloth, knead vigorously for 20 seconds. Bake in layer cake pan. Split, spread each half with butter and cover lower half with strawberries sweetened to taste. Put on top half, inside up, and cover with more strawberries. Garnish with whipped cream, using pastry bag and tube if wished.

'Disguises' Offered For Meat Left-Overs

How do you use your meat left-overs? In this case, a little deception is not a bad thing to practice on your family.

You can serve spring lamb as homemade "chicken" or "turkey" pie and in the creamed form, in croquettes and in salad.

Pork and beef left-overs can be used in curry suki-yaki, chile con carne, chop suey and goulash.

A Woman's NEW YORK

By Alice Hughes.

NEW YORK, JAN. 19.

IT IS ONLY a question of time until a smart girl or two exploded with the idea of compiling a Woman's Almanac, and now it has come to pass with the first issue of just that, for 1937. And it's a darned good job, too, that has been turned out by Mrs. Clark H. Minor and Antoinette Donnelly.

ALICE HUGHES.

Mrs. Clark is a society woman who finds life is not quite complete when it contains only family, bridge and gossip. Her husband, by the way, is a big-shot business man, president of International General Electric. Smitten with the idea of an almanac crammed with dates and information of interest to our sex, she sat down nearly a year ago and went to work. When the chore threatened to throw her, Mrs. Minor blew the whistle for Antoinette Donnelly, the brilliant writer on beauty and charm for many a native newspaper. Together they set at it and batted out the job—and the result, selling for a dollar, is praiseworthy. The first press run, of 10,000 copies, sold out in jig, or swing, time, and another is on the way.

Naturally, the pages devoted to the care and fostering of good looks are especially smart and complete, thanks to the toil of Antoinette. As I thumb the pages of my desk copy, I realize what a far, shrill cry it is from the days when the leading almanac to reach my snowbound New Hampshire home at the turn of the year was the product of the atelier of the widely known Mrs. Lydia Pinkham! The girls' new blue book has 300 pages—mostly fact, some fancy!

• • • •

GIRL ABOUT TOWN—Among the bills left this morning by the Man in the Powder Blue Suit I find an announcement of the gadget called Lipcheck—which is put on over the carefully made-up lips while the gown is being yanked on over the head. Very tricky stuff—they come in rolls, six dozen to the unit . . .

• • • •

As for hats, I saw one on the Avenue the other day called "the hat of the hour." On the front of the felt pillbox you can have your favorite hour of the day emblazoned in roman numerals. I don't see any particular reason for this, but I don't see any harm in it, either. Of course, if you want to remind yourself of the hour you met Joe, or divorced Harry, that's something else again . . .

• • • •

When lovely Viennese Louise Rainer, of the movies, upped and married our leading radical playwright, Clifford Odets, out in Hollywood, our left-wing Group Theater was slapped down hard, and has shut up shop for the season. It was for this eager gang that Odets wrote "Awake and Sing" and "Waiting for Lefty," and they were counting on a new show from him right now. But love and the movies got Comrade Odets—and bing goes the Group Theater! . . . Oh, this love business! . . .

• • • •

Our newsreel theaters have been so quiet since the election that you can hear a feather drop. During the campaign our citizens had innocent fun by hissing, booing, cheering and cussing the candidates on the screen—now they just go and sit like good boys and girls . . .

• • • •

My sister, who scouts through the clothes market like a beauteous beagle, tells me that the President's trip to South America set fire to a South American influence in new toggery. She points to the gay Gaucho colors, the bolero and the string sandal now popular. Not that F. D. R. is running opposition to the D. of Windsor!

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TODAY'S HEALTH TALK

By Dr. Irving S. Cutter.

Be Kind to Bronchitis.

What do we mean by bronchitis? The tubes that carry air to the lungs are lined with mucous membrane and whenever this delicate structure becomes inflamed a typical cough develops. We can understand the nature of the condition if we will think of these air pipes as extensions from the throat. If we use a mirror we can see the angry, red shade of the mucous lining in sore throat. Many cases begin with a raw throat, the infection extending downward along the air passages to the bronchi. Unless the situation is controlled—that is, held in the larger tubes—the infection may proceed to the finer bronchi, thence to the air cells themselves. We then realize that a fight for life is on as broncho-pneumonia is with us.

Starts With Cold.

A cold comes on, which involves the nose and throat and which later may "run into" an annoying cough. This means that the upper portion of the air channels and the trachea are inflamed. If we will go to bed, keep warm, drink plenty of fluid (water, fruit juices, tea, etc.), we will gain strength gradually and the irritation will recede. If we attempt to fight it off, keep going at our regular duties, resistance is lowered and the first thing we know cough has become a habit. A chronic affair comes on which may improve during the summer months only to reappear each winter.

If bronchitis has fastened itself upon a victim comfort may be obtained by breathing moist air, particularly if this is impregnated with some mild antiseptic. The room should be provided with plenty of fresh air and the ordinary croup kettle will be helpful in supplying moisture. This device will discharge steam within the room and, as a result, the air that is breathed will prove much less irritating.

The chronic bronchial cough may be much worse at night or whenever the patient lies down; in fact, in some cases relief can be secured only when propped up with pillows. There is usually some shortness of breath and should prolonged coughing paroxysms occur dilatation of the air sacs may ensue.

Anything that keeps the body in good tone is an important preventive measure. This means that winter bathing must not be neglected and that our usual hygienic measures—good food, fresh air, and moderate exercise—are necessary. If there is fever during the acute stage rest in bed is imperative for at least two or three days after the temperature has receded to normal.

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Glass Admitting Healthful Rays Helps Children

Ultra-Violet Panes Are Now Available for Use in Homes.

By Alice Clarissa Richmond.

IT IS POSSIBLE now to replace the ordinary glass of the window with special glass which permits the ultra-violet rays of the sun to penetrate. Such glass can be purchased at the cost of one-third to one-half more than the ordinary glass, and if used for windows with a southwest exposure, assures the family a means of getting the full benefit of all the sunlight there is.

This is especially useful in homes where there are children who for any reason cannot stand exposure to wind or cold weather, and who yet need sunlight.

The sunlight which filters in through glass or even through screens is not by any means "whole sunlight." Much of the best part of the sun's rays has been lost, since the ultra-violet rays will not go through ordinary glass, and are hampered by screens. No one ever got sun-burned or tanned from sitting at the closed window, even with the sun shining directly upon him. It is the ultra-violet rays which have the greatest therapeutic value.

For children with whooping cough, crippled children, and tiny babies, a room or even one window of a room, equipped with special glass would be of great benefit and convenience.

There are often weeks during the winter when the weather is too cold or the wind too high for tiny children to go out. There are cases of whooping cough so extreme that the doctors advise against taking the child walking, though sunlight is a specific for the disease. Bronchitis is benefited by sunlight, but intensified by raw air, wind or physical exertion.

In such cases these special windows might further the cure and cut down on the need for expensive treatments.

Home Institute

Telephone Charm

IT'S A REAL TREAT to talk with Peggy. Her speech is gracious and lovely, free from those careless slips which the telephone seems to magnify. Dan's thankful his date is with her tonight instead of with Muriel, whom he called first.

"I wisht I could go," Muriel said. "But I hadn't ought on account of my cold."

Thank goodness this brief call tipped him off to Muriel's annoying speech habits. Hereafter he'll stick to Peggy, who doesn't add "t" to "wish," who says "I ought not to."

Peggy never phones the boys she knows just to chat or kid. If she calls about an invitation or change in arrangements, she doesn't rudely demand, "Who's this?" She graciously says, "Is this Jack?" or, to a member of his family, "May I speak to Jack? This is Peggy Wells." She ends with a cheerful "Good-by" or "Okey-doke."

Charming speech is easy to acquire. It costs nothing but a little time—and is a lifelong investment. Our 40-page booklet, "Improving Your Conversation," calls to your attention that awkward, annoying slip you may be making. Gives smooth, winning words and phrases.

Send 15 cents for our booklet, "Improving Your Conversation," to The Washington Post, Home Institute, 109 West Nineteenth street, New York, N. Y. Write plainly your name, address and the name of booklet.

New Bridal Gowns Simple and Severe

Tulle Veils Discarded for Costume Material.

Paris (U.P.).—Recent Paris brides have discarded the traditional tulle veil for one of the same material as the wedding gown itself. The new tendency in bridal gowns is toward severe, nun-like simplicity in line.

Dresses of marocain crepe are cut like a robe with a high, unadorned neckline that comes well up on the throat. The simple bodice is fitted closely to the figure, the waist is well defined, the hips are molded. The bias-cut skirt, however, swoops out from the hips in full folds that flare outward in back to a long train that is a part of the dress itself.

Most important of all are the new veils of the same marocain crepe or deep ivory satin. The veils are fitted to the head like a nun's coiffure, but are cut away at the top of the head to display the forehead and hair line. Frequently the veil cap comes to a little point over the temples, then dips down to cover the ears and back of the head.

Plants Need Rest Cure.

To get the best decorative effects with house plants, it is a good plan to set aside some sunny part of the house, such as a large kitchen window, as a culture room. Here the plants can be grown and rejuvenated under ideal conditions and moved at various times to other parts of the house where they will serve their dual purpose.

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Pattern 5782.

By Alice Brooks.

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LOCAL AND NATIONAL RECORDS OF PACE ALUMNI

The 1936 District C.P.A. Examinations

Of the ten successful candidates in the November examinations five were graduates of this school. Likewise, in the May of 1936 examinations more Benjamin Franklin graduates were succesful than graduates of the prescribed accounting course of any other school. Moreover, this is true for the entire past ten year period.

National Scope of Pace Courses

Year after year Pace Alumni in various states have made exceptional records in C. P. A. examinations—thus 62% of the successful candidates in the last Western Pennsylvania examinations were graduates of the Pace Courses in Pittsburgh.

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National Scope of Accountancy

Accountancy practice is more national in character than either legal or medical practice. There are firms of accountants which have offices throughout the United States. Large corporations, who engage accountants, ordinarily have branches in almost every state in the Union. For this reason, the national reputation of an accountancy course is of prime importance to the prospective accountancy student.

Among the thirty thousand Pace Alumni in all sections of the country are a goodly number of outstanding leaders in all three of the principal fields of accounting—public accounting, Governmental accounting and executive accounting.

For information concerning the Pace Courses write or telephone:

Benjamin Franklin University
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Transportation Building • 17th and H Streets • MEtropolitan 2515

Virginian Files Gaming Charge On LaFontaine

$50,000 Asked for Losses in Games of Chance at 'Athletic Club.'

James A. (Jimmie) LaFontaine and his son, James A., jr., who, according to the official records of Prince Georges County own an "athletic club" on the Bladensburg road near the District line, yesterday were sued for $50,000 by a resident of South Washington, Va., who avers he lost the money in "craps games" on the LaFontaine premises.

Ellis Levy, the plaintiff, alleges he lost the money during visits to "Jimmie's" during the interval between November 8, 1929, and December 28, 1935.

The bill of complaint states that Levy "engaged in certain games of chance being then and there conducted and operated by the defendants, their agents and employes, the said games of chance being commonly known as and called "craps" games.

The suit was filed at Upper Marlboro by A. Gwynn Bowie, of Upper Marlboro, and Franklyn Yasmer, of Washington, attorneys for Levy.

Nearly $6,000 representing purported gambling losses, is being sought from LaFontaine in a similar suit already pending in the circuit court. The suit was filed two months ago in behalf of Henry Welling, of Washington.

9,000,000 Jobless Shown by Report

New York, Jan. 18 (AP).—The National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization supported chiefly by corporations, estimated today the number of unemployed workers in the United States in November at 8,968,000.

This was an increase of 198,000, or 2.3 per cent, over the October total but a drop of 1,786,000, or 16.6 per cent, from November, 1935.

Compared with the 1929 average, the board said, there were 3,301,000 fewer workers on pay rolls in November.

Estimates Asked On New Steamer By Ship Group

By the Associated Press.

The Maritime Commission called yesterday for bids by April 1 on a new ocean liner to replace the Leviathan in transatlantic service.

The commission asked proposals on two alternative designs—one for a modernized sister ship of the liners Manhattan and Washington and the other for a slightly larger vessel.

Bids were asked on behalf of the United States Lines Co., which operates the Manhattan and Washington.

Leader's Ouster Asked—He Posed With Cigar!

New York, Jan. 19 (AP).—Kings County Republicans today started a campaign to oust their leader John R. Crews, citing as one charge against him he had a big cigar in his mouth when he posed with Gov. Alf M. Landon for a photograph last fall.

Replying with mingled amusement and indignation, Crews said: "What's the matter with my cigars? Who's Republican leader in Kings County, anyway, Emily Post or Johnny Crews?"

Jean Harlow Unhurt By Poisonous Spider

Hollywood, Jan. 19 (AP).—The artificial shrubbery on a movie set where Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor are working was examined thoroughly and sprayed today before the stars came near it.

A black widow spider dropped on Miss Harlow yesterday, but the star was unharmed.

Police Halt Disorder Of Women Strikers

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 19 (AP).—Minor disorders occurred at two garment factories here today when striking women pickets tried to prevent employes from going to work. Police intervened.

Union leaders called the strike in a demand for shorter working hours and increased pay. About 45 women—approximately half the number employed in the two plants—walked out.

Gets League Post

Post Staff Photo.

DR. HENRY F. GRADY, formerly chief of the trade agreements division of the State Department, yesterday was appointed American member of the economic committee of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Scores of Tips Keep Mattson Agents Busy

New Kidnaping Suspect Is Arrested at Portland; Another Still Held.

By the Associated Press.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 19.—Federal agents sent flying squads on the trail of scores of fresh "tips" in their hunt for the kidnap-slayer of little Charles Mattson tonight while Portland, Oreg., police questioned a man they said fitted "perfectly" the description of the abductor.

Detective Captain J. J. Keegan announced the detention at Portland of George Wilson, 38. He said the man raged against families of wealth and mentioned specifically that of Dr. W. W. Mattson, Charles' father.

Bellingham authorities continued to hold Leigh Haskell Fowler, 36, convicted robber, despite the fact Sheriff W. T. Farmer announced yesterday he would be taken soon to the State prison.

An authoritative source said Fowler was being forced to grow whiskers, and indicated it was in preparation for a visit from Virginia Chatfield, one of the children who witnessed the abduction.

Miss Chatfield saw Fowler's picture several days ago and said it did not appear to be a likeness of the bewhiskered man who seized Charles. However, Federal agents have continued to question the prisoner.

Capt. Keegan said the Portland police would go deeper into Wilson's affairs.

The nine-day search of woods and fields near Everett, Wash., for clews to the kidnaper, the weapon with which he killed Charles and the actual scene of the murder ended today, when all but the regular Everett force of State patrolmen left the district. Several Federal agents remained in the city, near where Charles' body was found January 11, but were reported acting as a "flying squad" running down persistent rumors.

Harold Nathan, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, remained in Los Angeles, where, officials said, the agents are receiving an average of 20 kidnap "tips" hourly.

Studies Law in Prison.

Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., Jan. 19 (U.P.).—Howard Albin, 35, will be released from Sing Sing shortly because he has made good use of his spare time. Howard has studied law since he was sent up for forgery and was ordered released by a Supreme Court justice when he presented a writ of habeas corpus he had drawn up himself asserting he was illegally sentenced.

Favored Bread Recipe Based On Cracklings

North Carolinians Cling to State's Native and Tasty Cornecakes.

The following article is one of a series on food traditions and favorite recipes of the different States:

By Elisabeth E. Poe.

NORTH CAROLINIANS in Washington cling to State traditions, particularly in the matter of food.

In common with natives of other Southern States, they are devoted to corn bread as one of the pillars of practically all meals. This takes many forms—spoon bread, hoe cake, corn meal muffins. But of all, it is safe to say, the true North Carolinians relish "crackling bread" more than any kind in which corn meal is an ingredient.

Crackling bread used to be an item on many Washington menus when the ideals of home making were simpler and, properly made, it has a flavor that is unforgettable.

Of course the maker of crackling bread par excellence is the plantation cook, red banana handkerchief on her head and with a wealth of unwritten culinary lore at her command. Such a cook fashions her corn meal delicacy of the following materials:

1 cup cracklings (diced)
1½ cups corn meal
¾ cup wheat flour
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup sour milk

Cracklings are the pieces of meat remaining after the lard has been rendered from pork. Mix and sift together the dry ingredients. Add the milk, stir in the cracklings. Form into oblong cakes and place in greased baking pan. Bake in hot oven 30 minutes.

By the way, this is the way they make hoe cake in North Carolina.

Moisten salted corn meal with scalding water or milk. Allow it to stand for an hour. Put two or three teaspoons of this on hot greased griddle. Smooth it out to make cakes ½ inch thick and let it cook. When one side is done, turn over and brown the other. Serve very hot for breakfast. This dish goes well with sausage.

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In Pullman Tourist Sleepers (Berth extra) $68.80
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Add an extra thrill to your California trip by seeing this world famous engineering feat and beautiful Lake Mead, which it made possible. Convenient stop-over. All-expense tour from Las Vegas, Nevada, for as little as $4.65.
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JUMBO BREAD
The Economy Loaf
Full One-Pound sliced 7c

LOW PRICES ALWAYS — SANITARY GROCERY CO. (INC.) — WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
ALSO OPERATING PIGGLY WIGGLY

THE FAMILY CIRCLE
The smart, entertaining magazine, FREE each week at all our stores.

Stores Will Close From 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Today—So that our employes may attend the inaugural ceremonies

Replenish your
CLICQUOT CLUB
Ginger Ale Supply for Inaugural Entertaining

The same big bottle that sold for 20c hardly over a year ago. Until close of business tonight it costs half that. Stock up for Inaugural entertaining.

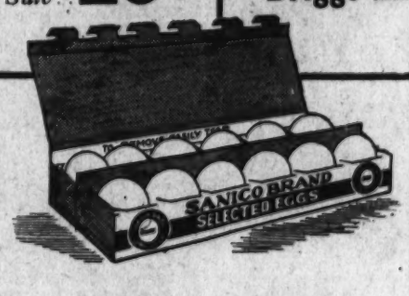
FULL QUART Bottle Contents Today Only 10c

The Big Two Pound Economy Jar
On Sale Until Tonight's Closing
Less than 15c a pound for the best peanut butter we can make. Nothing but U. S. No. 1 Virginia and selected Spanish nuts are used.
SANICO PEANUT BUTTER
TWO POUND JAR Regularly 35c; This Sale 29c

Smoked Sausage and Sauerkraut—*en casserole*
Buy a pound of Briggs Half Smoked Sausage from our meat market. Place ½ can of kraut in bottom of casserole, lay in sausage, cover with remaining kraut, pour juice over top and put in oven to bake. When sausage is heated through remove and serve.
Libby's Sauerkraut 28-oz. can 10c
Briggs Half Smoked Sausage lb. 35c

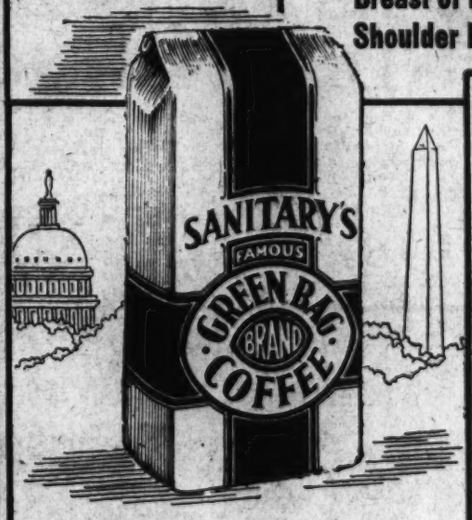
New Low Price On the Bottle Everyone Knows
HEINZ KETCHUP
One of the best known bottles in the world and a member of the famous 57. Drastic reductions have been made on both sizes.
8-oz. 12c 14-oz. 17c

LAMB is plentiful
Quality Excellent—Priced Low
Large quantities of lamb now on the market make it one of the most economical meat dishes. The whole family likes lamb—it is wholesome, nutritious and satisfying.
Loin Lamb Chops lb. 43c
Rib Lamb Chops lb. 35c
Shoulder Lamb Chops lb. 23c
Breast of Lamb lb. 12c
Shoulder Roast lb. 17c



Fresh Eggs Lower!
Prices on fresh eggs have dropped 20c a dozen in two months! Now you can serve them often. Our two brands of Government graded eggs takes the guesswork out of egg buying, you know exactly what you are getting.
BREAKFAST U. S. Grade "A" 2 doz. 75c Dozen 38c
SANICO U. S. Grade "B" 2 doz. 65c Dozen 33c

Taste the difference
Sweet Cream Makes
Butter churned from sweet cream has an entirely different flavor. You will imagine you are actually tasting the sweet clover from the Land O' Lakes.
LAND O' LAKES Sweet Cream BUTTER



25 Years of Constantly Increasing Popularity
A coffee has to be good to hold favor for 25 years. Carefully selected beans, properly roasted in our own plant and delivered fresh to our stores is the answer.
OUR FAMOUS GREENBAG COFFEE

KACHOO
Watch That Cold! Drink Plenty of Juices
Start drinking liberal quantities of fruit juices at the first sneeze and you'll have taken an important step in guarding against something more serious. Here is our list:

Hunt's Tomato Juice
A sweeter flavor that you may or may not like. Why not try it and see? 3 15-oz. cans 20c

Silver Nip Sweetened Grapefruit Juice	18-oz. can	10c
Golden Nip Orange Juice	No. 2 can	13c
Sunsweet Prune Juice	quart bottle	23c
Campbell's Tomato Juice	20-oz. can	9c
Stokely's Tomato Juice	23-oz. can	10c
Clark's Tomato Juice	20-oz. can	10c
Dole Pineapple Juice	18-oz. can	13c
Libby's Loganberry Juice	15-oz. can	15c
Sanico Grape Juice	quart bottle	29c
Welch's Grape Juice	quart bottle	39c
Libby's Tomato Juice	20-oz. can	10c

One of the Famous 57
HEINZ SOUPS
2 cans for 25c
Asparagus, Bean, Vegetable Beef, Celery, Mock Turtle, Mushroom, Chicken Noodle, Chicken With Rice, Onion, Pea, Pepper Pot, Spinach, Tomato, Vegetable, Corn Chowder, Oyster, Scotch Broth, Genuine Turtle.

PHILLIPS SOUPS
Vegetable—Pea—Tomato
6 10½-oz. cans 25c
Phillips Clam Chowder 10½-oz. can 5c

SANICO BREAD
Makes Rich, Golden Brown Toast
The extra quantity of milk and sugar used in Sanico Bread produces a rich, golden brown color when toasted and a closely knit, tender texture.
1-pound loaf 9c
A Product of Sanico Bakery
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Massive CLUB CHAIR
—Covered in Handsome
MOHAIR FRIEZE

29.99

Plus small carrying charge, if purchased on the Home Improvement Plan.

The chair sensation of our sale . . . and no wonder! Semi-attached pillow back . . . that in itself is amazing at this price. Broad, well-placed arms, with carved wood grips to protect the upholstery. Covered in one of the most expensive upholstery fabrics. Any wonder it's winning admiration on all sides!

Matching semi-attached spring top ottoman . . $5

Fourth Floor—The Hecht Co.

All Merchandise Advertised on Sale Thursday.
Store Closed All Day Today, Inauguration Day.

Three Pieces in SOLID MAPLE

—Featuring a Roomy Chest-on-Chest Desk

Come up on our Seventh Floor and take a look at the suite itself . . . and then go anywhere in town and make comparisons. Deep-toned solid maple . . . the kind whose quality stands out and cannot be mistaken. Twin or double-size bed! Three-drawer dresser with hanging mirror! Massive chest-on-chest with desk compartment. Never did $50 buy so much before!

Seventh Floor—The Hecht Co.

49.99

Plus small carrying charge, if purchased on the Home Improvement Plan.

Use the Home Improvement Plan

No Money Down
1 to 2 Years to Pay

Amount of Purchase	Down Payment	Per Month for 1 Year	Per Month for 1½ Years	Per Month for 2 Years
$50.00	None	$4.50		
100.00	"	8.85	$6.10	$4.70
200.00	"	17.70	12.15	9.35
300.00	"	26.50	18.20	14.00

No Money Down!
If your purchases of merchandise in the Furniture and Homewares Division aggregate $50 or more you may pay for them on the Home Improvement Plan. As long as 1 or 2 years to pay! (Small carrying charge.)

Seamless
9x12 WOOL WILTON Rugs

34.95

Plus small carrying charge, if purchased on the Home Improvement Plan.

Think of getting a Wilton rug at this price . . . a heavy-quality wool Wilton at that! We feel we were lucky to get them to sell at this price . . . what with wool prices going up by leaps and bounds. Gorgeous Chinese and Oriental patterns, in deep jewel tones . . . on backgrounds of tan, red, taupe or rust.

Sixth Floor—The Hecht Co.

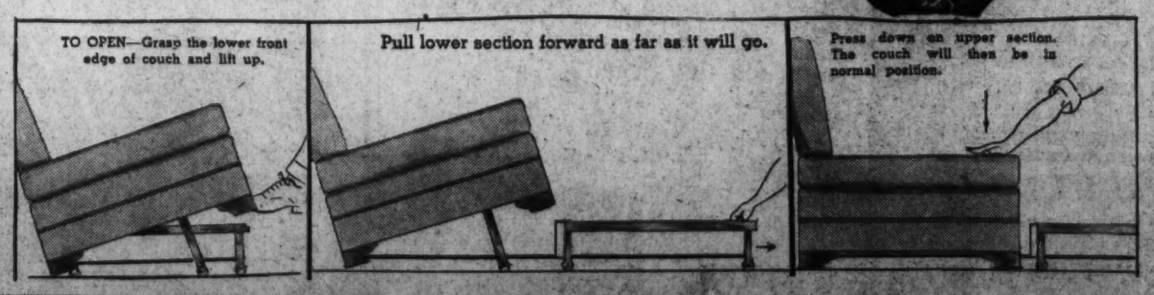
We're FIRST in Town to Present the NEW
SIMMONS "TIP-UP" DIVANS

28.88

Plus small carrying charge, if purchased on the Home Improvement Plan.

At last . . . a divan that needs no pulling away from the wall to open. Just tuck your toe in and pull. Out it comes, ready for you to place the mattress. And it closes just as easily . . . again with your foot. No bending over, no strain, no pull! Fine Simmons coil-spring base and innerspring mattress. Stunning new tapestry coverings, in a choice of colors. See it on display on our

Fourth Floor—The Hecht Co.


TO OPEN—Grasp the lower front edge of couch and lift up.
Pull lower section forward as far as it will go.
Press down on upper section. The couch will then be in normal position.

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1937

The Federal Diary

By Samuel Lubell.

Hermitage

That replica of Andrew Jackson's Hermitge, which is to serve President Roosevelt as a reviewing stand today seems the embodiment of simplicity, but its reproduction was not a bed of roses by any means, even though the walls are rose-bedecked.

For half a century the Ladies Hermitage Association of Tennessee has preserved the Hermitage as a museum house with almost jealous devotion. Not desiring its reproduction, the association forbade taking of measurements until the National Park Service started its Historic American Buildings survey. Even then the measurements were permitted only for filing in the Library of Congress.

When President Roosevelt asked that the reviewing stand in front of the White House be made the replica of Andrew Jackson's home, Architect Waddy Wood sought permission to use these measurements. A special meeting of the Ladies Hermitage Association was convened and there, in solemn conclave, the association's regent was instructed to send this wire:

"The directors of the Hermitage Association will be glad to accede to the President's wish to have the Hermitage used as a central motif of the stand for the Inauguration. No one would be so acceptable to us to stand where Andrew Jackson stood."

Those dismissals in the AAA contract clearance sections, originally slated for around January 15 have been delayed and the ax probably will fall during February. A separation register has already been drawn up and about 100 or more are expected to go.

Billing Uncle Sam

Maybe this is the beginning of the realization of that prediction that "the taxpayer will turn," heard so often during the campaign. At any rate the current issue of the Internal Revenue news letter reveals that the Bureau recently received a bill from an Ohio wholesale fruit and produce merchant who had been asked to submit daily returns of the sale of sugar and other materials. The bill which totaled $75, at the rate of $25 a month, was supplemented by this letter:

"Inclosed please find statement for services rendered for the past three months.

"Our time is valuable and if you wish me to continue making reports, please mail checks for above.

"I understand all people doing Government work are on the pay roll, so why should I work for the Government for nothing."

No surprises in the Social Security Board's preliminary survey of the relative popularity of different names of the millions of wage earners. The Smiths, Johnsons, Browns, Williamsses, Joneses, Millers, Davises, Andersons, Wilsons and Taylors lead the rest.

Postals

Soil Conservation Service hopes to plant 175,000,000 trees and shrubs during 1937 . . . the coming shift of 75 erosion control areas from an operating to maintenance basis will mean no cut in the service personnel . . . Remember that prison in which Dr. Samuel Mudd (Warner Baxter to us) was imprisoned for mending John Wilkes Booth's leg? Well, the PWA has donated $8,000 of WPA money for repairs and improvements . . . The prison, incidentally, is now a national monument . . .

Iowa State society dances tomorrow night at the Shoreham . . . With Congress in session, Agriculture Lodge No. 31 has taken to meeting the first and third Thursdays of the month, which means a meeting tomorrow . . . Wilford L. White, chief of the merchandising research division of Commerce, and Mrs. Ellen Woodward, assistant WPA administrator, are speaking this week before the National Retail Dry Goods Association in New York.

Wedding bells have rung out for Ruth Bateman and Frances Cox of Internal Revenue . . . also Bernice Stevens of I. C. C. . . . James A. Murray and F. Roy Linn, of ICC, have been admitted to practice before that most holy of holies, the Supreme Court . . . J. O. Tolbert is the new editor of the IN-Com-Co. . . . Lyda E. Ray has been appointed secretary to Morrison Shafroth, Internal Revenue's new chief counsel . . . Bert R. Stough, chief of the administrative sub-section of the Sales Tax Division at Internal Revenue, has heeded the call of the Social Security Board.

WPA Workers Fight Flood.

By the Associated Press.

Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins announced yesterday that 2,650 WPA workers had been transferred to emergency duty combatting high water in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys.

House Vote Monday Seen On Red Rider

Rep. Kennedy Paves Way for Repeal Action by Surprise Move.

Committee Unwittingly Gives Preferred Status to District Bill.

An early House vote on the bill to repeal the red rider and a thorough study of the legislative recommendations contained in the Jacobs committee's report on fiscal relations were made possible yesterday by the House District Committee at its initial meeting of the session.

By a surprise maneuver Representative Kennedy (Democrat), Maryland, paved the way for his red rider repeal measure to be called up next Monday on the first District day. Only possible intervention by Chairman Norton will prevent it.

Kennedy offered a motion that all District bills which were on the House calendar when the Seventy-fourth Congress adjourned and which have been reintroduced this year be reported favorably by the committee. The motion was adopted without objection.

Preferred Status Given.

It was not until later that some members realized that this action gave the Kennedy bill a preferred status on the District day calendar.

Two sub-committees were named to make a study of the fiscal relations report and hold public hearings. The committee voted down a proposal by Senator King, chairman of the Senate District Committee, that joint hearings be held on the Jacobs report.

Representative Kennedy, who heads the tax sub-committee, and Representative Nichols (Democrat), of Oklahoma, who is chairman of the sub-committee on reorganization, stated after the meeting that they will confer with Mrs. Norton this week and prepare to call their sub-committees together and draft programs of procedure next week.

Donovan to Be Called.

Auditor Daniel J. Donovan probably will be called into conference by Kennedy also to explain the significance of the five tax measures recommended by the committee.

Assisting Kennedy will be Representatives Schulte (Democrat), of Indiana; Sacks (Democrat), of Indiana; Dorksen (Republican), of Illinois; Dirksen (Republican), of Missouri.

Nichols' sub-committee comprises Representatives Randolph (Democrat), of West Virginia; McGehee (Democrat), of Mississippi; Brewster (Republican), of Maine, and Cole (Republican), of New York.

Mrs. Norton and Representative Schulte tried unsuccessfully to obtain an immediate favorable report on the District racing bill, but Dirksen blocked the move.

He explained later that he wanted to examine more closely the taxing provisions.

"I am not yet convinced that the District is going to get much out of it," he said.

Schulte expressed the belief that "90 per cent" of the residents of Washington favor the race track measure.

Soldier Recovering From Beating Here

Daniel Ward, 29-year-old soldier attached to Fort Belvoir, Va., was recuperating in Gallinger Hospital last night from the effects of a severe beating suffered in an undetermined manner.

Ward was found unconscious by police at Virginia avenue and First street southwest early yesterday morning. He was taken to the hospital and treated for severe cuts and bruises.

He told police he "couldn't remember" what had caused the injuries.

Flowers Honoring Gen. Lee

Post Staff Photo.

At the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall at the Capitol as wreaths were placed in memory of the Southern leader's birthday. Mrs. Richard A. Allen, president to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, left, and Mrs. Elton O. Pillow, president of the Southern Confederate Memorial Association.

Union Barber Cases Delayed In Police Court

Five men, including the president of the local barber's union and his business manager, appeared in Police Court yesterday on charges of conspiracy to destroy private property. The cases were continued until February 9.

The men, Phillip Gelfo, 35, president of the union, 714 Quackenbos street northwest; Sam G. Hambrick, 27, 1101 Euclid street northwest, business manager; William J. Wise, 36, of 1343 H street northeast, and Edwin Lowe, 32, of 3508 Second street northwest, both barbers, and Charles Crossley, 24, of 134 Longfellow street northwest, a soda dispenser.

Gelfo, Hambrick and Wise were released under $1,000 until the case is recalled. The others were at liberty under $500.

Gelfo and Hambrick, represented by Leo A. Rover, former District Attorney, did not plead. Lowe and Crossley brought to court nearly 2 hours after the others appeared, pleaded not guilty and waived any hearing.

The five men are accused by police of having planned and executed a series of depredations on local nonunion barber shops within the last three months.

They were arrested by Detectives J. K. Baker, Paul Ambrose, Charles Cannon and R. F. McCarthy when a tag number of an automobile was traced after a window was smashed in a barber shop on H street northeast.

Bureau Denies Fire Apparatus Funds Increase

The District fire department will be forced to buy less new fire-fighting equipment than was authorized in the 1937 appropriations act under a ruling of the Budget Bureau submitted yesterday by the President to Congress.

The current appropriations act contains an item of $92,000 for the purchase of the following specified apparatus: three hook and ladder trucks, four combination hose wagons, and two pumping engines.

When bids were opened several months ago by the Commissioners, the lost bid on furnishing the equipment was $104,000.

Fire Chief Charles E. Schrom thereupon asked the District heads to request additional funds. The Commissioners submitted an estimate of $22,000 to provide for an increase in the price.

The Budget Bureau rejected this request for more money and proposed that the language of the 1937 act be changed so that the $92,000 may be spent "for additional fire-fighting apparatus."

District officials pointed out this ruling will mean that the fire department will be unable to buy all of the badly needed apparatus, previously authorized.

The Budget Bureau transmitted the ruling along with supplemental estimates of $24,000, of which $3,000 will be used to set up a boiler inspection division in the engineer department.

Well, I'll Tell You . . . . . By Bob Burns

A fella said that marriage is a whole lot like eatin' mushrooms. You don't know whether it's the real thing or not until it's too late.

That's one advantage about livin' in a small town. A girl gits to know purty much all about the fella that she's going with.

I had five girl cousins down home and four of 'em married home town boys and as far as I know, none of 'em had anything to kick about, but the other girl cousin married a strange fella that come in there from a neighboring county and fer four or five months it looked like they was perfectly suited to each other. But one evenin' she come home unexpectedly and there he was, sittin' over there in the chair in the corner under the light, lookin' at somethin'.

She walked over to him and says, "What in the world are you lookin' at?" and he says, "I'm readin' an almanac." Well, sir, she turned pale; she went back in her room; she threw herself on her bed and buried her face in the pillow.

Her mother came back there and said, "What in the world are you sobbin' fer?" The girl turned her tear-streaked face up to her mother and says, "Mama, I've married a bookworm."

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Lee Birthday Is Celebrated At Gatherings

Ceremony on Capitol Hill, Alexandria Dinner Honor General.

Sen. Josh Lee Speaks Here as One Veteran of War Attends.

The 13th anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee was observed with fitting ceremony in Washington and Alexandria yesterday, with still another celebration scheduled for Thursday night.

Senator Josh Lee, of Oklahoma, eulogized the great Southern hero in a brief address to the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Statuary Hall at the Capitol yesterday morning. About 35 attended the services.

Just one Confederate veteran of the six still alive in the District was able to make the trip to the Capitol. He is Robert W. Wilson, who at 89 is the youngest local Confederate survivor of the war. Mr. Wilson, a private who fought through the Valley of Virginia, and now bears the honorary title of major, is still active and walks 35 or 40 blocks a day to visit with his old Confederate friend, E. M. Waller, commander of Camp 171 and secretary of All Souls' Unitarian Church. Oldest veteran here is Cornelius B. Hite, 95, of 2915 Connecticut avenue, who couldn't make it yesterday.

Senator Lee in his address said in part:

"I have been told by my father I am a member of the same distinguished family which produced Gen. Robert E. Lee. I have never attempted to trace the lineage, being content to bear the great name of this Southern general whom we all love.

"As a military general Lee had no peer. Outnumbered always, he was outgeneraled never. Lee's defensive warfare was among the most wonderful things in history. Lee was as great in defeat as in victory.

"When he handed his sword to Grant at Appomatox, his head was high but his heart was literally breaking within him—not from the loss of military glory but for his distressed people. He said at that time: 'My Southland needs me now worse than ever.'"

Last night in Alexandria at the annual Lee memorial services in conjunction with a dinner at the Georga Mason Hotel, R. Samuel Luckett, commander of Robert E. Lee Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, presided. William Lindsey Carne read Robert E. Lee's farewell address from a manuscript found in the effects of the late Edgar Warfield, who was at the surrender and who kept the copy, signed by Lee, until his death in 1934.

J. William May offered a toast to Lee and the last Alexandria Confederate, Edgar Warfield. Two flags carried by the Seventeenth Virginia through seven engagements decorated the banquet room. The invocation was read by the Rev. Harry Lee Doll, rector of historic Christ Episcopal Church, where Robert E. Lee's pew is still marked by a silver plaque.

Sons of Confederate Veterans will celebrate jointly tomorrow night the birthdays of Lee and Andrew Jackson. Jackson's birthday falls on January 21. Representative Hamilton Fish will give the principal address in the meeting at Confederate Memorial Hall, 1322 Vermont avenue.

Rebecca West Sees Abdication Hiding British Political Trouble

Noted Novelist, in Capital for Visit, Believes Duke of Windsor Patently Was Railroaded Into Sascrificing Throne for Mrs. Simpson.

Rebecca West, noted novelist, critic and journalist, is in Washington with her husband, Henry Maxwell Andrews, London banker, to see the Inauguration, to gather some impressions of our current political celebrities, and to visit Miss Doris Stevens, widely known feminist leader who recently returned from the peace conference in Buenos Aires.

Characteristically asking as many questions as she answered, Miss West was here, there and everywhere, at the White House and at the Capitol yesterday filling appointments with old friends, making new ones, and incidentally throwing some new light on the worn-to-shreds story of Mrs. Simpson and the Duke of Windsor.

The abdication—presumably "all for love"—was, in her opinion, "merely a smoke-screen to hide a political tempest that has been brewing probably longer than any of us realize."

She believes the Duke of Windsor was patently rail-roaded into sacrificing his throne on the altar of his love for Mrs. Simpson; that far from being "a designing woman," the object of his affection was made the victim of a "scandalous campaign" designed to undermine Edward's popularity; that the current gossip gathering around the present King is another gesture in the same direction, "though the reports have positively no foundation in fact"; and that the House of Windsor, as a whole, is in danger of being put on the spot by forces foregin to the established order of Great Britain.

"The whole campaign is an attempt at government by gossip," she said, "and the American press, consciously or unconsciously, has been a big factor in fostering it," she added, with much less malice in her voice than her words seem to imply.

She said further that she had been very favorably impressed with Mrs. Simpson the few times she had seen and talked with her in London. "To all appearances she was very fond of her husband," Miss West went on. "My own opinion is that she did not obtain a divorce in order to marry the King, but rather at the insistence of Mr. Simpson who was much more eager for a divorce than she."

Arriving in this country in December, Miss West and her husband spent some time in Canada and in the Middle West before they came to Washington Monday night. She is in America "on a holiday," she said. Her husband, who has never been here before, came "on business," she added. They will be in Washington until Friday.

Approval Given To Cabmen's Plea For Hourly Rates

Several taxicab drivers who recently announced intentions of operating on an hourly basis during the Inaugural period received official sanction of the Public Utilities Commission yesterday.

While major cab companies, it was reported, will adhere strictly to usual zone rates, numerous independent drivers say they intend to charge by the hour because "heavy traffic won't permit any profit on the zone basis."

Richomnd B. Keech, vice chairman of the P. U. C., said the hour rate could be charged providing the drivers do not hold themselves out as cab operators.

If they cruise the streets and occupy cab stands, Keech declared, they must charge zone rates. However, if they remain at their homes or company offices and answer telephone calls, they may charge by the hour. On this basis, rates will be $2 per hour.

District Building Habitues Baffled By Express Lift

A new element of confusion was added to the hustle and bustle of Inaugural activities at the District Building yesterday.

Someone conceived the idea of converting one of the three elevators on the Fourteenth street side into an express lift to the fifth floor—headquarters of the Inaugural Committee.

But employes and visitors to District Building offices found excuse to protest. Habit has prompted them to use any and all elevators without stopping to read signs.

A small marker on the basement floor explains operations of the emergency express elevator, but few read it.

Minnesota Plans One House.

St. Paul, Jan. 19 (AP).—A bill authorizing a constitutional amendment to make the Minnesota Legislature a one-house body, replacing the present House and Senate, was introduced in the House today

Nolan Motor Officers Held In $5,000 Bail

Charges of Conspiracy Made in Connection With $30,000 Sale.

U. S. Agents Claim Men Twice Disposed of Bills of Sale.

Benjamin D. Jenkins, 57, and James F. Gallagher, 36, office manager and secretary, respectively, of the Nolan Motor Co., were arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents late yesterday on charges of conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses.

The two officers of the auto company were specifically charged with selling to the Universal Credit Co. duplicates of bills of sale in the amount of approximately $30,000, after the original bills of sale had already been sold to the Munsey Trust Co.

Both Family Men.

Named as a follow-conspirator was William J. Nolan, former president of the company, who is already in jail on charges of conspiracy to bribe jurors in divorce proceedings against his wife.

Both officers of the company are family men. Jenkins lives at 2809 Thirty-fifth street northwest, and Gallagher at 3145 Mount Pleasant street northwest. They pleaded with United States marshals to keep their arrests secret.

Bond was arranged early last night through the Milton Kronheim Bonding Co., at $5,000, after the men had been questioned at police headquarters and jailed briefly in the First Precinct lockup.

Million-Dollar Business.

U. S. Attorney John J. Wilson, who has been investigating the affairs of the motor company, one of the largest in Washington and doing a million-dollar-a-year business, said that the alleged depredations of the trio may exceed the $30,000 item which served as the basis of arrest. Other charges of several varieties are pending against the men and will be presented to the grand jury, Wilson said last night.

The two men were seized as they attended a bankruptcy meeting of the Nolan Co. at its offices at 1111 Eighteenth street northwest. U. S. Marshall Thomas E. Ott made the arrest. U. S. Attorney Wilson said the alleged fraud conspiracy of the trio extended overa period from December 1, 1935, to December, 1936.

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S. O. S.—S. O. S. will the nearest ship with Wilkins Coffee, please stand by!

The Post's New Yorker

By Leonard Lyons.

Broadway Nocturne

New York, Jan. 10.

". . . No, dear, not California. I prefer Florida this month . . . All right, then, as per our agreement—toss the coin. Heads it's Hollywood, tails it's Miami . . . But I'm warning you, mister—I've already made the reservations. After all, dear—I do have a mind of your own!"

12 P. M. . . . At the Tavern District Attorney Sam Foley is told: "Last week every hunch player in Harlem played No. 774, because that was the laundry number on the pants of Maj. Green—the number which helped trap him for the murder of Mrs. Case."

1 A. M. in Washington for the inaugural. "Hotel accommodations are sold out, Meyer Davis reveals at Larue's. The Mayflower Hotel is putting 12 beds into my offices there."

2 A. M. "My Johnny is plenty tough," Lupe Velez tells Wini Shaw at the Versailles. "He poots himself to sleep by counting tigers." A socialite orders continued rounds of brandies at the Mon Paris. "She has breakfast in bed," Leo Reisman explains, "and dinner under the table."

3 A. M. "Life made a mistake with Death," Bill Hardey tells an editor of Life at the Gay Nineties. "On page 18 you show pictures of two boys who were electrocuted in Sing Sing. But for Di-Donne's photo you used that of Sam Kimmel—who was reprieved." . . .

4 A. M. At Fifty-fourth street and Seventh avenue a police car pulls to the curb to question and search three men with regard to a holdup nearby. "I'm Vincent Travers of the French Casino," the band-leader identifies . . . And the car drives away. A minute later the police return. "Are we still suspicious characters?" Travers asks the detective. "No," the dick assures, "but when I searched you before—I left my gloves in one of your pockets."

5 A. M. "Pathe wanted a new rooster for its trademark," Hildegarde is told at the Onyx Club. "So the directors went to the poultry show—and carefully selected the new rooster!"

6 A. M. "This star's dad died." Pat O'Brien states at Dave's, "and he asked me, Frank McHugh, Ted Healy and Charlie and Bryan Foy to be honorary pallbearers. We all had to work that day, so we made Charlie Foy represent us. He went to the chapel, knelt in prayer with the others, and cried. Then he heard somebody tell the mourners to come up and take a last look at the deceased. So Charlie went up and saw that the deceased was a woman. The one guy who was free to represent us—had gone to the wrong funeral!"

7 A. M. "Well, if Mrs. Roosevelt can get her own job, why can't a columnist's wife? . . . Okay, dear, if you insist on keeping those screwy hours, I'll do what she does. Yep, I'll write a column, but different. I'll call it "My Night!"

In Hollywood With Jimmy Fiddler

Memories

HOLLYWOOD, JAN. 19.

When Wallace Reid played saxophone in a band at historical Sunset Inn, and Harold Lloyd and Mildred Davis entered the dance contest. When "Shorty" Ramon Novarro stood on a soap box to sing a duet with Jeanette McDonald. When Gloria Swanson was Mrs. Wallace Beery and they owned an automobile with "Gloria" painted on one door, "Wally" on the other. When Mary Pickford put huge mirrors on sets so she could watch herself act.

BEERY.

When Will Rogers prowled into small theaters where his pictures were showing, to check up on business with ticket sellers and ushers. When Bing Crosby, singing at Cocoanut Grove, sent word to a group of girls who wanted to meet him: "Stand in line!"

When Bebe Daniels, sentenced to ten days for speeding, turned her cell into a palace and won miles of newspaper publicity. When Betty Compson's Sunday open house drew so many "uninviteds" that she set up two bars—one with good liquor for the bidden guests.

Director William K. Howard is somewhat of a golfer, and on his return from Europe he spoke well of his scores on English courses. The boys listened with tightening lips, and at last several of them bunched on Bill. They offered to wager $100 he could not beat the next man to enter the clubhouse. He accepted the bet. Almost immediately a Chinese laundry man came in, and Bill, in high glee, insisted that this fellow was, according to the bet, "the next man to enter the clubhouse." So they offered the Chinaman $3 to play, and equipped him with clubs.

On the first hole the laundry man took eight strokes, and Director Howard's grin widened. At the second tee the Chinese dubbed his drive, whereupon the gallery deserted. "I'll see you in the clubhouse," farewelled Bill, his smile practically warning them to have his $100 waiting.

But when the director and the laundry driver finished their match, Howard was fit to be tied. He had lost every hole but two after the second. He paid off like a sport, and it was then that he was introduced to his opponent: William Law, Chinese amateur champion.

William Powell, working in "The Last of Mrs. Cheney," says that 1936 saw the last of bad times. "I know business is better," Bill argued during lunch, "because I have a friend who hadn't worked since 1928, and he's doing swell." "What's his trade?" I asked. "He's got a good line," dead-panned Powell, "he's selling depression souvenirs."

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Nelson B. Bell About The Show Shops

Washington Theater Men Make Elaborate Plans for Entertainment at the President's Birthday Balls

Masters of Ceremonies, Assistants and Stage Managers Are Assigned to All of Capital's Participating Hotels; Civic Theater's Production of "It Can't Happen Here" Is Sell-Out; Gielgud and Gish in Debut Soon; Chatter of the Current Playhouse.

BARGING into one of the rooms adjacent to the quarters of the Variety Club in the Willard Hotel on a recent evening—where this department had no right to be, by the way—one encountered a round table about the size of the Ellipse about which were perched practically all of the showmen in Washington engaged in ponderous debate. Not too ponderous, mind you, but still something this side of frivolous.

BELL.

They were laying plans for the entertainment features to be presented at the forthcoming President's Birthday Balls to be held in all of the prominent hotels in Washington for the benefit of the Warm Springs Foundation and other charities looking to the amelioration of the ravages of infantile paralysis.

By a little judicious snooping, an interloper was able to learn that the gentlemen in charge of festivities in the various hostelries where these celebrations will be held on the night of January 30 will be more or less as follows: At the Hamilton, the master of ceremonies will be Larry Elliott, of Station WJSV and Columbia's presidential announcer, assisted by Manager Frank Taylor of Loew's Columbia and Phil Hayden, as stage director; at the Raleigh Art Brown, of WOL, will be master of ceremonies, assisted by Manager Fred Thomas, with Buster Root as stage manager; at the Washington these capacities will be filled by Lee Everett, "the old night watchman," Manager Orangello Ratto, of Loew's Palace, and Jay Kimmell; Willard, Arthur Riley, Steve Cochran, former manager of the National, and Henry Coons; Mayflower, Arthur Godfrey, Maynard Madden and Walter Cersley, manager of the Warners' new Uptown Theater; Shoreham, Arch MacDonald, Boyd Sparrow and Clarke Davis; Wardman Park, Gordon Hittenmark, Fred McMillan and Joel Margolis. Arrangements for the Carlton had not as yet been completed when this key-hole peeping was done by your reporter.

The cochairmen in charge of the whole lusty business are Gene Ford, manager of Loew's Capitol; Harry Lohmeyer, executive assistant to John J. Payette, of the Warner Brothers, and Hardie Meakin, manager of RKO-Keith's.

If this roster does not insure adequate entertainment for the assembled celebrants, then I have no idea of what could.

• • • •

Tonight at 8:30 the Washington Civic Theater will present Sinclair Lewis' "It Can't Happen Here" in the Wardman Park Theater to a complete sell-out.

The seating capacity of the house, as represented by available tickets, was exhausted yesterday afternoon. The story is Lewis' startling commentary on the "might be" of America. It will be interpreted at Wardman by one of the most notable casts of resident actors ever assembled, headed by Denis E. Connell, Jane Plummer Rice and Milton Freedmah. Many other local notables also will participate in the play's highly dramatic developments. Day Tuttle directed.

The play will run a week, including a Sunday night performance and a Saturday matinee. Tickets for performances after the first night may be obtained at the Civic Theater's office in the Raleigh Hotel, phone District 1600.

• • • •

When the four-star production of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is seen in the National Theater the week of Monday, February 1, both John Gielgud and Lillian Gish will make their stage debuts in the National Capital. Judith Anderson and Arthur Byron, the other featured members of the cast, have been seen here many times before.

Miss Gish, who had something rather important to do with making history on the screen, returned to the stage on which she had not been seen since she appeared as a child actress. Her first role upon this reappearance in her original medium was as Helena, in Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya." She also has been seen in "Camille" and "Within the Gates," among the few stage plays she has acted.

As Ophelia, she is seen in her first Shakespearean character and also will be seen for the first time in a stage production in this city.

• • • •

All of which reminds me that it was my ill fortune yesterday to miss a call from Ray Henderson, press representative for the Katharine Cornell-Guthrie McClintic organization from which spring so many of the living theater's finest exhibits. There still is some balm in Gilead, however. Mr. Henderson will be back in town on Monday.

• • • •

As their contribution to the President's Birthday celebrations on January 30, the Roadside Theater Players will revive their record-breaking production of "Among the Moonshiners." This will be presented as the piece de resistance of the employes' entertainment being staged by the Government Prihting Office. It is expected that a majority of the original cast will be seen in the roles which they created in the "barn theater."

• • • •

A letter from Rufus Blair, of the Paramount organization in Hollywood, brings word that Adolph Zukor, when he comes to town for the international premiere of "Champagne Waltz," starring Gladys Swarthout, with Fred MacMurray, at Loew's Palace Friday night, will be accompanied by Chris Dunphy, one-time Post man, and Eddie Sutherland, the distinguished film director. Rufe just missed the trip by an eyelash, one is lead to believe. One also is sorry for that, because the Blair is a nice fellow to have around.

• • • •

Word-to-the-Wise Note.

When that parade comes along, hang onto that windowsill for dear life, because if it is raining you might slip out and break your contract!

Film Time-Table

Loew's Capitol—"One in a Million," at 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25 and 12 midnight. Stage shows with Johnny Weissmuller and Lupe Velez, in person, at 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:30 and 11:05 p. m.

Earle—"More Than a Secretary," at 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:15, 7:50 and 10:15 p. m. and 12:40 a. m. Stage shows at 11:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:15, 6:50, 9:15 and 11:40 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"The Plough and the Stars," at 11:52 a. m., 1:55, 3:58, 6, 8:04, 10:07 and 12:15 p. m. "March of Time," at 11:32, a. m., 1:35, 3:38, 5:41, 7:44, 9:47 and 11:47 p. m.

Palace—"After The Thin Man," at 10:15 a. m., 12:25, 2:40, 4:55, 7:10 9:40 and 11:50 p. m.

Metropolitan—"One Way Passage," at 9:35, 11:25 a. m., 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:30, 10:20 p. m., and 12:10 a. m.

Little Theater—"Arrowsmith," at 11 a. m., 1:08, 3:16, 5:24, 7:32 and 9:40 p. m.

Rialto—"Horse Feathers," at 2, 4:34, 7:13 and 9:53 p. m. "The First World War," at 3:12, 5:46 and 8:26 p. m.

Columbia—"Camille" at 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:45 and 11:05 p. m.

Uptown—"Go West, Young Man," at 2, 3:50, 5:45, 7:40 and 9:40 p. m.

Ambassador—"Rembrandt," at 2:15, 4:05, 5:55, 7:45 and 9:40 p. m.

Tivoli—"Born to Dance," at 2, 3:50, 5:45, 7:40, 9:35 and 11:40 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BURTON HOLMES

in a Travel Talk on

"Troubled Spain"

TONIGHT at 8:15 P. M.

AT

ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL

13th and Allison Sts. N. W.

Seats—$1, 75c and 50c

On sale at Dorsey Bureau, Droop, 1300 G St. N. W., Ticket Bureau at Willard Hotel, A. A. A., and Community Center, Franklin School Building.

AMUSEMENTS

TONIGHT Constitution Hall 9:00 O'clock

INAUGURAL CONCERT

Richard Crooks, Kathryn Meisle, Suzanne Fisher and Richard Bonelli, of Metropolitan Opera Company. And the National Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler, Conductor.

Tickets on sale today at Constitution Hall Box Office, Metropolitan 2661

Makes Local Debut in "Hamlet"

Although seen many times on local screens during the days of her ascendancy in silent pictures, Lillian Gish, whose likeness appears above, will be seen for the first time on a Washington stage when she comes to the Capital the week of February 1 in John Gielgud's "Hamlet," produced by Guthrie McClintic. A distinguished cast, including Judith Anderson and Arthur Byron appears in this production which has broken all "Hamlet" run records on Broadway.

Pierce Hall

"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY." The Pierce Hall Players present the drama in three acts by Alberto Casella, adapted for the English stage by Walter Ferris, staged by Ina L. Hawes, with stage setting designed and executed by Alex Stant, J. Gordon Dehlem and K. Hilding Beij. At Pierce Hall, January 18 and 19. Reviewed Monday evening by T. Johnson Williams.

The oft misapplied axiom of the stage—"The play's the thing"—might well be dusted off fittingly to characterize the Pierce Hall Players' production Monday evening of "Death Takes a Holiday," perhaps the finest imaginaitve and philosophical drama to reach the American stage in the last decade.

The Players, whose piece de resistance thus far has been "The Scarecrow," failed for the most part to give the Casella-Ferris work that essential authenticity which should be part of every successful stage production.

Physically the play was reasonably well cast as to type, but histrionically the choices were not as happy. Unsure, especially in the first act, of some of their lines and reading the others parrot-like with little feeling, the actors evoked little response other than that which may be attributed directly to the lines themselves and the active memories of the Merivale-Hobart and March-Venable productions of an earlier year on stage and screen.

On behalf of the players, it must be stated that as the play progressed there was manifest a greater appreciation for the drama and, in consequence, a more sincere interpretation; yet, none was at anytime what could have been said to be inspired.

Frank Gaunt was the vacationing Death, who finally found true love in Grazia, played by Charlotte Tilley. William Austin Davis, as Duke Lambert, gave the evening's best performance, exhibiting throughout a comprehension of the piece which stood in high relief. Others in the cast included Gretchen Greer, Otto H. Ruhling, Felice Loyd, Josephine Taylor, Esma Maybee, Carl C. Pribek, Carol Hogan, Harry A. Hewitt, Milton F. Brewster and Jack Aracey.

Before the performance and between acts, Lewis Corning Atwater played a semi-classical organ program.

AMUSEMENTS AMUSEMENTS

RKO KEITH'S 15TH AT G

Brought to our screen Inaugural Week . . . !

by Special Request!

THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS

An RKO Radio Picture, producers of "The Informer" starring

BARBARA STANWYCK

PRESTON FOSTER

ABBEY PLAYERS of DUBLIN including BARRY FITZGERALD

the critics praise it!

★ "RKO's successor to "The Informer" should get as big a hand as its predecessor." . . . NEWS

★ "Barry Fitzgerald (of the Abbey Players, Dublin) as Fluther, the loquacious, pugnacious and alcoholic barfly of the piece, turns in a job which surely must be acknowledged as a great screen performance." . . . STAR

★ "If love, sacrifice, comedy and first rate acting tempt you, you should look in on this." . . . HERALD

★ "O'Casey's play pictured in strong fashion . . . the story is a fiery and belligerent one . . . but it possesses the virtue of a profound sincerity, a decided romantic interest and the climacteric appeal of vigorous action." POST

★ "'Plough and the Stars' . . . O'Casey's drama of Irish Rebellion makes an exciting movie." . . . TIMES

TONIGHT

Special MIDNIGHT Show

FINAL FEATURE SHOWING 12:15 A. M.

Savoyards Are Flawless Again In Double Bill

D'Oyly Carte Company Is Superb in 'Jury' and 'Penzance' at Nat.

By Nelson B. Bell.

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company from London presents a double bill in the National Theater, comprised of two of Gilbert and Sullivan's most popular work. Scenery, costumes and properties designed by Charles Ricketts, R. A. Orchestra under the conductorship of Isidore Godfrey.

"TRIAL BY JURY," in one act.

THE CAST.

The Judge .....Sydney Granville
Counsel for Plaintiff .....Leslie Rands
Defendant .....Robert Wilson
Foreman of Jury .....T. Penry Hughes
Usher .....Richard Walker
Associate .....C. William Morgan
Plaintiff .....Ann Drummond-Grant
First Bridesmaid .....Kathleen Naylor
Chorus of Jurymen, Bridesmaids and Public.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE, or the Slave of Duty."

THE CAST.

Maj. Gen. Stanley .....Martyn Green
The Pirate King .....Darrell Fancourt
Samuel .....Richard Walker
Frederic .....John Dean
Sergeant of Police .....Sydney Granville
Mabel .....Brenda Bennett
Edith .....Marjorie Eyre
Kate .....Elisabeth Nickell-Lean
Isabel .....Kathleen Naylor
Ruth .....Evelyn Gardiner
Chorus of Pirates, Police and Gen. Stanley's Daughters.

With that familiar double bill of Gilbert and Sullivan gems comprised of "Trial by Jury," as the curtain-raiser, and "The Pirates of Penzance, or The Slave of Duty," as the major work of the evening, the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company last night again overwhelmed a near-capacity audience in the National Theater by the vocal, histrionic and spectacular brilliance of their performance.

Of "Trial by Jury," a one-act comic travesty of the practices of the British divorce courts, this gifted band of artists make a vocal masterpiece, acted and sung with a complete and compelling honesty that elevates it to the higher realms of light musical attainment.

Sydney Granville, as "the learned judge;" Leslie Rands, as counsel for the defense; Robert Wilson, as the defendant, and Ann Drummond-Grant, as the plaintiff, offer performances here that are humorously and incomparably fine.

I repeat that the major virtue of the D'Oyly Carte personnel is that they are willing to present Gilbert and Sullivan without deviation from either script or score. Their interpretations are so entirely faithful to the authors' various works as to have brought joy, peace and contentment to their souls.

"Penzance" Rousingly Done.

"The Pirates of Penzance," another operetta rich in satire, was sung and acted last night in impeccable style. It is a more robust and lustier work than its curtain-raiser, abounding in comedy and embracing that amusing melody that everybody has come to know as "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!"

Martyn Green, who appeared as Ko-Ko, Lord High Executioner, in "The Mikado" on opening night, last night made his appearance in the flaming red uniform coat, plumed hat and medals of Maj. Gen. Stanley and encountered extreme difficulty in escaping from an interminable succession of encores of his song "A Model Major General," which is equipped with perhaps as tricky a set of lyrics and the speediest musical tempo Gilbert and Sullivan ever contrived. Darrell Fancourt was cast as the Pirate King and gave a thunderously appropriate performance, with John Dean, tenor, as Frederick, and Evelyn Gardiner, in the role of Ruth, "pirate maid of all work."

Miss Bennett Debuts.

Brenda Bennett made her first appearance of the engagement as Mabel, one of Gen. Stanley's four daughters, in association with Marjorie Ayre, Elizabeth Nickell-Lean and Kathleen Naylor as the other three. Sydney Granville sang the role of Sergeant of Police, and Richard Walker was a sturdy assistant pirate chief.

Once again costumes and settings reflected the high standard of artistic excellence insisted upon by the D'Oyly Carte management, many of the scenes eliciting spontaneous applause from a house considerably more closely packed with music lovers than Monday night's.

Again, too, Isidore Godfrey conducted his augmented orchestra with a fine sense of the delicate shadings and nuances of his scores. The overture to "Penzance" was accorded as lusty a round of applause as greeted any number, solo or ensemble, sung from the stage.

Tonight, "The Yoeman of the Guard" will be the bill. Those who admire artistry on the light musical stage are warned not to miss it.

Postlude

By Ray C. B. Brown.

National Symphony Orchestra presents first students' concert of the season on Tuesday afternoon in Western High School. Program: Prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin" (Wagner), Chorale (Bach), Sarabande (Handel), Minuet (Mozart), Rondo (Haydn), Andante from Fifth Symphony (Beethoven), "Abendlied" (Schumann), "Moment Musical" (Schubert), Hungarian Dance No. 1 (Brahms), "Songs My Mother Taught Me" (Dvorak), Comedians' Dance from "Prodana Nevesta" (Smetana).

With Dr. Hans Kindler occupying the podium in his dual role of conductor and instructor, the National Symphony Orchestra resumed yesterday afternoon its educational function of recruiting the auditors of the future.

Dr. Kindler has an indubitable knack in dealing with the pedagogic side of music. He is not pedantic about facts, when pedantry would be more boring than serviceable to the cause of initiation. His purpose is to interest and amuse, while unobtrusively imparting information. His exegesis of the Lohengrin legend, for example, would have surprised Wagner, but his way of telling the story brought laughter from his audience and at the same time served to make the point that he wished to drive home.

AMUSEMENTS

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DOORS OPEN 10:45 a.m.

LAST FULL SHOW STARTS 11 p.m.

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WILLIAM POWELL MYRNA LOY in "After THE THIN MAN"

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Coming FRIDAY "COLLEGE HOLIDAY"

DICK TRACY

AND YOU SAY YOU OVERHEARD ALL THIS IN A TAVERN?
ABSOLUTELY. I PRETENDED I WAS DRUNK AND THEY DID QUITE A BIT OF TALKING BEFORE THEY GOT WISE.
BUT IF THEY THINK THEY WERE OVERHEARD THEY MAY CHANGE THEIR PLANS.
OKAY! TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT—I'M JUST TELLING YOU.
POLICE RECORD
THE PURPLE CROSS BOYS ARE PUTTING THE HEAT ON THE NATIONAL BRANCH BANK TOMORROW MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK. NOW WHAT MORE CAN I DO?
OKAY! PAT, GO DOWN THERE AND MAKE AN ACCURATE SKETCH OF THE BANKS FLOOR PLAN. —BUT DON'T LET ANY OF THE OFFICIALS SEE YOU— THEY'LL JUST GET EXCITED. WE'LL MEET THE PURPLE CROSS ON THEIR OWN TERMS!

It's a Go

AMUSEMENTS

EARLE

MIDNIGHT SHOW TONIGHT

DOORS OPEN TODAY AT 9:45 A.M.

Features at 10:00—12:20—2:50—5:15—7:40—10:05—12:25

Stage Show at—11:25—1:50—4:20—6:45—9:10—11:30

Last Complete Show Tonight at 11:30

JEAN ARTHUR GEORGE BRENT

In Columbia's "More Than A Secretary"

On Stage BENNY DAVIS & HIS STARDUST REVUE

FRIDAY—GEORGE ARLISS in "Man of Affairs" on stage—KEN MURRAY & Oswald

WARNER BROS.

METROPOLITAN

MIDNIGHT SHOW TONIGHT

DOORS OPEN TODAY AT 9:30 A.M.

Features at 9:15—11:05—12:55—2:50—4:40—6:35—8:25—10:20—12:15

Last Complete Show Tonight at 11:30

William POWELL ☆ Kay FRANCIS

Repeating Their Greatest Triumph "ONE WAY PASSAGE"

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Tonite, "The Yeoman of the Guard"; Thurs. Mat. and Eve., "The Gondoliers"; Fri. Eve., "The Mikado"; Sat. Mat. and Eve., "Iolanthe"; Mon. Eve., Jan. 25, "The Gondoliers"; Tues. Eve., "Iolanthe"; Wed. Mat. and Eve., "The Mikado"; Thurs. Eve., "Cox and Box" and "H.M.S. Pinafore"; Fri. Eve., "Patience"; Sat. Mat. and Eve., "The Gondoliers."

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CONSTITUTION HALL TOMORROW, 8:30 P. M.

With

JOSEPH SZIGETI

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Constitutional Hall, Next Sun. Aft., 4 P. M.

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Edward Arnold, Francis Farmer "COME AND GET IT." Silly Symphony—Mickey Mouse.

DUMBARTON 1349 WIS. AVE.
William Powell, Carole Lombard in "MY MAN GODFREY." Comedy—News.

FAIRLAWN ANACOSTIA, D. C.
Ricardo Cortez, June Travis in "CASE OF THE BLACK CAT." Adventures of Newsreel Cameramen, Comedy.

LIDO 3227 M ST. N.W.
Dionne Quintuplets in "REUNION"—COMEDY

SECO 8244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring, Md.
Mary Boland, Charles Ruggles in "WIVES NEVER KNOW." Jack Holt in "END OF THE TRAIL."

STATE-BETHESDA 6970 WIS. AVE. BETHESDA, MD.
Double Feature
John Boles in "CRAIG'S WIFE."
Edward Arnold in "MEET NERO WOLFE."

STATE Falls Church, Va.
Eleanor Powell in "BORN TO DANCE."

TAKOMA 4TH & BUTTERNUT STS. No Parking Troubles
Ralph Bellamy in "MAN WHO LIVED TWICE." Doris Nolan, Chic Sale "THE MAN I MARRY."

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ARCADE HYATTSVILLE, MD. Today
Continuous 6 to 11 P. M. Robert Young in "Sworn Enemy."

RICHMOND ALEXANDRIA, VA. Today
Dick Powell in "Gold Diggers 1937"

JESSE THEATER 18th & Irving Sts. N.E.
Joan Crawford, Clark Gable "DANCING LADY." Novelties.

SYLVAN 1st and R. I. Ave. N.W.
Jack Benny, Burns and Allen in "BIG BROADCAST OF 1937."

PALM THEATER DEL RAY, VA.
Irene Dunne, Melvyn Douglas in "THEODORA GOES WILD." Cartoon.

Eastern Routs Roosevelt Five, 34 to 16, to Take Series Lead

Sports — The Washington Post — Sports

**** X WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1937 17

Bred to Run

By Walter Haight

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN.

Heart as Big as a Watermelon.

Perhaps you have noticed horses with mishapen and oddly colored knees. That is the result of "firing," as it is called. It means what it implies, but it is not as horrible as it sounds—when it is done right. "Firing" is a necessary evil. It is humane—at least, I realize all these things now. But when the veterinarian suggested "firing" to Owner Buck Clifton, I felt as if I had four bad knees instead of one. I had heard of "firing." I knew that only a small percentage of these horses regained their former form. The veterinarian's word seemed the death knell to my racing. There was a time, in the very near future, when I was to wish this were true.

I heard the veterinarian explain the cause of my swollen and feverish knee. He said that two bones in my leg—the sesemoid bones—worked in a socket that controlled the movement of my lower leg. The leader nerve on its way to my hoof has to follow the bone. When it gets to the knee, it must pass that obstruction—much after the manner a tree root grows over or under a rock.

An unnatural pressure on my leg, caused by a sudden stop, a lunge while in stride or a blow, separated the bones, ever so slightly, where they fit in the socket. The leader nerve slipped into the tiny cavity. This resulted in fever and swelling.

"Firing" is generally done at the tracks. Of course, only a veterinarian can do it legally.

I was "fired" at the track. Cold water from a hose was played against my knee for about an hour to reduce the fever. All the fever must be out of the leg before the procedure could get under way.

The veterinarian supervised the washing of my leg. A liquid was applied. Next, a narcotic, novocain, I believe, was injected in many places around the knee. I counted more than 20 shots.

I understand that electric irons are being used, but at the time I was "fired," the veterinarian's man had a small stove of the type used by plumbers in which he heated the iron. They were perhaps a foot and a half long and curved for the final inch. They were heated until they were red hot. Of course I did not know that they were to be punched perhaps a half-inch into my knee. I tried to squirm when the first one was applied. However, the area around my knee was so deadened by the narcotic that I did not feel it and I was not frightened. Of course, the irons burned through the fur, hide and into the cells. About 20 or 30 more of the indentations were made.

As the veterinarian explained it, when the holes heal they cause the hide to tighten over the area, forcing the bones to mesh properly and pushing the nerve back in place.

But like the ice pack of Ike and Joe, it wasn't the actual "firing" that caused me pain. When the narcotic wore off, my knee felt worse than a tooth ache. Iodine was applied to the holes and they stung like a colony of bees.

I was tied up in my stall for the remainder of the afternoon. However, after I ate my dinner I was untied and given the freedom of the stall. Each morning I was walked for about 30 minutes. Then my bandages were removed and my knee was painted with iodine and the bandages were replaced. This went on for about three weeks.

Had I been stabled between Bad and Bold and his "friend" during the time directly following my "operation," I probably would have died. However, the horse in the stall to my right (the stall on my left was the tack room) proved a true friend. He was Honey Herbert.

Honey Herbert made me realize how lucky I was to get out of the clutches of Ike and Joe. Of course, I told him about the fake battery instance.

"That was nothing," said Honey Herbert, "if you had stayed with them they would have 'nerved' that leg of yours."

No, I had never heard of a horse's leg being nerved. What was that? I couldn't figure it out. I had a knowledge of "firing" before it was done to me. But 'nerving,' what was that?

Honey Herbert explained it. Nerving is not legal. Only the most unscrupulous of veterinarians will "nerve" a horse.

It is somewhat along the lines of a dentist removing the nerve from a tooth. A nerveless tooth may last a long time then again it may break off at once. It is the same with a horse's leg. If the nerve is removed, he may die a natural death years later without accident. Then again he may "throw," or break it off at any moment. A horse with a "nerved" leg actually runs on a dead leg. Of course, the action is there, but it is a matter of mechanics—not life.

Ike and Joe, the rats, were expert "nervers," Honey Herbert told me. Although Honey Herbert never had been in their possession, he was being "freshened up" on a farm where Ike and Joe performed such an operation. He heard Ike and Joe close the deal and explain the methods used.

He told me that a "V"-shaped incision is made in the horse's leg. A pair of tweezers are used to grasp the "leader nerve," which is stretched and sewed temporarily to bottom of the incision. Then The nerve is cut slightly above the stitches. The part of the nerve leading from the body snaps up like a spring. The lower part of the nerve is sewed, of course, and it stays in place

Not being fed from the body, the nerve soon rots at its base near the hoof. Then the stitches are removed and the nerve is easily removed with the tweezers.

Honey Herbert said that he inquired as to what became of the horse. It seems that he won three straight races for the owner who had him when the operation was made. After that, he was claimed by a man who probably had never heard of "nerving." Running for the first time for this new owner, the horse's leg broke off near the knee as he was in the stretch and the poor thing (he must have had a heart as big as a watermelon) tried to hobble to the finish line with the stump dangling.

It must have been a terrible sight. Honey Herbert was told that men held blankets in front of the horse while a friendly bullet sent him off to horse heaven.

Honey Herbert and I did not speak for a half hour after he related this instance to me.

The only consolation I had was that I had been around the tracks for a long time and I never had heard of "nerving." These cases must be few and far between, I thought.

But a little later I met a horse who claimed that he had been "nerved" five times—and he was proud of it.

I was a long time getting asleep that night. When I finally dozed off I began to dream.

There were some 20 horses formed in a circle. We had our backs toward the center. Honey Herbert, Never Give Up, Minty Dinty, Stick Gold, Dusty Lady, David P., Baldy Mac, Pride of Brightwood, Sparkling Bevo and all my other horse friends were there, backed into position.

In the circle were Ike and Joe. They were frightened half out of their wits and begged for mercy. Honey Herbert took the first kick at Ike and sent him to the other side of the circle where Baldy Mac kicked him back. I caught Joe on my hind hoofs and threw him. He landed with a thud in front of Minty Dinty. The old gal, despite her age, walloped him right back to Stickgold who was next to me. The gelding hardly let him strike the ground before Joe was flying again.

All the while, the horse that had been destroyed when his leg broke off, stood outside the circle watching the fun and whinnying for all he was worth.

The game was just getting good when I awoke.

I still heard the whinney—but it was Honey Herbert making all the noise. He had seen the van drive up near my stall and he figured that I was to be sent away. He had told me that Owner Buck's father had a farm some 50 miles away and that I probbly would be shipped there until my knee gained strength.

I said goodbye to Honey Herbert before I was placed in the van. I noticed that there were two stalls on the inside and it was a welcome surprise to me when Honey Herbert also was led into the van. Owner Buck had decided to send Honey Herbert to the farm for the winter, because he had been training for a long time without a let up and was in need of freshening.

Honey Herbert was angry at first. However, we talked it over as the van chugged along and he decided that maybe the rest would do him good.

Luckily the weather was pleasant for the next two months and we were placed in a good field—not only that, but Owner Buck's father and his small brothers gave us excellent care. My knee became stronger gradually, while Honey Herbert and I munched grass and checked up on each other's careers.

However, he never brought up the subject of "nerving" again—and I was thankful.

(Copyright, 1937, by Walter Haight.)

To Be Continued.

(The names of all persons and horses that are used in this story are fictitious. If the name of any living person or horse is used, it is a coincidence.)

College Results.

Richmond, 32; Virginia Tech, 22.
Duke, 52; Catholic University, 31.
Penn State, 28; West Virginia, 21.
Carnegie Tech, 38; Duquesne, 33.
Western Maryland, 27; St. John's (Annapolis), 25.
Ohio Wesleyan, 35; Miami, 27.
Ohio U., 35; Dayton U., 27.
Otterbein, 40; Wittenberg, 38.
Kenyon, 37; Capital, 31.
Kent State, 35; Hiram, 24.
Toledo U., 39; Detroit U., 38 (overtime).
Michigan State, 36; Syracuse, 30.
Kalamazoo, 43; Hillsdale, 13.
Ferris Institute, 35; Grand Rapids, J. C., 33.
Tennessee, 47; Sewanee, 13.
Mississippi University, 43; Tulane, 35.
Massachusetts Tech, 28; Tufts, 27.

Carl Hubbell Signs '37 Contract With Pay Raise

New York, Jan. 19 (U.P.).—Carl Owen Hubbell, lanky Oklahoma screwballer who paced the Giants to the National League pennant last year, today signed his contract for 1937 at a substantial increase in salary.

Secretary Eddie Brannick received the contract by mail from the southpaw star's Meeker, Okla., home. Hubbell's salary last year was disclosed as $17,500 by the Treasury Department, but Brannick did not reveal the boost he will get in 1937.

G. W. Regains Kiesel for Big Games

Star Forward Will Play Against Villanova and Long Island.

George Washington's hopes of retaining its undefeated status against Villanova and Long Island this week-end have been given fresh impetus by the return of Hal Kiesel, regular forward and Brucs Borum, reserve center, both of whom had been ailing with the flu.

Kiesel's loss would have been particularly painful to the squad as excellent floor play and keen scoring eye have been important factors in the Colonials' seven consecutive victories. While Borum's loss would have been felt to a lesser degree, Coach Bill Reinhart, nevertheless, is glad to have him for he believes every man available will be needed for these games.

Villanova, which will be met Friday night at Philadelphia, boasts victories over Seton Hall, St. Anselm, Springfield and Duquesne. The Wildcats dropped a tough 28-23 decision to Temple last week in their first defeat of the season. A win over George Washington would be sweet balm for this sore spot.

Long Island, rated the East's most powerful ball club, has won eight straight games since Stanford cracked its 2-year winning streak, and looms as the toughest of the two opponents.

Georgetown and Loyola of Baltimore will join hands in supplying the District's lone Inaugural athletic event tonight, meeting at Tech High School in a game scheduled for 8:30 o'clock.

The last contest between the teams was played 3 years ago when Georgetown, with a skinny sophomore tagged Ed Hargaden, scoring 18 points, romped off with a 53-32. That victory, incidentally, ended a five-game losing streak for the Hoyas.

But the Terriers are not as powerful as of yore and on a basis of past performances Georgetown is a heavy favorite to win without undue effort. The surprising Hilltoppers' thrilling upset of Pitt Monday night stamps them as a prohibitive favorite. Fred Mesmer's men appear to have too much native ability, polish and reserve strength for the visitors.

Ed Carney, all-State guard last year, is Loyola's outstanding player. It was due to his efforts that enabled the Big Green to give Manhattan such a stout battle recently.

There will be a preliminary game at 7 o'clock between Georgetown's freshmen and a local school team.

Other games on tonight's card are Washington College vs. Maryland, at College Park, and Wilson Teachers vs. Shenandoah. Over at Annapolis, Virginia will be the guest of Navy.

Maryland lost Charley Keller last Saturday when the stocky guard sustained a fractured wrist in the Duke game, and will be severely handicapped without his services.

Lynch Beats Montana.

London, Jan. 19 (U.P.).—Benny Lynch, the rugged mite from Scotland who holds British recognition as world's flyweight champion, outpointed Small Montana, of San Francisco, (transplanted Filipino, in a 15-round elimination contest tonight.

Mrs. Joe Cronin Is Expecting Heir

Hessler-Henderson.
MRS. JOE CRONIN.

Boston, Jan. 19 (U.P.).—Manager Joe Cronin, of the Boston Red Sox, blushingly admitted today he will become a daddy for the first time "about midseason."

Mrs. Cronin, the former Mildred Robertson, is a niece of Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Nationals. The Cronins were married three years ago while Joe was still manager of the Nationals.

"I hope it's a boy," Joe commented. "Then we could use him as a pinch hitter."

Bible Confers On Texas Post

By the Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 19.—The eyes of Texas were on Coach Dana X. Bible tonight, with a deal on the fire that may take the crack football master away from Nebraska with a huge salary.

The bald, ruddy-faced coach of the Cornhuskers parried reporters' questions when he arrived today for a conference with University of Texas officials tomorrow.

With a smile and a Texas drawl he retorted irrelevantly:

"You can say for me that we could well use this rain in Nebraska." A heavy mist was falling.

Bible was met by Dr. J. C. Dolley, chairman of the university's athletic council, and a group of Texas A. and M. College alumni. He coached A. and M. from 1917 through 1928, winning five Southwest Conference championships.

Duke Defeats Catholic U. Five, 52-31

Schmar Called Greatest Forward Ever Seen in Blue Devils' Gym.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Durham, N. C., Jan. 19.—Despite the efforts of Herman Schmarr and Wayne Ambrose, as fine a pair of forwards as have been seen in Duke Gym in many a year, Duke University's Bule Devils of basketball walloped the Catholic University Cardinals here tonight 52-31.

Coach Eddie Cameron, of the Blue Devils, sent in every man on his squad in an effort to lighten up on the licking his varsity was handing the invaders, but they surprised their opponents and the fans by carrying on with the barrage and running up the count.

It started out to be another of the great series of contests the two teams have turned in with the lead changing 9 times in the first 10 minutes of the contest. Duke started pulling away and at the half had a 19-12 lead.

Blue Devils Set Pace.

The Blue Devils started heavy firing early in the second half. Before Catholic University could score they had pushed their advantage to 27 to 12 and before they could score again had it at 31 to 14.

Ace Parker, Duke's all-American halfback of football, making his season's debut, entered the contest with the second stringers while the fans and students roared their approval. A few seconds after he had been in the contest he dropped a field goal and the crowd went wild.

Schmarr, probably the greatest basketball player ever to appear on the local floor, made his four field goals and his five free throws apparently without effort. He passed with all the skill of a professional and was the leader of his team. His running mate, Ambrose, made almost all of his six field goals from long distances.

Catholic U.	G	FG	P	Duke	G	FG	P
Schmarr,rf..	4	5	13	Edwards,rf...	2	0	4
Ambrose,lf..	6	1	13	Berzman,rf..	0	3	3
Adamatis,lf..	1	0	2	Ashby,rf....	1	0	2
Brown,c....	0	1	1	Omara,lf....	1	0	2
Carroll,rf...	1	0	2	Riley,lf....	2	2	6
Pagano,c,lf..	0	0	0	Swindell,lf...	1	0	2
				Herrick,c....	2	1	5
Totals...	12	7	31	Minor,c.....	2	1	5
				Cheek,rg....	2	1	5
				Holman,rg...	1	0	2
				Podger,lg....	3	6	12
				Thomas,lg...	1	0	2
				Parker,lg....	1	0	2
				Totals....	19	14	52

Officials—Hawn (Lenoir-Rhyne), Hendrickson (Duke).

Still Banned

Associated Press Photo.
DON MEADE.

Meade's Third License Plea Rejected

By the Associated Press.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 19 (U.P.).—The Florida State Racing Commission today denied an application for reinstatement of Don Meade, nationally known jockey, who was ruled off the turf for life last spring for violation of betting rules.

It was Meade's second unsuccessful attempt to be rinstated this winter. He had applied to the old commission in December. Refusal meant he would not be able to ride at any recognized track in the country.

Meade was suspended indefinitely last March, with indication that it would be for life. The commission at the time said the action was "for the best interests of racing."

Trainer W. J. Hirsch, who was called before the Hialeah Park stewards to explain the sudden improvement of the mare Columbiana, which won the Del Rio Claiming Handicap yesterday in the fast time of 1:36, said that the daughter of Petee Wrack had been fired for a splint after her race on the second day of the meeting.

Jockey Ira Hanford, who rode the Hirsch filly, reported that she seemed sore during the running. Her leg was "iced" before her remarkable race Monday and it had the effect of removing the trouble she had shown in her former race.

Continued on Page 19, Column 7.

Western Wins Over Tech, 23 to 17

Only 300 Turn Out to See One of Series Best Games Thus Far.

By Bob Garrison.

The faithful handful who ventured into the cold of the spacious Tech High gym yesterday afternoon to watch Western and Tech High schools do battle in their interhigh series basketball game were treated to as exciting a game as has been played in the series in years as Western won in a whirlwind finish, 23-17.

The win blew the Western five into a second-place tie with the Central team which was idle yesterday.

Only 300 were present to see the Western Breeze suddenly turn into a tornado and sweep to a thrilling victory as Lanky George DeWitt, a small storm in himself, scored 6 of the last 8 points in the game.

Tech got off to a 3-0 lead when Jimmy Vermillion swished one in after taking an under-the-basket pass from Wally Merchant, and "Stretch" Mills converted a free toss. These points were matched by the Georgetowners as Hugo Schulze dropped a foul shot through the net and Tommy Saylor made good two more 15-foot tosses.

The first quarter was nearly over when DeWitt let fly from the middle of the court to give his club the lead, 5-3. Vermillion made good a foul shot as the quarter ended to make it 5-4.

This marked some kind of a new low for first quarter scoring in the series. Tech was held to a single goal from the floor, and to add to the humiliation, Western limited the Trainers to one insignificant foul goal during the second period while Capt. Gerry Burns and Paul Heil were putting Western in the lead as the half closed, 9-5.

Tech came out fighting in the second half and as the third quarter ended had the score tied at 12-all, missing the chance to take a commanding lead by blowing 6 foul shots. Tom Dobyns, for instance, missed four times in that many tries.

Gerry Burns sank a decisive foul given him on a fault by Dobyns, and then Paul Heil dribbled through the Tech defense to make the score 15

Continued on Page 19, Column 8.

Victors Show Improved Defense

Rough Riders Unable to Cope With Eastern's New Tactics.

Score 9-2 at Quarter; Colley, Colton Pace Winning Team.

INTER-HIGH STANDINGS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Eastern	3	1	.750
Western	2	1	.667
Tech	1	1	.500
Central	1	1	.500
Roosevelt	1	2	.333
Wilson	0	2	.000

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Eastern, 34; Roosevelt, 16.
Western, 23; Tech, 19.

PREVIOUS RESULTS.

Central, 28; Eastern, 17.
Western, 24; Wilson, 12.
Eastern, 25; Western, 24.
Tech, 22; Roosevelt, 19.
Roosevelt, 24; Central, 22.
Eastern, 40; Wilson, 12.

By John R. Vosburgh.

The inter-high basketball standings took on a very natural complexion yesterday when Eastern's white-clad wizards breezed into first place on the impetus of a 34-16 rout of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

The champions scorched the Roosevelt gym's baskets with a steady stream of shots from all angles to win their third straight victory in the series.

Coach Mike Kelley was exhorting his Northeast net-swishers as vigorously at the finish as at the start, but it was hardly necessary. By that time the titleholders had Roosevelt safely stowed away with their other victims, Western and Wilson, and the game had deteriorated into a practice session which saw 22 players flit from the bench to the game and back again. Eastern led, 9-2, at the end of the first quarter, 15-9 at the half and 21-12 going into the last quarter.

Thus the champs convincingly took over the interhigh leadership for the first time this season by beating the team which had beat Central, which had beat Eastern. No one-man, or two-man team is this Kelley crew. Phlegmatic "Farmer" Colley led the scoring with nine points, but fast, little Carroll Colton, with eight markers, and

Continued on Page 19, Column 8.

Lajoie, Speaker, Young Voted Places in Baseball Hall of Fame

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 19.—Napoleon Lajoie, Tris Speaker and Cy Young, a trio of the greatest diamond heroes of the past, today were voted positions in baseball's permanent hall of fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

The trio, winners of an exacting poll taken from the membership of the Baseball Writers Association of America, will join the "original immortals," Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Honus Wagner, Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson, who were elected in the first poll last year.

Bronze plaques of the "original immortals" already have been hung in the museum at Cooperstown, birthplace of baseball. Those of Lajoie, Speaker and Young will be ordered immediately.

Polled 168 Votes.

Lajoie, who batted .300 for 15 years in the majors when such an average was a mark seldom reached, led the voting in the second poll. The speedy Frenchman, who saw service with the old Philadelphia Phillies, Athletics and Cleveland, received 168 out of a possible 201 votes. Speaker, who also reached his greatest stardom in a Cleveland uniform, ranked second with 165 votes as against 153 for Young, one of the greatest iron-man pitchers of them all.

Seventy-five per cent of the total, or 151 votes, was necessary to election to the hall of fame. Grover Cleveland Alexander, former Chicago Cub and St. Louis Cardinal pitching star now reported near death, was just 26 votes shy of election with 125. Fourth came Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston Red Sox and old Chicago White Sox star, and Wee Willie Keeler, who polled 115 votes each.

Former Nats Get Votes.

"Alexander, Collins and Keeler still have a good chance of election, however, as a poll is to be taken each year with a 75 per cent majority necessary to membership in the Hall of Fame.

All three of those named today are still living.

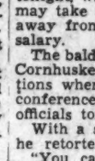
Other stars of the past—the vote was limited to only those active as players after 1900 but not active today—who received a large number of votes were:

George Sisler, 106; Ed Delehanty, 70; Jimmy Collins, 66; Rube Waddell, 67; Big Ed Walsh, 56; Rogers Hornsby, 53; Frank Chance, 49; Johnny Evers, 44; Roger Bresnahan, 43, and John McGraw, 35. The comparatively small number of votes polled by McGraw is probably caused by the fact that the voters considered only players, although McGraw was both player and manager. Hornsby, despite the vote he polled, is still on the active player list.

Griffith Gets Votes.

All told, more than 100 stars of yesterday received one or more votes. Mordecai Brown received 31, Rabbit Maranville, 25; Ray Schalk, 24; Fred Clarke, 22, and Johnny Kling, 20, and Hal Chase, despite the haze that shrouded the close of his career, received 18.

Among the players receiving five or more votes were Clark Griffith, Lou Creiger, Harry Hooper, Eddie Rousch, Ross Youngs, Joe Tinker, Chief Bender, Larry Heilmann, Hugh Duffy, Dazzy Vance, "Home Run" Frank Baker, Joe Wood, Nap Rucker, Zach Wheat and Iron Joe McGinnity.



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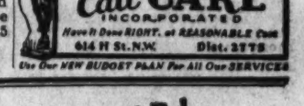
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Genie Palatine Again Proves Class in Taking Hialeah Feature

4th Straight To Speedy Filly

Mrs. Denemark's Entry, Two Bob, Is Second in Field of Seven.

By the Associated Press.

Hialeah Park, Fla., Jan. 19.—The old, old story of Mrs. Emil Denemark winning a feature race was in order again here this afternoon. The Chicago sportswoman, whose horses won half of the headline attractions at Tropical Park and appear in a fair way to duplicate that record at the current session, had her popular silks carried to first and second positions in the Robert E. Lee Purse. Genie Palatine made it four straight successes, winning by a length and a half from her stablemate, Two Bob. The latter was another length clear of I. J. Collin's Paradisical. Reminding was fourth in the field of seven fillies and mares.

The Denemark entry was a strong favorite, paying $3.10 for a $2 straight ticket. Patrons are backing the yellow and blue banner with great confidence, knowing that if they lose it must be an accident or something out of the ordinary that uses it.

Exhilaration, one of two juvenile colts started by the Wheatley Stable in the 3-furlong test, got tip to score a nose victory over the favored J. E. Widener filly, Conniption, as the sport began here today. Benjam was third, a length away and closing very fast. Conniption, a winner here a few days ago, went to the head end and appeared to have the race won until inside the sixteenth pole. Exhilaration, straightened out after early swerving, gained rapidly under Hilton Dabson's strong urging and nipped the choice right on the wire to pay 4 to 1.

Mrs. Payne Whitney's Airy Going, a 4-year-old daughter of Pennant that had shown extreme speed in morning trials and came up favorite over a field of maidens at $4.60 for $2.00, made a show of her opposition in the second race. The winner had not been to the post since last May at Jamaica. She shot to the front a few strides after the start and drew far clear, winning by 5 lengths with Charlie Stevenson easing up. Black Widow saved second money by a nose from Ned Storm. The time for the 6 furlongs was 1:11 2-5.

Official Chart of Racing Program at Hialeah Park

By the Associated Press.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1937.
WEATHER, CLEAR. TRACK, FAST.

FIRST RACE—Nursery course. 3 furlongs (straightaway). Purse, $800. For 2-year-olds, nonwinners of two races. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 2:01. Off at 2:04½. Winner, Wheatley Stable's b. c. (2), by Sir Andrew—Exhilarate. Trained by George Tappen. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 0:34 2-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	Start	Stretch	Finish	Straight
EXHILARATION	(Dabson)	114	7	4	4½	1nk	†$4.60
CONNIPTION	(Wright)	115	3	1	1°	2½	1.25
BENJAM	(Seabo)	114	10	8	8½	3½	11.80
MISS DOLLY KAY	(Kurtsinger)	111	1	3	3½	4nk	4.60
ARCH FIEND	(Wholey)	114	5	7	6½	5nk	31.50
MAESAK	(Litzenberger)	114	9	10	10	6nk	17.35
RETLAW	(Westrope)	114	4	2	2½	7nk	28.00
OUR KETCHAM	(Landolt)	114	8	9	8½	8nk	28.75
BOLD TURK	(Balaski)	114	6	9	9½	9nk	14.45
SCARCE	(Stout)	114	2	6	7½	10	†

†Wheatley Stable entry.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—EXHILARATION, $10.00, $4.40, $3.70; CONNIPTION, $3.20, $2.60; BENJAM, $4.20.

EXHILARATION swerved badly in the early running, but settled into his stride and, closing with a good burst of speed, got up to win in last stride. CONNIPTION broke good, showed good speed, but weakened in closing strides. BENJAM finished gamely on the outside. MISS DOLLY KAY, well up all the way, ran good race. ARCH FIEND improving.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $800. For maiden 4-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easing up; place driving. Went to post at 2:32. Off at 2:36½. Winner, Greentree Stable's ch. f. (4), by Pennant—Sunday Best. Trained by J. M. Gaver. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:11 2-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
AIRY GOING	(Stevenson)	113	2	2	1½	1°	1°	1°	$1.30
BLACK WIDOW	(J. Renick)	113	4	6	6°	4°	2½	2nk	9.80
NED STORM	(Dabson)	118	Pr	10	8½	6°	4°	3½	5.35
ATTA KNIGHT	(Seabo)	118	7	7	9°	7°	7°	4°	5.20
GREEN MELON	(L. Hanford)	118	6	4	2°	2°	3½	5½	11.30
DESTINED	(Bierman)	108	3	3	4°	5½	5°	6°	11.25
MISS MONK	(South)	113	11	1	3½	3½	6½	7nk	107.50
BLOOD	(Steffen)	118	8	12	7°	8½	8°	8°	80.20
TUMBLING GLASS	(Jaekle)	115	5	11	10½	10°	10°	9nk	35.45
WAR JEWEL	(Westrope)	113	1	5	5½	9°	9°	10°	19.60
JUDITH B	(Cooper)	113	9	8	11½	11°	11°	11°	190.80
CECILIA L	(Romaine)	108	10	9	12	12	12	12	235.35

Two-dollar mutuels paid—AIRY GOING, $4.60, $4.00, $3.00; BLACK WIDOW, $6.30, $4.20; NED STORM, $3.40.

AIRY GOING quickly ran into a long lead, drew away in stretch and at end was being eased up. BLACK WIDOW was a bit slow to get into her stride, worked her way up and held on gamely. NED STORM, on the outside of field all the way, ran good race. ATTA KNIGHT closed a big gap. GREEN MELON ran good race and is sure to improve.

$2.00 DAILY DOUBLE, FIRST AND SECOND RACES, PAID $28.50.

THIRD RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward, nonwinners in 1937. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:04. Off at 3:06. Winner, Sullivan and Long's br. g. (5), by Blue Service—Rose Smith. Trained by M. A. Haller. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:17 4-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
BLACK RIVER	(Stout)	117	7	1	1°	1°	1°	1°	1°	$4.15
LITTLE DINAH	(May)	112	4	2	2nk	2½	2°	2½	2nk	7.05
MIDNIGHT FLYER	(Wright)	107	11	3	4°	3°	3°	3°	3nk	2.80
BICHLORIDE	(Morris)	112	2	12	8°	7½	5½	4°	4°	11.10
STIPULATE	(Coule)	112	9	11	7½	8½	8°	6°	5°	58.85
FERVID	(Kurtsinger)	115	10	5	5½	5°	7°	5½	6°	2.20
PEERLESS PAL	(Wholey)	115	8	6	6°	6½	6°	7½	7°	34.55
BERRY PATCH	(Paradise)	110	5	9	9°	9°	9°	9°	8°	65.75
KAWAGOE	(Litzenberger)	114	1	4	3°	4°	4½	8½	9°	9.25
WISE BUN	(Seabo)	104½	6	7	10°	10°	10°	10°	10°	50.35
GREY MAN	(J. Renick)	112	12	10	11°	11°	11°	11°	11°	96.95
WROUGHT IRON	(LeBlanc)	110	3	9	12	12	12	12	12	50.35

Two-dollar mutuels paid—BLACK RIVER, $10.30, $5.10, $3.50; LITTLE DINAH, $9.90, $5.30; MIDNIGHT FLYER, $3.70.

BLACK RIVER broke very fast, quickly opened a winning lead, saved ground all the way and won nicely in hand. LITTLE DINAH was a stout factor and held on gamely all the way. MIDNIGHT FLYER, on the outside, finished fast. BICHLORIDE closed with a good burst of speed on the inside and is worth noting. FERVID lacked speed.

FOURTH RACE—One mile (chute). Purse, $1,100. The Stratford Hall. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 3:32. Off at 3:37. Winner Cosgrave Stable's b. g. (3), by Caruso—Diana D. Trained by A. E. Alexandra. Value to winner, $775; second, $175; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 1:36 4-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DANARCO	(Rosen)	115	5	4	3°	2°	1°	1°	1°	$3.15
TOP RADIO	(Corona)	105	1	1	1°	1½	2°	2°	2°	18.85
DUNADE	(Wall)	117	6	2	2°	3°	3°	3°	3°	10.40
CASINGHEAD	(Bierman)	100	3	3	5°	5½	4½	4°	4°	80.10
EARLY SETTLER	(South)	104	7	5	4½	4½	5½	5½	5°	16.60
FIRE FINCH	(Schmidl)	100	6	6	7½	8°	6½	6½	6°	102.40
THE RUNNER	(L. Hanford)	103	8	11	8½	9½	9°	8°	7°	8.75
PAR	(Wright)	112	11	10	9°	7°	7½	7°	8°	2.00
PHLOX	(Kurtsinger)	107	9	7	6½	6½	3°	9°	9½	22.70
MARY ELISE	(Roberts)	109	10	9	10°	10½	10°	10°	10°	5.55
PRINCE SADOR	(Deering)	117	2	8	11	11	11	11	11	46.15

Two-dollar mutuels paid—DANARCO, $8.30, $4.10, $3.60; TOP RADIO, $18.30, $10.10; DUNADE, $7.40.

DANARCO, away fast, was allowed to raie along to the far turn, where he was sent to the front, assumed command around turn and drew away easily in stretch. TOP RADIO broke well in motion, displayed keen speed for five furlongs then tired, but was best of others. DUNADE was hustled along from the start and made a game effort. CASINGHEAD ran good race. PAR was badly outrun.

FIFTH RACE—One mile (chute). Purse, $1,200. The Gen. Robert E. Lee. For fillies and mares 4-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 4:03. Off at 4:03½. Winner, Mrs. E. Denemark's b. f. (4), by Genie—Sun Palatine. Trained by B. S. Michell. Value to winner, $850; second, $200; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 1:36 2-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GENIE PALATINE	(Westrope)	111	2	1	1°	1°	1½	1°	1½	†$0.55
TWO BOB	(Kurtsinger)	114	7	2	2½	4½	4°	3°	2°	3.10
PARADISICAL	(Seabo)	114	1	2	2°	2°	2½	2½	3½	8.95
REMINDING	(Dabson)	111	3	7	7°	6°	5°	5°	4½	3.70
BIRD FLOWER	(J. Renick)	105	6	3	3°	3°	3°	4°	5°	8.45
SABULA	(Wagner)	105	4	5	5°	5½	6°	6°	6°	35.90
LIGHT	(Anderson)	105	5	4	6°	7	7	7	7	43.75

†Mrs. E. Denemark entry.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—GENIE PALATINE (entry), $3.10, $2.20, $2.20; TWO BOB (entry), $2.20, $2.20; PARADISICAL, $3.10.

GENIE PALATINE, in great form at present, got away fast, was sent right to the front, displayed excellent speed while saving ground and held on well. TWO BOB moved up gradually around turn, came to the outside and held the place safe. PARADISICAL, away fast, followed pace and made a game effort. REMINDING circled field and closed some ground. BIRD FLOWER ran good race. SABULA tired.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles. Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:31. Off at 4:34½. Winner, Medway Stable's b. m. (6), by George II—Lady Kilmarnock. Trained by G. Alexandra. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 2:04 3-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LADY MARNOCK	(Wright)	114	1	1	4°	4°	2°	2°	1°	$2.05
THE SINGER	(Lynch)	119	3	2	3°	2°	1°	1½	2½	2.45
ROUND TABLE	(Porter)	112	5	4	1°	1°	1½	3°	3°	6.45
AMERICAN PRINCE	(Dunbar)	109	3	3	2°	3°	3°	4°	4½	3.10
GOOD VISIBILITY	(Jaekle)	103	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.40

Two-dollar mutuels paid—LADY MARNOCK, $6.10, $3.20, $2.80; THE SINGER, $4.20, $4.00; ROUND TABLE, $3.40.

LADY MARNOCK, perfectly ridden, got away good, but Wright let her drop back and then steered her to the outside, where she closed with a rush and was drawing away at end. THE SINGER moved up gamely in run down backstretch, assumed lead entering stretch and held on well. ROUND TABLE had plenty of speed and made a game effort. AMERICAN PRINCE ran well for a mile, then tired. GOOD VISIBILITY was outrun.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles (turf). Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Went to post at 5:03. Off at 5:04. Winner, Mrs. Ian Bowie's br. c. (3), by Swift and Sure—Glacial. Trained by H. E. Brown. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 1:47 3-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GEOLOGIST	(Stout)	112	2	1	6½	6°	5°	2½	1½	$9.20
BROADWAY MAID	(Maschek)	110	4	9	9½	9°	8°	5°	2°	5.20
THREEMS	(J. Renick)	108	10	10	8°	7°	6°	3½	3°	23.75
DAYTONIAN	(Dabson)	112	6	3	4°	4°	4°	7°	4°	4.35
COL. JULIAN	(South)	107	3	2	3°	3°	3°	6½	5°	11.00
STAR LOOM	(Anderson)	110	8	4	1½	1°	1°	1°	6°	3.35
DAY DAWN	(Seabo)	105	9	6	2°	2°	2½	4°	7°	11.15
JOAN ARRESTOS	(Porter)	108½	8	5	5½	5°	7½	8½	8°	4.45
ERIN'S SUN	(LeBlanc)	103	1	7	7°	8°	9°	9°	9½	30.55
BLACK NICK	(Schmidl)	98	7	8	10	10	10	10	10	74.15

Two-dollar mutuels paid—GEOLOGIST, $20.40, $10.60, $6.00; BROADWAY MAID, $7.00, $5.30; THREEMS, $9.40.

GEOLOGIST was rated behind pace to the far turn, where he was sent up and, taking command entering stretch, held on gamely. BROADWAY MAID was probably best, but was the victim of a poor judged ride. THREEMS made a game effort. DAYTONIAN had no mishap. COL. JULIAN flashed early speed.

Hialeah Park Entries.

By the Associated Press

(LISTED IN POST POSITIONS.)

FIRST RACE—Nursery course (chute); purse, $800; claiming; for 2-year-olds.

No.	Horse	Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds.
10	Triplane	(Stevenson)	118	20-1
11	Mr. Smith	(Roberts)	118	4-1
12	Gert B.	(Porter)	115	12-1
13	Anthology	(Dabson)	118	10-1
14	Spanish Fly	(Landolt)	118	20-1
15	Parlor Trick	(Lynch)	115	20-1
1	Wall Way	(Wall)	118	6-1
2	†Mobcap	(Wagner)	115	5-1
3	Radio Charm	(Kurtsinger)	118	15-1
4	Dominant Darby	(Long)	118	20-1
5	Loleet	(Hightshoe)	115	20-1
6	†Bertillon	(Wright)	118	8-1
7	Maneuver	(May)	118	30-1
8	Remarkable	(Litzenberger)	118	5-1
9	Marshy	(Westrope)	115	5-1

†Greentree Stable and Manhasset Stable entry.

SECOND RACE—One mile (chute); purse, $1,000; the Helpful; for 4-year-olds and upward; fillies and mares.

7	Knight's Fancy	(Dabson)	111
8	*Wandra	(Morris)	109
9	*Lotofus	(Schraudenbach)	107
10	*Spun Lady	(La Blanc)	107
1	Patsey Begone	(Stout)	111
2	*Roberta	(Jacques)	115
3	*Fair Countess	(Bierman)	109
4	Pepper Patch	(Jackson)	114
5	†Belle Along	(Jaekle)	109
6	*Toni	(Romaine)	104

THIRD RACE—One mile (chute); purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

7	Uvalde	(Paradise)	114
8	Flickering	(South)	106
9	Molasses Bob	(J. Renick)	116
10	Chilca	(S. Renick)	106
11	*Story Time	(Le Blanc)	101
12	Little Maxie	(Balaski)	111
1	Patti	(Hightshoe)	104
2	Duchess Reign	(Stout)	111
3	Golden Thought	(Stafford)	104
4	*Oddesa Boy	(Bierman)	109
5	Firing Banner	(Anderson)	111
6	Sorceress	(Westrope)	106

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; grade C handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

7	Ladyfield	(Stout)	122
8	Perfect Devil	(Dabson)	107
10	My Colin	(Jaekle)	110
11	Epical	(Litzenberger)	112
12	More News	(Merritt)	106
1	Baby Talk	(J. Renick)	112
2	Jinnee	(South)	109
3	Brush Hook	(Wagner)	110
4	Idyllic	(S. Renick)	102
5	Silver Fleece	(Paradise)	107
6	Square	(Kurtsinger)	104
7	Grey Fluff	(Wall)	102

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,200; grade B handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

8	Grand Duke	(Kurtsinger)	115
11	Mr. Smith	(Roberts)	108
10	Observant	(Porter)	118
11	Wise Duke	(J. Renick)	110
12	Rainland	(Anderson)	105
1	Stubbs	(Wright)	112
2	Buck	(Litzenberger)	110
3	Chancer	(Seabo)	113
4	Vote Boy	(Rosen)	111
5	Kerry Patch	(Westrope)	112
6	Blind Pig	(Bierman)	116
7	Excite	(Dabson)	114

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,500; grade A handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

8	Mixwell	(Deering)	104
9	Polycletus	(Dabson)	107
10	Good Luck	(Patterson)	104
7	Fraidy Cat	(Stevenson)	108
1	Chancing	(Wall)	105
2	†Higher Cloud	(Kurtsinger)	107
3	†Chief Cherokee	(Kurtsinger)	111
4	Gold Mesh	(Wall)	104
5	Mucho Gusto	(Wholey)	112

†Mrs. E. Denemark entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

10	Ward-in-Chancery	(Stout)	110
9	South Bend	(Dabson)	114
8	†Brandon Prince	(Schmidl)	109
11	†First Entry	(Bierman)	102
1	Albania	(Kurtsinger)	108
2	Panalong	(Balaski)	116
3	Must Be	(Wagner)	113
4	Play Chance	(Seabo)	112
5	Col. Greene	(Lynch)	112
6	Fidelia	(Wright)	111
7	*Mama's Choice	(Le Blanc)	106

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

7	*Great Shakes	(Bierman)	109
8	Gold Standard	(Stout)	114
5	*Scotch Pepper	(Le Blanc)	106
8	Esmvee	(Maitlin)	108
9	Saint Lite	(J. Renick)	117
10	Gallic	(Coucci)	111
11	Minstrelette	(Wall)	98
12	Synopsis	(South)	106
1	Mopeco	(Sleman)	111
2	*Miss Twinkle	(Jaekle)	104
3	*Galloping	(Schmidl)	107
4	Pelwyn	(Lynch)	106

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

Racing Selections

Alamo Downs.

1—I See, Mouse Trap, Open Hearth.
2—Barrido, Chicasha, Our Johnny.
3—Scrip Money, Wistora, Chief's Ranger.
4—No selections.
5—Blackzod, Cherry Chic, Harry's Dream.
6—Whisking, Impeach, Boston Sound.
7—Waswanappi, King Carerr, Texas Pal.
8—Dec:. Campfire, Lester P. Broadway Wild.

Best bet—I See.

Fair Grounds.

1—Catchall, Miss Lizzie, Pitter Pat.
2—Gingalese, Swale, Dixie Boot.
3—Fancy Flight, Broad Meadows, Chatterfel.
4—No selections.
5—Peggy's Peggy, Fandan, Taunton.
6—Cherokee Red, Golden Nut, Legal Gamble.
7—Helen Bab, Night Flow, Muscle In.
8—Barcardi Sweep, On Leave, Resistarite.

Best bet—Cherokee Red.

Santa Anita.

1—No selections.
2—Phosphorous, Kelconard, Frisky Miss.
3—Totem Pole, Gladsome, Sleep Well.
4—Balko's Maid, Dolsway, Best Beau.
5—Cuyamaca, Grey Streak, Home Loan.
6—Tick On, Chance View, Piccolo.
7—The Pelican, Dark Zeni, Calvares.
8—Weston, Red Ensign, Bandalore.
9—Poco Diablo, Master Time, Moresoris.

Best bet—Weston.

—Louisville Times (Ky.).

Alamo Downs Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Mile and 70 yards; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1	Myponne	109	5	*Open Hearth 104
2	I See	102	6	*Explorer 111
3	Spicy B	102	7	*Mouse Trap 104
4	*Maid Dream	101		

SECOND RACE—Six and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1	*Chicasha	108	8	Blindfold 113
2	Nocturnlabe	113	9	The Rev 113
3	William V	113	10	Our Spot 118
4	Sickle Hour	113	11	Our Johnny 118
5	*Barrido	106	12	Animate 108
6	*Win Woman	108	13	Rush Play 113
7	*Bonnie Pan	108	14	Levi Cooke 113

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	*Beige	108	10	The Point 113
2	Lucky Mac	102	11	*Little Heath 108
3	Flickerry	108	12	*Scrip Money 103
4	Contrary	111	13	Watcherun 108
5	*Wittora	103	14	Workman 113
6	*War Trap	107	15	*Boy Palace 92
7	Chicasha Boy	113	16	Jungle Yea 105
8	American Red	113	17	Belgian Boy 115
9	*Alkali	108	18	Chief's Ran'r 113

FOURTH RACE—Two furlongs; purse, $500; maidens; for 2-year-old fillies.

1	Miss Darling	116	10	Bit o' Black 116
2	Zingo	116	11	Pallo 116
3	Kissy D	116	12	Shas. Slipper 116
4	Apple Annie	116	13	Bluefield 116
5	Miss Monie	116	14	Cozy Lassie 116
6	Accordian	116	15	Lady B 116
7	Maids Gold	116	16	Mary N 116
8	Might Do	116	17	Jean Marie 116
9	Chimpo	116	18	Epibet 116

FIFTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

1	*Wanda Gable	102	14	Cherry Chic 104
2	Teddaim	104	15	Scobigh 108
3	*Blaksod	102	16	*Harry's Dr'm 103

SIXTH RACE—One mile; purse, $700; handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	*Amer. First	96	7	Black Nose 102
2	Whisking	116	8	Bost. Sound 110
3	†Ted. Haslam	104	9	Salasm 106
4	†Impeach	104	10	Sev. Heaven 106
5	†Leon. Wilson	100	11	Sun Apollo 104
6	Our Bud	104	12	Good Politian 110

†Simpson and Mooney entry.
†McGregor entry.
JC. E. Davison entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	Quick Sale	107	10	Declaration 112
2	Waswanappi	113	11	Mary Stenson 107
3	*Texas Pal	107	12	Oaten 112
4	Gold Knight	115	13	*Bour. Prince 107
5	Polonian	107	14	Cloido 112
6	*Madame J	102	15	Grey Pal 112
7	*Mittiator	107	16	Myrnlas 107
8	*Cannons Rt	107	17	*Senator Mike 107
9	King Caress	102	18	Exceed 107

EIGHTH RACE—(Substitute); one and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1	*Emp. Mother	102	8	*Miss Kiev 102
2	*Primrose Day	110	9	*Van Hastings 107
3	Dunley	112	10	*Deets C'fire 105
4	*Cablegram	107	11	*Sister Jean 105
5	*Lester P.	107	12	Brown Polly 107
6	Balzar	107	13	*B'way Wild 107
7	*Cappoquin	107		

At the Post . . .

with **Bill Bennings.**

Dear Al:

Selections at Hialeah Park.

Mrs. Walter O'Hara purchased a candidate for the $50,000 added Widener Stakes yesterday when she gave Kirby Ramsey a nice piece of change for Mucho Gusto. The old campaigner has plenty of speed. Joseph E. Widener is trying to popularize distance races at Hialeah. He has offered prizes for the trainers of the winners of all races of more than a mile and three-sixteenths. There is a declaration fee due for entries in the Widener Stakes on February 1. If the owners of the 76 horses want them to remain eligible they must pay $100 each. The original entrance fee was $50. The purpose is to remove the "deadwood" from the list, giving trainers a chance to withdraw horses that do not shape up as contenders. Trainer Bert Michell is far in front in the race for the training honors. He has 32 points to 21 for G. C. Winfrey, his closest rival. Hirsch Jacobs has collected only 10 points to date. In answer to inquiries, the story "Bred to Run" will be printed in book form. Clocker Mike must be setting an all-American record for not eating.

BILL.

First race—Remarkable is said to be a youngster which will run up to his name. He will have Litzenberger to do the guiding and I'm going to try to make him win. **Mobcap** and **Bertillion**, teamed in an entry, should get part of the money. **Mr. Smith** is a possibility.

Second race—Patsey Begon seems well placed in this mile event and a victory would not surprise me. She will have Stout in the saddle and we probably will get good odds—if she connects. **Spartan Lady** and **Knight's Fancy** for the place and show.

Third race—Sorceress may be an underrated 3-year-old. This one was beaten a hop last out and appears to be ready to win. Gets in light and will have Westrope to ride. **Chilca** and **Uvalde** appear capable of filling out the money bracket.

Fourth race—Perfect Devil, with Dabson up, has a chance of upsetting the dope in this field and I'm going to string along. Carries 107 pounds to that 122-pound assignment of **Ladfield**, which looms as the one to beat. **Epical** has keen speed and is dangerous.

Fifth race—Chancer, Blind Pig and **Grand Duke** are a close fit in this sprint. I prefer them in the order named.

Sixth race—I will have to string along with the winning Denemark Stable. **Higher Cloud** and **Chief Cherokee** are as formidable as usual. **Chancing** and **Gold Mesh**, both lightly weighted may be prominent.

Seventh race—Albania, another Denemark horse, has a fair chance of scoring here. He will like the 108-pound impost and the route. **South Bend** is fit and dangerous. **Ward-in-Chancery** for the show.

Eighth race—Synopsis, Emvee and **Gold Standard** appear best to me in the day's finale.

Best bet—Denemark entry.

The Post's Consensus at Hialeah

Consensus of Leading Handicappers.

First race	Second race	Third race	Fourth race	Fifth race	Sixth race	Seventh race	Eighth race
Marshy (17)	Idle Along (19)	Sorceress (20)	Ladfield (30)	Blind Pig (25)	Policletus (14)	Mama's Ch. (25)	Emvee (36)
Mobcap (15)	Spartan Lady (12)	Golden Ta. (14)	Epical (26)	Grand Duke (15)	Fraidy Cat (13)	First Entry (14)	Gold Stand. (13)
Mr. Smith (6)	Roberta (9)	Flying B. (10)	My Colin (8)	Chancer (9)	Chancing (12)	Brandon Pr. (11)	Galloping (8)

Bennings (Washington Post).

Remarkable	P. Begone	Sorceress	Per. Devil	Chancer	Entry	Albania	Synopsis
Entry	Spartan Lady	Chilca	Ladfield	Blind Pig	Chancing	South Bend	Emvee
Mr. Smith	Kt.'s Fancy	Uvalde	Epical	Grand Duke	Gold Mesh	Ward in Chan.	Gold Std.

Best bet—Denemark entry.

Louisville Times (Associated Press).

	Kt.'s Fancy	Sorceress	My Colin	Blind Pig	H. Cloud	Mama's Ch.	Pelwyn
No selections	Idle Along	Story Time	Ladfield	Kery Patch	Chancing	First entry	Emvee
	Spartan Lady	Oddesa Boy	Epical	Gr. Duke	Polycletus	Panalong	Gold Std.

Best bet—Mama's Choice.

Santa Anita Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—Three furlongs; purse, $1,000; for maidens, 2-year-old fillies.

Acid Test, 118 (Rainey)	44.60	19.40	8.80
Graven Maid, 118 (Pollard)		8.60	5.40
Inhale, 118 (Gilbert)			3.40

Return Check, Luella W., Arunda, Pevensea, Little Amazon, Kath. Clarcarole, Griefsmworry and Hour by Hour also ran. Time, 0:33 1-5.

SECOND—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Fair Cynthia, 105 (Dotter)	5.80	3.60	2.80
Fair Lay, 105 (Longden)	11.60	5.40	
Chatter Queen, 109 (Swain)			3.20

Melody Lane, Mate Tea, Translucent, Rudenia, Miss Garnier also ran. Time, 1:53 3-5.

THIRD—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; allowances; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Harrogate, 114 (Woolf)	4.40	3.20	3.00
Quick Flight, 111 (Sena)	4.80	4.20	
Trent, 109 (Stalling)			5.00

†Iron Mountain, Tamalpias, Braille, Barnsley, †Golden Ivy, Crystal Pan, Commoner Conard, Rare Tree also ran. Time, 1:12 2-5.

†Iron Mountain Stable entry.

FOURTH—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; for maidens, 3-year-olds.

Sharpshooter, 118 (Fallon)	6.00	3.20	2.40
Bagpipe, 118 (Robertson)		6.00	3.60
Francesco, 118 (Gilbert)			3.00

Smart Girl, Fair Edina

Central Cagers Stage Garrison Finish to Beat St. John's, 23-19

Vermillion's Late Tallies Win Game

By Jack Munhall.

Central High School staged a sensational last-period finish to conquer St. John's Prep, the public school stumbling block, 23-19, in a thrill-a-minute basketball game yesterday afternoon on the Central court.

Capt. Billy Vermillion, the Mount Pleasanters' stock little guard, broke the spirit of the scrappy Cadets with three uncanny potshots in the waning minutes of play to send the winners into the largest lead held by either team during the entire game.

With the score deadlocked at 16-all midway in the last quarter, Vermillion, who had been held scoreless by the close guarding of George Rehkopf, broke loose and led his team to a well-earned victory.

Fox played a consistently good floor game for Central to share the major credit for the victory. Reges, Gallagher and Batiste were outstanding for the losers.

Central.	G	FG	P	St. John's.	G	FG	P
Goldblatt,lf	1	1	0	Gelbel,lf	0	2	2
Matera,lf	0	0	0	Gallagher,rf	3	2	8
Heyrster,rf	0	0	0	Reges,c	0	0	0
Applebaum,rf	0	0	0	Neuland,c	0	0	0
Fox,g	3	0	6	Repkopf,lg	2	1	5
Clark,lg	2	0	4	Batiste,rg	2	0	4
Silverstein,lg	1	0	2				
Vermillion,rg	4	1	9	Totals	7	5	19
Totals	11	1	23				

J. C. C. Jrs.	G	FG	P	Central Jrs.	G	FG	P
Bokol,lf	2	1	5	Waters,lf	1	0	2
Silverman,rf	1	0	2	Brackdorf,rf	0	0	0
Boumel,rf	0	0	0	Pannino,c	2	2	6
Edlowitz,c	0	0	0	McKinney,c	1	0	2
Genderson,lg	0	0	0	Keyser,lg	0	0	0
Cher'koff,rg	1	0	2	Parris,rg	1	0	2
Totals	4	1	9	Totals	5	0	10

Santa Anita Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Three furlongs; purse, $1,000; maiden 2-year-olds.
1 Coapuico ..... 118 8 Alston 118
2 Sir Weather.. 118 9 Fun and Folly 118
3 Misch. Time.. 118 10 Roy T. 118
4 Minimum ..... 118 11 Claudian 118
5 Flying Zac... 118 12 Hi-Ginny 118
6 Crystal Glenn 118 13 Predilection.. 118
7 Auxiliary ..... 118 14 Roman Pid'er. 118

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; maiden 3-year-olds.
1 Easy Mama... 113 7 Keleonard.... 118
2 Top Card .... 118 8 Whoppee Lad 118
3 Phonstone... 118 9 Solashore.... 118
4 Gretna ..... 113 10 Crystal Sheik 118
5 Idler ..... 113 11 Tom Walsh.. 118
6 Frisky Miss... 113 12 King Royale.. 118

THIRD RACE—One mile; purse, $1,000; claiming; maiden 3-year-olds.
1 Glow Worm... 110 7 Lateral Pass. 110
2 Swivel Neck.. 110 8 Derrick Man. 110
3 Pharloch .... 118 9 Sleep Well.. 110
4 Totem Pole.. 109 10 Kiddie 110
5 Gladsome .... 110 11 High Haste.. 105
6 Hasty Colonel. 110 12 Moon Mad'ss.. 105

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,200; allowances; 3-year-olds.
1 Tuleby ..... 106 7 Toney's Girl. 105
2 Jaipur ..... 120 8 Buzz Mae.... 107
3 Upper Class.. 115 9 Brasser 106
4 Rebecca Lee.. 110 10 Air Chute.... 110
5 Best Beau.... 117 11 Dalaway 110
6 Balko's Maid. 107 12 Percent 110

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; handicap; 4-year-olds and upward; Grade D.
1 Cuyamaca ... 112 7 Whisper 107
2 Orra ..... 102 8 Keokee 107
3 Bost. Broke.. 118 9 Pompa 110
4 Peter Saxon.. 107 10 Princ. Gladys 112
5 Mad Joan.... 100 11 Jockwell.... 103
6 Grey Streak.. 114 12 Home Loan.. 114

SIXTH RACE—Seven furlongs; purse, $1,500; handicap; 4-year-olds and upward; Grade B.
1 Sablin ..... 111 5 Silk Mask.... 112
2 Exhibit ..... 111 6 Chance View.. 114
3 Pundit ..... 109 7 Holl Image... 107
4 Tick On ..... 114 8 Piccolo 114

SEVENTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; handicap; 4-year-olds and upward; Grade D.
1 Dark Zeni.... 110 7 Wilda 107
2 Calaveras ... 109 8 Chief Pilot... 112
3 Princ. Athens 109 9 St. Stephens. 114
4 Blind Blarney 104 10 Kent 109
5 Sal. Booster.. 111 11 Blue Armor.. 115
6 The Pelican.. 110 12 Genteel Lady. 108

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,200; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
1 Velociter .... 112 6 *Rough D'ond 110
2 *Bandalore ... 114 7 *Panfern 100
3 *Best Bid..... 111 8 Red Ensign... 116
4 So. Gallant... 112 9 Uncle Fred.... 109
5 Jaber ..... 118 10 Weston 115

NINTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
1 Binocular .... 111 7 Rotherham... 111
2 Broad. Roxy.. 110 8 Old Judge.... 112
3 Onus ..... 113 9 *Novito 110
4 *Justa Sheik.. 110 10 Master Time.. 115
5 Morasoris .... 112 11 Proposing 112
6 Poco Diablo.. 115 12 Speckle 115
*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

Fair Grounds Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—Six furlongs; purse, $700; allowances; 3-year-olds.
South. Beau, 108 (Crowley) 14.40 6.00 3.60
Miss Marlboro, 110 (Marrero)... 5.20 3.20
Sweeter, 115 (Greer) 4.00
Honey Cloud, Steel Worker, Super John, Crulia and Shatterproof also ran. Time, 1:13 4-5.

SECOND—Five & half furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
Merrily On, 109 (Decard)... 8.60 3.60 3.20
Between Bells, 104 (Greer)....13.40 7.60
Byrdex, 113 (Cook) 5.80
Jewelry, Anapola, *Morning Cry, Bunting Brown, *Midlands, *Terry Lad, Sugar Creek, Sing It and Foresful also ran. Time, 1:08.
*Field.

THIRD—Six furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; 3-year-olds.
Polante Seth, 104 (Cook) 10.40 4.80 3.40
Blue Chatter, 107 (Cowles) 6.00 4.20
Palatine Belle, 104 (Crowhurst)... 4.60
Safe Porte, *Aplicado, Santa Marita, Miss Whiskaway, Chi-Gal, Gabriel, Rhida and *Gandy Wrapper also ran. Time, 1:13 3-5.

FOURTH—Six furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
Moll, 106 (McCoy)..... 22.80 10.20 5.80
Brophy, 114 (Lowe)..... 8.40 5.60
*Charming Sir, 114 (F. C. Smith)... 5.00
Rockrim, Princeton, Jessie D. M., Servant Pride, Learoyd, Miss Rita, *Sioux Chief, Calico Miss and Pumice Stone also ran. Time, 1:14 2-5.
*Field.

FIFTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $600; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
Miss Gohl, 107 (Cook)..... 9.20 4.80 3.60
Sorcery, 112 (Ryan) 3.20 3.00
Topway, 112 (Decard) 8.40
Manly, Atit, Probationer, Line Drive, Dearsin, Speed Queen also ran. Time, 1:50.

SIXTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
Anklets, 112 (Marrero)..., 10.40 4.40 3.40
High Diver, 110 (Kosard)..... 4.00 3.20
Boy Valet, 119 (Canfield)..... 6.00
Pocket Piece, Klevson, Cross Ruff, Prevention, Gold Ti also ran. Time, 1:45 3-5.

SEVENTH—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
Attauquechee, 111 (Greer)..11.20 4.80 3.60
Customized, 106 (Dowell)..... 3.40 4.00
Buddie's Brother, 111 (Love)..... 3.40
Bozertin, *Just Remember, Denclaire, Cohort Girl, Early Call, War Dimes, *Habanero, Pestle, *Ruffday also ran. Time, 1:47 2-5.
*Field.

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This Morning . . .

With Shirley Povich.

Buck Newsom has broken into the public prints again by expressing his displeasure at the 1937 salary terms offered him by the Washington club, which prompts this department to shrug its shoulders and inquire, so what?

POVICH.

Mr. Newsom appears merely to be wasting his breath in his tirades against the Washington club and in his demands that he be traded. He has three choices in the matter, to wit: He can play with the Washington club at the Washington club's terms and like it; he can play with the Washington club at the latter's own terms and dislike it, or he can retire from organized baseball.

Even Clark Griffith does not take Newsom's chronic kicking over his contract wages seriously any more. Griffith knows that Newsom, down in the Carolinas each winter, far, far from the influence of the Washington club, cannot restrain the temptation to pour into the ears of reporters in the provinces his salary woes. The Big Blowhard likes to see his name in print.

And Griffith knows, too, that Newsom, when called to account for his utterings, will deny all and everything as blandly and naively as you please and vow to the heavens that he has been misquoted. Griffith, a forgiving soul, in fact, will tell Newsom to forget it, sign him to a contract and announce that Newsom is okay if you understand him.

The tone of Newsom's latest tirade against the Washington club is the tip-off on the guy's screwiness, if there is such a word. Not only did he demand to be traded, a demand that the Nats can laugh off in the full knowledge that they hold official title to him, but he further specified the Detroit Tigers as the club he wanted to be traded to with no assurance whatsoever that the Tigers wanted him.

Every ball player who puts his name to an organized baseball contract is at the mercy of the club owner. The owner must pay him at the wage agreed upon during that particular season, but the reserve clause in the contract gives the club owner title to the player for all subsequent seasons with no salary specified.

Thus the magnate can offer a player a contract at the start of the next season with a take-it-or-leave-it ultimatum. The ball player must sign at the figure offered or retire from organized baseball, what with all other clubs respecting the other club's property rights and setting up a virtual boycott against ball players who kick over the salary traces.

There is another clause in the organized baseball contract which makes it virtually no contract at all as far as insuring the player's salary is concerned. The ball player agrees to play ball for the club at a stipulated sum, but the club agrees to pay the ball player at the contract wage only for as long as they desire to keep him. The club can release a ball player on ten days' notice, which makes the agreement virtually no contract at all.

But the club owners as a rule are not inclined to take advantage of their position in the matter. If a ball player is worth his hire, then the magnate is well satisfied to pay him at a fair rate. A contented lot of players may mean the difference between thousands of dollars profit and loss at the box office and thus it is that the magnates strive for mutually satisfactory salaries.

In rare cases, the player-owner contract has become a genuine agreement binding on both. In such cases, the player is usually a transcendent star in his own right and can insist on the removal of the ten-day dismissal clause. It was such a contract that Clark Griffith insisted on as a protection for Joe Cronin when he sold his son-in-law to the Boston Red Sox for a quarter of a million dollars, with the stipulation that Cronin be given $150,000 in salary during his five-year agreement with Boston.

Roosevelt Center League.

Acct. & Dep.	G	FG	P	PWA.	G	FG	P
Sklar,lf	2	1	5	Marx,lf	0	0	0
Simm,f	0	0	0	Desmond,lf	0	0	0
Seay,c	1	2	4	Hurwitz,rf	1	1	3
Lafferty,lg	2	1	5	Coe,c	2	1	5
DeLissio,rg	3	0	6	Corych,lg	4	1	9
				Levine,rg	0	0	0
Totals	9	4	22	Totals	7	3	17

D.C.Silents.	G	FG	P	Fed. Alcohol.	G	FG	P
H.Curtis,lf	0	0	0	Tice,lf	1	1	3
Davis,lf	1	0	2	Kurland,lf	0	0	0
W.Ranwarre	0	0	0	Heft,rf	1	0	2
M'gomery,rf	1	0	2	Caguine,rf	0	0	0
Watson,c	0	0	0	Tate,c	3	4	10
Voorhess,lg	0	1	1	Silverman,lg	1	2	4
H.Curtis,lg	0	0	0	Schewes,rg	1	0	2
Johnson,lg	0	0	0				
Hospital,rg	0	0	0	Totals	7	7	21
Ewan,rg	0	0	0				
Fergusson,rg	1	0	2				
Totals	3	1	7				

S.E. Community Center.

American League.

Loans & C.	G	FG	P	Celtics.	F	FG	P
Cullen,f	4	0	8	Tolson,f	1	0	2
Jeans,f	2	2	6	Wood,f	2	0	4
Beck,c	8	0	16	Giovanetti,c	1	1	3
Hale,g	1	3	5	Brashears,g	1	0	2
Crove,g	2	0	4	Morris,g	2	1	5
Kreamer,g	1	1	3				
Totals	18	6	42	Totals	10	2	22

National League.

Navy Yard.	G	FG	P	Trojans.	G	FG	P
Riggles,f	0	0	0	Reid,f	9	2	20
Johnson,f	0	0	0	Lavin,f	4	0	8
Hunt,f	1	0	2	Stipe,g	7	2	16
Rauscher,c	1	0	2	Mercner,g	1	0	2
Cooper,g	0	0	0	Mills,g	1	0	2
Heflin,g	6	3	15				
Totals	8	3	19	Totals	22	4	48

Boys Club League.

L. B. C.	G	FG	P	G. B. C.	G	FG	P
Tan'baum,lf	0	1	1	Kelly,lf	0	0	0
Kaalmon,lf	1	1	3	Goodman,lf	0	0	0
Flavin,rf	1	2	4	Cross,rf	1	1	3
Keasy,c	2	2	6	Collins,c	0	0	0
Placos,lg	1	1	3	Abell,lg	0	0	0
Loube,rg	0	0	0	Bradfield,lg	1	1	3
Giovenetie,rg	0	0	0	Lawtell,rg	0	0	0
				Hetawole,rg	5	1	11
Totals	5	7	17	Shub,rg	0	0	0
				Totals	9	3	21

F. Ch. B. C.	G	FG	P	Heurich.	G	FG	P
McNab,lf	4	1	9	J.Lagos,lf	0	0	0
Kerns,rf	2	1	5	Cango,lf	0	0	0
Parmley,c	0	0	0	Alexandria,rf	4	0	8
Gibson,lg	0	0	0	Brudabaker,c	2	1	5
Edmonds,rg	2	1	5	Katz,lg	0	1	1
				Oertel,lg	0	1	1
Totals	8	3	19	T.Lagos,rg	1	1	3
				Totals	7	4	18

Bovellos.	G	FG	P	Geo. B. C.	G	FG	P
Hodge,lf	3	0	6	Mostellar,lf	0	0	2
Bovello,lf	0	0	0	King,rf	0	0	0
Page,rf	0	0	0	Mastin,rf	1	0	2
Anderson,rf	0	0	0	Norris,c	1	1	3
Saffran,c	3	0	6	Saffel,lg	1	0	2
Brown,lg	1	0	2	Blum,rg	2	0	4
Perlo,rg	0	1	1				
Totals	7	1	15	Totals	6	1	13

Central Community Center

Daily News.	G	FG	P	R. R. B.	G	FG	P
Raedy,lf	2	1	5	Caruso,lf	2	2	6
Reddington,rf	4	1	9	Jones,rf	3	0	6
Anderson,rf	0	0	0	Nitchke,rf	0	0	0
Lesman,c	3	0	6	Habermyer,c	2	1	5
Holland,lg	4	4	12	Silvannon,lg	1	0	2
McCormac,rg	0	0	0	Nyhlen,rg	1	1	3
Totals	13	6	32	Totals	9	4	22

Cumberland Gap, THE GATEWAY *through which the pioneers entered Kentucky to enact the early history of this famous state.*

We are KENTUCKY PIONEERS, *too!*

• Today, the Glenmore Distillery is pioneering with a smooth, full-bodied, full strength Kentucky Bourbon, priced on a level with a whole field of 90 and 93 proof whiskies. Glenmore is *full 100 proof*—the same high proof as whiskies costing double or more.

Glenmore Distilleries Co., Incorporated
Louisville—Owensboro, Kentucky

Glenmore's
Glenmore
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY

Landon Defeats Friends, 33-29

Landon Prep downed its old rival, Friends School, 33-29, yesterday at Landon in an overtime game finally decided by the scoring rampage of Huck Hughes, the Colonels' versatile star.

Landon.	G	FG	P	Friends.	G	FG	P
Dorlam,lf	0	3	3	Wannan,lf	3	0	6
Berkeley,lf	1	2	4	Newmyer,lf	1	3	5
Eaton,c	3	1	7	Russel,rf	0	0	0
Perins,lg	2	0	4	Alexander,c	3	2	8
Channell,lg	0	1	1	Miller,g	3	2	8
Myers,lg	0	0	0	Bravo,lg	1	0	2
Hughes,rg	7	2	16	Hooper,rg	0	0	0
Totals	13	7	33	Totals	11	7	29

Woodward Bows, 20-12, To Montgomery High

Richard Montgomery High School jumped into an early lead and was never headed as it defeated Woodward Prep, 20-12, yesterday at Rockville. So tight was the winners' defense that the visitors were not able to score in the first quarter. Montgomery led 13-10 at the half but applied pressure to win going away. Wooten, of the winners, was high scorer with 7 points.

Woodward.	G	FG	P	Montgomery.	G	FG	P
Wilson,lf	0	0	0	French,lf	2	2	6
Sanford,lf	1	0	2	Wooten,rf	2	3	7
Lineberger,rf	0	0	0	Ray,c	0	2	2
Sheriff,rf	0	0	0	Garreti,c	0	1	1
Hurley,c	2	0	4	Wileox,lg	1	0	2
Schwarz,c	0	0	0	A.Woward,lg	0	0	0
Ducey,lg	1	0	2	C.Woward,rg	1	0	2
Leonard,lg	0	0	0				
Crenshaw,rg	1	0	2	Totals	6	8	20
Totals	6	0	12				

Boys Club Boxers Vie Tonight in No. 5 Ring

The No. 4 Police Boys Club boxing team seeks its seventh straight victory tonight when it swaps punches with the No. 4 Police Boys Club mittmen at No. 5 at 8 p. m.

It will mark No. 5's initial appearance of the season along with its numerous young stars, including Joe and Danny Pietro, Paul Coakley and El Brookman.

Stewart Girls Win.

The Stewart Brothers Photographers defeated Department of Agriculture, 14 to 9, last night in a girls' Community Center League game at Macfarland Junior High. Sally Taylor was high scorer.

Alamo Downs Results.

FIRST—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 3-year-olds.
Sacakawa, 102 (Adams)..6.70 4.40 4.30
*Royal Disturb, 105 (Witt)....19.00 11.40
Off Side, 110 (Parke)..... 4.70
Steinbunel, *Dr Stamford, Atina, Grazing, Mereta, Little Wichita and Escomur also ran. Time, 1:10 3-5.
*Field.

SECOND—Six furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
Georgia Lily, 110 (Albrecht)..10.60 4.80 3.20
Shalot, 115 (L. Jones)..... 5.60 3.80
Whiskarita, 110 (Griffin)..... 6.30
Who Back, Real Certain, *Bunting, Jr., Teeter Totter, Witch Love, *Jessie P., Cornelia Powell, *Bill Lutz and Saucy Maria also ran. Time, 1:16 1-5.
*Field.

THIRD—Six furlongs; purse, $500; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
Rosy Doon, 110 (Lake)....17.10 9.30 8.60
Crabtree, 115 (Griffin)..... 7.10 5.30
Montaris, 113 (Pierson)..... 15.60
Brico, Canterbury Hip, Boots, Tide Time, No Chance, *Miss Flicker, *Fair Romance, *Mottled and Oklaqueen also ran. Time, 1:15 2-5.
*Field.

FOURTH—Six furlongs; purse, $500; allowances; for 3-year-olds and upward.
Col. Goodnight, 105 (Adams).
10.20 6.70 3.50
Rush Play, 112 (Erwin)..... 65.50 22.40
Blaze d'Or, 100 (Hauer)..... 4.80
*Strathcote, Take Down, Nat Brass, *Mahmowd, Runaway Target, *Scotch Lassie, Sun Mica and Sun Pilot also ran. Time, 1:17 3-5.
*Field.

FIFTH—One mile; purse, $500; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.
Doris B., 106 (Meloche)... 7.80 6.10 5.20
Triolet, 104 (Hauer)..... 16.30 11.40
Barrette, 107 (Camp)..... 12.60
Miss Firefly, Naval Cadet, Spicate, Hoptoit, Black Peter, Hogans Fox also ran. Time 1:44.

SIXTH—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $500; claiming; for maidens, 3-year-olds and upward.
Fast Streak, 110 (Neal)....51.50 13.80 6.40
Triple Play, 110 (McClellan)..... 6.30 4.00
Dave T., 110 (Meche)..... 4.40
Sallalong, Yuldudrum, Broadway Wild, Night Out, Anne Louise also ran. Time, 1:51 2-5.

SEVENTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $500; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.
Zevar, 109 (Neal)..... 7.40 6.40 5.10
Caw Caw, 112 (Frederick)..... 8.10 4.60
Facchina, 110 (Adams)..... 3.00
Mario, Bobby Sweep, Jerry S., Chatterip, Cablegram and Damascene also ran. Time, 1:51 3-5.

Detton to Face Garibaldi Here Tomorrow

Dean Detton, Salt Lake City bone bender, will attempt to strengthen his claim to the world's wrestling championship tomorrow night at Turner's Arena.

Detton will erupt against Gino Garibaldi, maidom's villian of villians, in the spotlight attraction.

Affiliated with the Toots Mondt wrestling chain, Detton stepped into the class of title claimants by draping his bulky frame on Davey Levin in the Meadow Bowl at Newark last season. After that victory, Detton got chesty and toured the country, challenging 'em all.

Garibaldi won the right to meet the Utah man mountain by disposing of Stanley Pinto last week.

Bad blood, it is reported, exists between the featured artists. Garibaldi is a member of the Rudy Dusek clique, which doesn't have much love for the men of Mondt.

According to Detton's press agent, he is recognized as world's champion in 44 States and Canada. In the December issue of Ring he was proclaimed undisputed ruler. The 1937 issues of Everlasting Sporting and Post Boxing record books also recognized Detton's undisputed right to the crown, Detton's press agent begs to report.

Eastern Trounces Roosevelt, 34-16

Continued from Page 17.

Russ Lombardy, with seven, were dunking double-deckers with regularity.

Showing a marked improvement not only in its passing and shooting but particularly in its defense, the men in white far outclassed the team which had upset Central so sensationally last week. You can't score when you can't shoot, and Eastern wasn't letting Roosevelt shoot.

From near and far the Rough Riders found their attempts to pepper the basket consistently interfered with by the impolite Easterners who were treating their hosts with no consideration whatsoever. The only thing hot about Roosevelt was the Roosevelt band, which furnished more entertainment than the basketball team.

Capt. Frank Bailey might be considered the only exception. Frank seemed to be the only Roosevelt boy acquainted with the Roosevelt baskets, sinking four baskets to give the Rough Riders a score expressable in two figures.

Eastern started off at a Malcolm Campbell pace with Colley and Colton leading the way. The never-still Colton was the only Easterner to score in the second quarter, sinking three baskets to stave off a Roosevet rally which saw the score become 11-9 and give Eastern its 15-9 half-time lead.

Clint Quantrille, Eastern's stringy center, was getting the tap consistently from Joe Comer and Roosevelt was thus handicapped at every center play. In the last quarter Roosevelt drew up to 23-14 with Bailey doing the scoring but the champs drew away with a sudden string of baskets by Colley, Lombardy and Lee Lusby to win in a proverbial walk.

Eastern.	G	FG	P	Roosevelt.	G	FG	P
Colton,lf	3	2	8	Forel,lf	0	0	0
Groves,lf	0	0	0	Stein,lf	0	0	0
Lo'hardy,rf	3	1	7	J.Miller,lf	0	0	0
Hancock,rf	0	0	0	Finley,rf	0	0	0
Quantrille,c	2	0	4	Rusher,rf	0	0	0
Speith,c	0	0	0	Fridrich,rf	0	0	0
A.Miller,lg	0	2	2	Comer,c	1	1	3
Lusby,lg	2	0	4	Wicklein,lg	2	0	4
Palmer,lg	0	0	0	Robertson,lg	0	0	0
Colley,rg	3	3	9	Love,rg	0	0	0
Taylor,rg	0	0	0	Bailey	4	0	8
				Gerfle,rg	0	0	0
Totals	13	8	34	Royal,rg	0	1	1
				Totals	7	2	16

Handball Stars Start Tourney Today at 'Y'

Sixteen of the Nation's outstanding handball players will swing into action here tonight in the annual National Y. M. C. A. championship to be staged at the Central "Y."

Terp Yearlings Beat Colonial Frosh, 39-29

Accuracy from the foul line provided the margin for Maryland's freshman basketeers yesterday as they continued their streak by vanquishing the hitherto unbeaten George Washington frosh five, 39-29, in Ritchie Coliseum.

Caging 11 of 15 tries from the charity mark of the College Park yearlings brushed aside the Colonials in impressive fashion.

G. W. Frosh.	G	FG	P	Md. Frosh.	G	FG	P
Hollidge,f	1	1	3	Scott,f	2	2	6
Garber,f	1	0	2	Snow,f	3	0	6
Shaner,c	3	0	6	Kelley,f	4	3	11
Karp,g	2	0	4	Norton,c	3	2	8
Gubersky,g	0	0	0	Kolius,g	1	2	4
Nowasky,g	0	0	0	Mueller,g	0	0	0
Aronsen,g	5	4	14	Mondorff,g	1	2	4
Totals	12	5	29	Totals	14	11	39

Referee—Chase (Maryland).

Statland Bests Crouch In Billiard Tourney

The closest match of the tournament marked last night's play in the District amateur three-cushion billiard championships at the Royal Billiard Academy, 617 Fourteenth street northwest. Dave Statland finally bested Everett Crouch, 35 to 33, after the latter had rolled up an 11-point lead.

The match went for 83 innings, Statland laying down eight safeties and Crouch five. Statland went into a third-place tie with Jerry Crowder as result of his victory.

Both Gene Ruark, the defending champion, and Johnny Dodge, who is tied with the titleholder for first place, will play tonight and tomorrow. Dodge meets Gene Flynn tonight and Ruark faces Crouch tomorrow. On Friday Rourk and Crouch play for the championship.

Fair Grounds Entries.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
1 *Runamuck .. 99 5 Rutland 112
2 Forced L'ding. 116 6 *Miss Lizzie.. 106
3 *Pitter Pat... 111 7 Jadaan 112
4 *Bald Crest... 111 8 Catchall 112

SECOND RACE—Mile and 70 yards; purse, $600; claiming; for 3-year-olds.
1 Flying True.. 110 8 Swale 113
2 *Miss Adams.. 100 9 Broad'y Girl. 108
3 *Dixie Boot.. 99 10 Irisheen 111
4 *Shebang ..... 100 11 *Surprise Box 110
5 Queen Irene.. 99 12 *Cinzalese ... 103
6 *Justa Gal... 106 13 *Fleet Step... 108
7 *Eleanor C.... 106

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
1 *Blond Jester. 107 10 *Imelda 102
2 *Br. Meadows 110 11 Falermian 107
3 Chatterfol .... 115 12 *Valdota 107
4 *Fan Flight.. 106 13 Foxy Quiller. 112
5 *Popular Vote 107 14 *Morlute 102
6 Claflag ..... 112 15 *Macka Pal.. 102
7 Rub. Choice.. 107 16 *Miss M'cada 102
8 *Bay Memor.. 107 17 *Surly 107
9 Capitalist... 112 18 Kuvito 112

FOURTH RACE—Three furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; for 2-year-old maidens.
1 Individual ... 117 7 Sooty 120
2 Natalie West. 117 8 Rebel Flag... 111
3 Miss Dolores.. 111 9 Okla. King... 117
4 Waugh Scot... 117 10 Roykan 120
5 Prince Max... 114 11 Grace George 117
6 Fine Mint.... 117 12 Fredericka R. 114

FIFTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
1 Thek ..... 108 10 Her Flirt.... 113
2 Julius J. R.. 113 11 Arctic Star... 113
3 Gay Days..... 108 12 Gooseflesh... 108
4 Luke Connell. 110 13 Sister Ikle... 108
5 Home Work... 113 14 Fandan 113
6 Showman ..... 113 15 Swap 113
7 Peggys Peggy. 108 16 Early Dawn... 108
8 Taunton ..... 108 17 Chief O'nimo 113
9 Saint ..... 113 18 Wise Revue... 108

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $600; claiming; the American Wood Preserves Association; for 4-year-olds and upward.
1 *Copper Tube. 104 7 *Playdema .. 103
2 *Wild Count.. 110 8 *Breez. Along 112
3 Legal Gamble. 114 9 *Big Fish.... 108
4 *Wearwell .... 104 10 Cherokee 112
5 Whipowill ... 118 11 *Charlie Jr.. 112
6 *War Chase ... 105 12 Golden Nut... 109

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
1 Roll. Wheels.. 112 10 *Sass 107
2 Bank Me..... 112 11 Mouthpiece ... 117
3 *Helen Bab... 104 12 B'way Lights. 112
4 Bob Weidel... 112 13 *Dame O'nov 104
5 *Fools Folly.. 104 14 *Dr. Jillson.. 112
6 *Star Banner. 102 15 *Muscle In... 112
7 Peter J. Peel. 112 16 Night Flower 107
8 Roselake ..... 109 17 Owen M'time 114
9 Carsono ..... 112 18 Stroll. Home. 114

EIGHTH RACE—(Substitute); One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.
1 Simon ..... 112 10 *Deputation.. 107
2 Burgoo ..... 112 11 Memph. Lass. 107
3 *On Leave... 112 12 B. Baron..... 107
4 *T. Novotny.. 102 13 *Registerite.. 104
5 *Brilliant Pal. 112 14 Pot au Mint. 114
6 *Goron ..... 102 15 *Lozwood 112
7 *Barc. Sweep. 112 16 Marnan 107
8 *Lnogus ..... 107 17 *Peter Dixon. 107
9 Zowie ..... 107 18 *Proteus 118
*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, cloudy; track, heavy.

McGeener to Fight Scott on Monday

The fastest lightweight battle of the indoor season is promised local fight fans Monday night when Cowboy Howard Scott meets Irish Eddie McGeever in the ten-round feature at Turner's Arena.

McGeever fought a draw with Sid Silas here on last week's card in an overweight match. Silas was heavier by nearly 10 pounds.

With the exception of the Silas bout, McGeever has won his last 18 starts. He has defeated Frankie Wallace, Lou Lombardi, Tommy Cross, Al Cassamini and Danny Koplick. He has fought two six-round draws

25 Millionth Ford Leaves Assembly Line

Founder and Son Edsel Drive Away in Gleaming Sedan.

Dearborn, Mich., Jan. 19.—Henry Ford stood today at the end of the final assembly line at the Ford Motor Rouge Plant and watched workmen build the 25,000,000th Ford. By his side, Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co., and the chiefs of his world-wide organization.

As the 25,000,000th car reached the end of the final assembly line and the inspectors had finished their work Mr. Ford climbed into the front passenger seat. His son slipped into the driver's seat, pressed the starter button and drove the car off the line.

Completion of the 25,000,000th Ford represented the manufacture, over the last 33½ years, of more motor vehicles than are registered for operation today all over the United States.

Mr. Ford, his son, other Ford executives and the invited guests watched the entire progress of the 25,000,000th car from the time it began its journey down the final assembly line—a bare frame, with running gear attached—until it reached the end, a shining sedan, with body in cream, wheels in chromium and the 25,000,000th legend decorating the body panels and the trunk compartment hatch.

Oil Output Up 56,158 Barrels

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 19 (AP).—The Oil and Gas Journal reported another new high today in its weekly computation of the Nation's daily average production of crude oil.

Each day during the week ending January 16 a total of 3,165,560 barrels of crude petroleum was run from the wells, an increase of 56,158 barrels daily over the week before. The highest previous production reported was 3,137,340 barrels daily for the week ending December 19.

Cotton Spinning At High Record

The Census Bureau credited the cotton spinning industry with a new activity record today as it announced cotton spindles in mills of this country were operated at 134.5 per cent of capacity last month.

The December figure eclipsed the 129.9 of November which had surpassed the previous 16-year peak of 128.9 per cent of capacity established in June, 1933.

Stock Market Prices Yield To Darkening Strike Status

Automotive and Steel Shares Reflect Strife; Coppers Decline on Lower Export Rate; Commodities Lower.

By Frederick Gardner.
Associated Press Financial Writer.

New York, Jan. 19.—Automotive strikes again darkened the stock market today and many leaders fell back fractions to around 2 points. The list stumbled along half-heartedly during the greater part of the session, but heavy offerings appeared in the final hour and at one time the ticker tape was several minutes behind floor dealings.

The volume began to dwindle before the close, however, and many issues received sufficient support to pull them up from their low points. Amusements and specialities managed to buck the trend for substantial gains. Leading the retreat were motors, utilities, steels and coppers.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks showed a net loss of .5 of a point at 71.9. Transfers amounted to 2,619,010 shares compared with 2,859,250 yesterday and was the smallest turnover since January 6.

With no signs of peace in the General Motors labor squabble, and clashes with police marking the picketing of accessory plants at Detroit, Wall Street found little to buoy its lagging spirits. At the same time hopes were expressed Washington would intervene before the situation gets further out of hand.

Steels reflected fears mill operators will be dented soon if automobile difficulties are not ironed out quickly. There was also the thought the steel industry may be the next to receive the attention of labor organizers.

Utilities Lower.

Reversal of the utilities was coincident with the decision of the President to shelve the Tennessee Valley Authority power pooling plan and put the problem in the hands of a committee headed by Secretary Ickes which is to submit legislation for a National policy for generating, transmitting and distributing electricity.

One or two rails, including Delaware & Hudson, pushed up, but other carriers held to a narrow groove as the brotherhoods' decision on wage demands was awaited.

Coppers were again in supply on another reduction of the export rate and sales of second hand domestic metal at 12¾ cents a pound against the recent 13-cent level.

Tobaccos, sleeping for some time, came to life when the Reynolds Co. boosted the price of one of its brands and other manufacturers followed suit. The increase had been expected in some quarters owing to the high cost of leaf tobacco.

Continuance of expanding moving picture theater attendance throughout the country helped shares in this department.

Conspicuous losers included General Motors at 66, Chrysler, 120¾; U. S. Steel, 83⅛; Bethlehem, 75¾; North American, 32½; Electric Power & Light, 23⅝; Columbia Gas, 18⅝; American Power & Light, 14⅜; Anaconda, 53¼; Kennecott, 60; Chesapeake & Ohio, 66⅝; Sears Roebuck, 85; Montgomery Ward, 57; Douglas Aircraft, 72½; J. I. Case, 161½, and Deere, 117.

International Paper & Power preferred was up 4 at 100¾. Lesser advances were held by Westinghouse at 153¼, Western Union, 81⅛; Crown Zellerbach, 20⅞; Santa Fe, 75; Woolworth, 63½; Loew's, 73⅜; Paramount, 27⅝; American Tobacco "B", 97; Reynolds "B", 57⅞; Liggett & Myers "B," 109½, and Gulf States Steel, 63¾.

Commodities were lower. Wheat at Chicago was off 2 to 2½ cents a bushel and corn lost 1 to 1¾. Cotton yielded 20 to 50 cents a bale.

The Day's Movements In Leading Markets

Stocks.

	Tues.	Mon.
Advances	237	327
Declines	569	446
Unchanged	143	180
Total issues	949	953

Lower with unfavorable strike developments; volume, 2,619,000.

Bonds.

Generally lower; transfers, $13,762,000.

Curb.

Prices yield to selling; turnover, 899,000.

Commodities.

Wheat and cotton lower; sugar and coffee unchanged.

Exchange.

Lower; Great Britain, $4.90 15-16; France, 4.66 15-16 cents.

Johnston Heads Washington Stock Exchange

T. E. Booker, Ex-President, Elected Chairman of Governors.

James M. Johnston, partner in Johnston Lemon & Co., was elected president of the Washington Stock Exchange yesterday, succeeding Y. E. Broker who has held that office for the past two years. Mr. Johnston has been treasurer of the exchange.

Karl W. Corby, of W. B. Hibbs & Co., was elected vice president. Other officers elected were William W. Mackall, jr. secretary, and Chauncey G. Parker, jr., treasurer. Y. E. Booker and Karl W. Corby were elected to the Board of Governors for three-year terms. At the meeting immediately following the elections, the Board of Governors elected Y. E. Broker as chairman.

The other members of the Board of Governors are C. J. Gockeler and Chauncey G. Parker, jr., whose terms expire in January, 1938, and William W. Mackall, jr., and George M. Ferris, whose terms expire in January, 1939. The new president is a member ex-officio.

American Security Directors.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the American Security & Trust Co. yesterday, the following directors were elected: C. A. Aspinwall, William L. Beale, Gist Blair, Harry K. Boss, George W. Brown, Charles A Carry, William M. Coates, Frederick W Coleman, William W. Everett, William J. Flather, jr., M. G. Gibbs, James M. Green, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, William Montgomery, Howard Moran, Clarence F. Normen, Newbold Noyes, John Saul, Corcoran Thom, S. Percy Thompson, Benjamin W. Thoron, John F. Wilkins, Edward G. Yonker.

Officers Elected.

The directors re-elected the following officers for the year and added James L. Goldsmith as an assistant treasurer: President, Corcoran Thom; vice presidents, Howard Moran, William Beale; secretary, Frederick P. H. Siddons; treasurer, James C. Dulin, jr.; trust officer, T. Stanley Holland; real estate officer, William L. Beale; auditor, James D. Barrett; assistant secretaries, Albert H. Shellington, Robert L. Flather; assistant trust officers, David N. Houston, Arthur G. Nichols, J. Eliot Moran, Earl G. Johnscher; trust investment officer, Frank M. Perley; assistant treasurers, William W. Keck, main office; Hans W. Ireland, main office; Percy C. Brady, Southwest branch; Charles C. Boswell, central branch; Edward E. Swan, central branch; Richard E. Harris, central branch; Harry P. White, Northeast branch; William E. Schooley, main office; James L. Goldsmith, central branch.

Advisory Board of Branches.

John M. Beane, John G. Bell, William E. Bradley, Joseph P. Burke, Robert J. Cottrell, Charles R. Denny, John B. Geee, Henry Foote Gibbs, John D. Green, Gilbert Hahn, Charles M. Hammett, Sidney L. Hechinger, L. A. Herman, Ralph A. Judd, Charles Kattlemann, A. Magruder McDonald, William Miller, William F. Miller, Howard Moran, James C. Nealon, M. Frank Rupert, Andrew Saul, John Saul, Edward E. Swan and Henry Wahl.

Woodward & Lothrop Dividend.

Woodward & Lotrop yesterday declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common stock payable on January 28 to stockholders of record January 2.

Cigarettes Advanced 15 Cents a Thousand

New York, Jan. 19 (AP).—Leading manufacturers today announced an advance of 15 cents a thousand in the wholesale price of popular brands of cigarettes. The new price is $6.25 a thousand, less the usual trade discounts.

Action was taken by Liggett & Myers Co., R. J. Reynolds Co., and P. Lorillard Co. American Tobacco Co., the other member of the "big four" was reported in tobacco circles to be considering a similar move.

Security Averages.

Stocks.

	50 Ind.	20 Rails.	20 Utils.	90 Stks.
Yesterday	168.1	59.7	101.4	139.9
Previous day	169'0	60'0	103'5	140'9
Week ago	167.3	59.0	103.2	139.6
Month ago	162.8	57.1	96.5	135.0
Year ago	126'7	46'3	37'7	107.4
Two years ago	88.4	36.5	49.1	73.4
High, 1936	169.6	64.0	102.0	140.5
Low, 1936	126.2	44.0	80.3	106.4
High, 1935	127.9	45.3	84.8	106.9
Low, 1935	78.6	28.6	39.5	64.0

Bonds.

	20 Ind.	20 Rails.	20 Utils.	60 Bnds.
Yesterday	*95.0	101.0	105.9	100.6
Previous day	94.9	101.1	106.0	100.7
Week ago	94.7	100.8	105.7	100.4
Month ago	94.5	99.9	105.6	100.0
Year ago	92.5	88.7	104.3	95.3
Two years ago	86.8	85.0	91.4	87.7
High, 1936	94.8	100.4	106.2	100.2
Low, 1936	90.0	84.7	103.5	93.3
High, 1935	91.5	86.4	103.6	93.1
Low, 1935	83.6	71.0	89.3	83.0

*New high for year. 1926 average equals 100.

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B. & O. Carloadings.

Carloadings on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the week ended January 16, totaled 49,147, an increase of 8,077 cars loaded over the same week of last year. It was also an increase of 1,080 over the previous week.

New President

Harris & Ewing.

JAMES M. JOHNSTON.

Cotton Is Lower; May 12.29 Cents

New York, Jan. 19 (AP).—Cotton eased today in sympathy with the action of securities and other commodities. May declined from 12.34 to 12.25 and closed at 12.29 with final prices generally 4 to 10 points net lower.

Futures Price Range.

	High.	Low.	Last.
March	12.47	12.40	12.44
May	12.34	12.25	12.29
July	12.28	12.18	12.19
October	11.90	11.81	11.81
December	11.88	11.81	11.81
January	11.84	11.84	*11.79

*Nominal.
Spot, steady; middling, 13.04.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was easier today under further liquidation and continued European selling of July and September against purchases of cotton. Final prices were 8 to 13 points net lower with sales of 246 contracts. Bleachable spot nominal; March closed 11.37, May 11.46, July 11.50, September 11.48.

Bank Stocks

New York, Jan. 19 (AP).—(New York Security Dealers Association.)

Bank and Trust.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of Man (1⅛)	33	35
Bankers Trust (2)	72½	74½
Cen Han Bk & Tr (4)	133	136
Chase Nat (1.40)	30	32
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	69	71
Commercial (8)	207	213
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	18¼	19¾
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	69½	70¼
Empire Tr (1)	28¼	29¾
First Nat (Bos (2)	52	54
First National (100)	2145	2185
Guaranty Tr (12)	345	350
Irving Tr (.60)	16½	17½
Manufacturers Tr (2)	60	62
Manufact Tr pf (2)	54	56
National City (1)	43½	45½
N Y Trust (5)	143	146
Public (1½)	51	53
Title G & T	15½	16½

Insurance.

Aetna Cas (2a)	110	114
Aetna Ins (1.60)	49	51
Aetna Life (.80a)	28½	30
Amer Equit (1.60)	38¾	41¾
Am Ins Newark (½)	13	14½
Amer Reins (3)	83½	86½
Amer Reserve (1a)	31¼	33¼
Amer Surety (2½)	59	61
Automobile (1a)	31½	33½
Balt Amer (.20a)	8¾	9¾
Carolina (1.20)	29¼	30¾
City of N Y (1.20)	28½	30
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	34¼	35¾
Contin Cas (1)	28¼	30¼
Fid & Dep (3a)	128½	131½
Firemens Newk	12¾	14¼
Frank Fire (1a)	33¾	35¾
Gen Reinsur (2)	45¼	46¾
Glen Falls (1.60)	47¼	49¼
Globe & Rep (.80)	21	23¼
Globe & Rut	76	78½
Great Amer (1a)	28	29½
Hanover (1.60)	36¼	38¼
Harmonia (1.20)	30	32
Hartford Fire (2)	72¼	74¼
Mome Fire Sec	5½	6¾
Home Ins (1a)	40	42
Homestead (1) XD	22¾	24¼
Lincoln Fire	4½	5½
National Fire (2)	66½	68½
National Liberty (.20a)	10	11½
N Hampshire (1.60)	42	44½
N Y Fire (.60a)	24¼	27
Nor River (.80a)	27½	29
Phoenix (2a)	95	99
Prov Wash (1a)	38¼	40¼
St Paul Fire (6)	210½	215½
Springfield (4½a)	128½	131½
Sun Life	925	1000
Travelers (16)	490	500
U S Fire (1.80a)	53½	57½
Westchester (1.20a)	36¼	38¼

(a) Also extra or extras.
(g) Declared or paid so far this year.

Treasury Certificates.

(Reported by Chas. D. Barney & Co.)

Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.
3	Feb. 15, 1937	100 5-32	
3	April 15, 1937	101 1-32	101 3-32
2¾	Sept. 15, 1937	102 6-32	102 8-32
2¾	Feb. 1, 1938	102 9-32	102 11-32
3	Mar. 15, 1938	102 31-32	103 1-32
2⅞	June 15, 1938	103 10-32	103 22-32
2½	Sept. 15, 1938	103 2-32	103 4-32
1½	Mar. 15, 1939	101 9-32	101 11-32
2½	June 15, 1939	102 21-32	102 23-32
1⅝	Dec. 15, 1939	100 31-32	101 1-32
1⅝	Mar. 15, 1940	101 17-32	101 19-32
1½	June 15, 1940	101 2-32	101 4-32
1½	Dec. 15, 1940	101 2-32	101 4-32
1½	Mar. 15, 1941	101	101 2-32
1⅝	June 15, 1941	100 22-32	100 24-32
1¼	Dec. 15, 1941	100 8-32	100 10-32

Montreal Silver Futures.

Montreal, Jan. 19 (AP).—Silver futures closed steady, unchanged to 12 higher.

Sales 5. May, high, 44.69; low, 44.68; close, 44.70*.
*Bid.

Dried Fruits Steady.

New York, Jan. 19 (AP).—Dried fruits steady, unchanged.

Steel Prices Unchanged.

New York, Jan. 19 (AP).—Steel bar prices unchanged.

Wheat Exports Of Argentina Lower Prices

Chicago Futures Drop With Liverpool and Rotterdam.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—With the Argentine export movement of grain being rushed, and European markets tumbling as a consequence, wheat prices here collapsed today 2½ cents a bushel. The fall of wheat values in Chicago followed breaks of 2 cents to 3⅜ cents at Liverpool and Rotterdam.

At the close, wheat futures in Chicago were 2 cents to 2½ under yesterday's finish, May 130⅝@130¾, July 113⅝@113¾, September 109⅝@109¾; Corn 1 cent to 1¾ down. May new 110⅜@110½, July new 105⅝@105⅞, September 104¾. Oats, ⅞@1⅛ off. May ⅞@53, and rye showing 1⅛@1½ cents setback, May 109¼. In provisions, the outcome was unchanged to a decline of 17 cents.

Futures Price Range.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.32	1.32½	1.30⅝	1.30¾
July	1.14¾	1.15½	1.13⅝	1.13¾
September	1.11¼	1.11¾	1.09⅝	1.09¾
Corn—				
May, new	1.12¼	1.12¼	1.10⅜	1.10½
May, old	1.09¼	1.09⅝	1.07⅞	1.08
July, new	1.07¼	1.07½	1.05⅝	1.05⅞
July, old	1.04½	1.04¾	1.03¼	1.03¼
September	1.03¼	1.03¾	1.01⅝	1.01¾
Oats—				
May	53⅜	53¾	52⅞	53
July	46⅞	47	46	46
September	44⅛	44⅛	42⅞	42⅝
Soy Beans—				
May	1.59¾	1.59¾	1.58½	1.58½
July	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.58
Rye—				
May	1.00¼	1.01½	1.00¼	1.00¼
July	1.00¾	1.01¾	1.00½	1.00½
September	93	93¾	92½	92½
Barley—				
May	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
Lard—				
January	13.40	13.40	13.37	13.37
March	13.55	13.55	13.45	13.45
May	13.75	13.80	13.67	13.67
July	14.00	14.00	13.92	13.92
September	14.20	14.22	14.12	14.12

Cash Grain Prices.

WHEAT—No. 4 red, 1.35¼; No. 1 hard, 1.38½@1.40¼; No. 2 mixed, 1.38¼.

CORN—No. 4 mixed, 1.10½; No. 3 yellow, 1.14@1.14½; No. 4 yellow, 1.10@1.13; No. 3 white, 1.16½@1.16¾; No. 4 white, 1.14¾@1.15½.

OATS—No. 1 white, 56¼@58; No. 2 white, 56@57; No. 3 white, 55½.

RYE—No sales.

SOYBEANS—No. 3 yellow, 1.60¾.

BARLEY—No. 2 malting, 1.35; No. 3 Illinois, 1.36; feed, 80@1.00 nominal; malting, 1.00@1.42 nominal.

TIMOTHY SEED—6.00@6.25 cwt.; new, 3.75@6.00 cwt.

CLOVER SEED—26.50@33.50 cwt.

$50,000,000 Bills 2.48 Times Subscribed

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announces that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated January 20 and maturing October 20, 1937, which were offered on January 15, have been opened at the Federal Reserve Banks.

The total amount applied for was $124,392,000, of which $50,015,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.810, equivalent to a rate of about 0.251 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis.

Davega Stock All Subscribed

New York, Jan. 19.—J. A. Sisto & Co. announce that subscription books covering their offering of 75,000 shares of Davega Stores Corporation 5 per cent convertible preferred stock are closed and that subscriptions have been received in excess of the offering.

February Maturities.

New York, Jan. 19.—Corporate bond maturities during February will total $26,939,900, according to the Standard Statistics Co.

ORGANIZED IN 1872

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JOHN A. REILLY, *President*

RESOURCES OVER $9,000,000

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Transactions on N. Y. Bond Market

By the Associated Press.

Range of United States Government Issues

(Sales in $1,000. Dollars and 32ds.)

1937 High.	1937 Low.	Jan. 19 Sales.		High	Low	Last	Net Change	Bid	Ask	Yield
121.28	115.3	4	Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	120.19	120.18	120.18	— .7	120.18	120.23	2.08
110.16	105.24	3	Treasury 3½s, 1943-45	109.1	108.31	108.31	— .3	108.30	109.3	1.81
116.9	111	6	Treasury 4s, 1944-54	114.26	114.19	114.19	— .6	114.18	114.25	1.97
109	106.31	8	Treasury 3⅜s, 1940-43, June	107.10	107.10	107.10	— .1	107.10	107.13	1.15
111.3	106.17	10	Treasury 3¼s, 1943-47	109.29	109.29	109.29	— .1	109.24	109.26	1.75
109.23	107.31	6	Treasury 3⅛s, 1941-43, March	108.11	108.10	108.11	.....	108.10	108.13	1.29
109.25	107.29	11	Treasury 3¼s, 1941	108.7	108.4	108.4	— .3	108.7	108.8	1.37
110.15	105.12	7	Treasury 3¼s, 1944-46	109	108.29	108.31	— .5	108.31	109.3	1.90
109.3	103.24	36	Treasury 3¼s, 1946-49	108.16	108.13	108.13	— .3	108.15	108.16	2.12
108.18	103.16	25	Treasury 3¼s, 1949-52	108.10	108.10	108.10	— .3	108.9	109.13	2.36
108.7	102.29	7	Treasury 3s, 1946-48	107.19	107.19	107.19	— .2	107.16	107.17	2.11
106.28	102.20	23	Treasury 3s, 1951-55	106.24	106.20	106.22	.....	106.21	106.24	2.45
104.26	100	14	Treasury 2½s, 1955-60	104.17	104.14	104.15	.....	104.13	104.16	2.58
106.27	100.31	18	Treasury 2¼s, 1945-47	105.26	105.23	105.23	— .2	105.23	105.27	2.01
104.18	101.7	5	Treasury 2¼s, 1948-51	104.13	104.12	104.13	+ .1	104.9	104.12	2.30
103.16	100.23	16	Treasury 2¼s, 1951-54	103.10	103.9	103.10	+ .1	103.8	103.11	2.47
103.9	100.30	16	Treasury 2¼s, 1956-59	103.6	103.1	103.3	— .3	103.3	103.4	2.55
101.21	100.24	24	Treasury 2½s, 1949-53	101.18	101.15	101.16	— .2	101.13	101.15	2.37
104.14	100.15	1	Federal Farm Mtg 2¾s, 1942-47	104.2	104.2	104.2	— .3	104.1	104.3	1.91
105.20	101.20	2	Federal Farm Mtg 3s, 1947	105.15	105.11	105.15	+ .2	105.14	105.15	1.85
105.17	100.26	12	Federal Farm Mtg 3s, 1949	105.13	105.11	105.12	+ .1	105.12	105.13	2.20
106.5	102.20	25	Federal Farm Mtg 3½s, 1964	106.1	106.1	106.1	.....	106.2	106.6	2.33
105.3	100.17	1	Home Own Loan 3s, A, 1952	104.30	104.30	104.30	— .1	104.29	104.30	2.26
103.10	99.16	7	Home Own Loan 2¾s, 1949	102.29	102.27	102.29	.....	102.28	102.29	1.37
103.5	99.17	1	Home Own Loan 2¼s, 1942-44	102.29	102.29	102.29	.....	102.28	102.29	1.69

Dow-Jones Bonds.

By the United Press.

New York, Jan. 19.

40 bonds	105.78	—0.11
10 first rails	113.25	—0.19
10 second rails	95.41	—0.38
10 utilities	106.66	+0.03
10 industrials	107.79	+0.06

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
CORPORATION BONDS.			
A			
17 Alleghany 5 '44	100¼	100⅛	100¼
9 Alleghany 5 '49	96	95⅞	95⅞
9 Alleghany 5 '50 sts	64¼	63⅜	63¾
105 Am & For P 5 2030	87	85¼	86
12 Am I G C 5½ '49	109	108½	108½
1 Am & T 5½ '43	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Anacon Copp 4½ '50	106	105¾	106
20 Aug C Nit deb '67	38	37½	37½
46 Arm Del 4 '55	100	99¾	100
19 A T & S F 4 '95	115	114¼	114½
12 A C L cl 4 '52	99½	99¼	99¼
B			
76 B & O 5 '96 F	93½	92¾	92¾
18 B & O cvt 4½ '60	78	77½	77¾
11 B & O 4 '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Bell T Pa 5 '48 B	120⅞	120¾	120⅞
36 Beth Stl 4¼ '60	105¾	105½	105¾
16 Bost & Me 5 '67	89	88¼	89
44 Buf R&P 4½ '57	92	91¾	92
C			
19 Can Nat Ry 4½ '36	115⅞	115¼	115⅞
3 Can Pac 4½ '60	105	105	105
30 Can Pac 4 perp	99⅛	98¾	98⅞
43 Cen Foundry 6 '41	235	222	235
5 Cen Pac 5 '60	103⅞	103¾	103¾
9 Cen Pac 1st 4 '49	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
10 Certain-teed 5½ '48	94½	94	94
1 C&O gen 4½ '92	127½	127¼	127½
14 C&O rfg 3½ '96E	102	101⅞	102
16 Chi & Alton 3 '49	58⅛	57¾	58
131 Chi & E Ill 5 '51	40¾	39⅛	40
95 Chi Gt West 4 '59	49⅛	49¼	48¾
205 CMSP & Pac 5 '75	34⅛	33¾	34
234 CMSP&SP ad 5 2000	11¼	11	11¼
116 Chi&NW cv 4¼ '49	18½	18	18¼
88 C R I & P rfg 4 '34	22¾	22½	22¾
9 Ch & W Ind 4 '52	107¾	107⅝	107¾
68 COC&StL 4½ '77	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
9 ClevCinTer 4½ '77C	105¼	105	105¼
22 Col & So 4½ '80	77	76	76½
2 Colmbia G 5 '52 My	105	105	105
22 Colmbia G 5 '61	105	104⅞	105
18 Coml Inv Tr 3½ '51	105¼	105	105
28 Con Ed 3¼ '46	106½	106	106⅜
1 Con Gas NY 4½ '51	106½	106⅛	106½
45 Con Oil 3½ '51	106⅜	106	106¼
20 Cons Pow 3½	106⅝	106¼	106¼
1 Cuba No Rf 5½ '42	62	62	62
D			
88 Del & Hud rfg 4 '43	95½	95	95¼
89 D & R G 4 '36	36	35½	35⅞
4 Det Ed 5 '52	108¾	108¼	108½
E			
47 Erie rf 5 '75	88¾	88¼	88¼
86 Erie gen lien 4 '96	92⅜	91¾	92
F			
18 Fla E Cst 5 '74	18	17¼	17¾
G			
14 Gen Cable 5½ '47	105½	105½	105½
8 GenStl Cast 5 ½'49	97¼	96⅞	97¼
7 Goodrich 6 '45	105¼	105⅛	105¼
17 Goodyr T & R 5 '57	104¼	104	104¼
3 Gt Nor 4½ '77 E	107¾	107¼	107¼
89 Gt Nor 4 '46 G	123	122	123
18 Gt Nor 4 '46 H	109⅛	109	109
H			
8 HiramWalker4¼ '45	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Hous OilTex 5½ '40	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
23 Hudson Coal 5 '62A	54⅝	53¾	53¾
47 Hud&Man rfg 5 '57	84½	84	84¼
21 Hud&Man inc 5 '57	35⅝	34¾	35
15 Ill Bell Tel 3½ '70B	109¾	109¾	109¾
47 Ill Cen 4¾ '66	79¼	78¼	78¼
38 IC&CSL&NO 5 '63A	90⅞	90½	90⅝
97 Interb R Tr 7 '32	89¼	89	89
12 Interb RTr rfg 5 '66	96⅛	96	96⅛
3 Int Cement 4 '45	146¼	146¼	146¼
92 Int Hydro El 6 '44	86¼	85½	86¼
8 Int Paper 5 '47	102⅜	102½	102½
28 Int T&T 4½ '51	74⅜	73¾	74¼
29 Int T&T deb 5 '55	78⅛	78	78
K			
18 K C South 5 '50	100	99⅝	99⅝
3 K C Term 4 '60	100½	100½	100½
L			
23 Lac Gas 5½ '53	70	69¼	69¼
9 Lautaro Nit 5 '64	39⅝	39¼	39¼
27 Leh Val 4 2003	68	67½	67⅞
15 Liggett & M 7 '44	136⅝	135¾	135⅞
26 Loews 3½ '46	101	100⅝	101
6 Lous Isl rfg 4 '48	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1 Lorillard Co 5 '51	123¼	123¼	123¼
18 Louisin & Ark 5 '69	100⅜	100	100
2 Louis & N A 5 '40	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
14 Louis & N 3¾ 2003	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
M			
3 McKesRob 5½ '50	104⅝	104	104
1 Mil El Ry&L 5 '71	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8 MilSPaul 5 con 4 '38	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
3 M-K-Tex 5 '62 A	87	86⅝	87
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4 '90	96⅛	96	96⅛

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
157 Mo Pac 5½ '49	14	13½	13⅞
188 Mo Pac 5 '77 F	47	46½	46¾
112 Mo Pac gen 4 '75	17¼	16⅞	17
292 Mo Pac 5 '81 I	47	46½	46⅝
N			
34 Nat Dairy 3⅜ '51	107	106¾	107
5 Natl Steel 4 '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 New Eng T&T 5 '52	127	127	127
14 N O Pub Sv 5'55B	102¾	102½	102¾
5 N O Tex&M 5½'54	52½	52½	52½
202 N Y C cvt 6 '44	111¾	111	111¼
63 N Y C rf 5 2013	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
37 N Y C con 4 '98	106	105¾	106
31 NYC&HR 4½ 2013	96½	95¾	96
17 NYC&HR 3½ '97	104¾	104⅝	104½
99 NY Ch&St L 4½ '78	95	94½	94½
33 N Y Edis 3¾ '66	105⅛	104⅞	105
2 NY G El H&P 5'48	125½	125½	125½
70 NYNH&H 4½ '67	46½	46	46⅛
33 N Y Ry inc 6 '65	60¾	59¾	59¾
3 NY Tel 4½ '39	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 NY W&Bost 4½ '46	19	18½	18½
5 Niag

$40,000,000 Tide Water Oil Issue Offered

3½ Per Cent Debentures are Priced at 101 and Interest.

A group of investment banking houses headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Lehman Bros. is offering today an issue of $40,000,000 of 15-year 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures of Tide Water Associated Oil Co. at 101 per cent and interest.

The new debentures will be redeemable as a whole at any time and in part on any interest date on 45 days notice at 105 if redeemed before January 1, 1942, the premium declining ¼ of 1 per cent a year until January 1, 1951. No premium will be paid if redemption is made after the latter date.

The proceeds of this financing and of the sale of 450,000 shares of $4.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock will be used to redeem bank debt and to retire the present preferred stock outstanding to the amount of 626,221 shares.

Holders of the present preferred will have the right to exchange for new preferred stock and those shares not taken will then be offered to common-stock holders of record January 20.

Associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Lehman Bros. as underwriters are Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Blythe & Co., Inc., The First Boston Corporation, Hayden, Stone & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation and Dean Witter & Co.

Local Produce

(Prices paid shippers f. o. b. Washington.) (By the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Eggs.

Market irregular. Receipts heavy and demand continues dull. U. S. standards, large, ¼ cent lower.

Current receipts, 23½@24; hennery whites, 24@24½. Government graded and mixed white eggs (net prices paid shippers f. o. b. Washington): U. S. extras, large, 26½; U. S. extras, mediums, 23½; U. S. standards, large, 25¼.

Live Poultry.

Market barely steady at unchanged prices. Undertone irregular.

Fowl, colored, heavy, 17@18; Leghorns, 11@13. Chickens, Virginia Rocks, broilers and fryers, 18@20. Delaware crosses, 18@20. Guineas, young, 2 lbs. and up, 40 each; under 2 lbs., 25@30 each; old guineas, 20@25 each. Turkeys, young toms, 18@19; young toms, under 19 lbs., 15@16; 20 lbs. and over, 15; No. 2s, 12; old toms, 14; old hens, 14; old toms, 14.

APPLES—Bushel baskets, U. S. No. 1: Virginia, Winesaps, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; 2¼-inch minimum, 1.60@1.65; Ben Davis, 2¼-inch minimum, 75@85; 2½-inch minimum, 1.00@1.10; Staymans, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25; 2½-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.50@1.65; 3-inch minimum, 1.60@1.75; Grimes, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.10@1.15; 2½-inch minimum, 1.30@1.40; Yorks, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.10@1.15; 2½-inch minimum, 1.30@1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.50@1.65; Black Twigs, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.10@1.15; 2½-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; 2¾-inch minimum, mostly around 1.50; Golden Delicious, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; 2½-inch minimum, 1.50@1.65; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.75@1.85; Delicious, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.35@1.40; 2½-inch minimum, 1.65@1.75; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.85@2.00; Jonathans, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.10@1.25; 2½-inch minimum, 1.35@1.40; Limbertwigs, 2¼-inch minimum, 90@1.00; 2½-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; Paragons, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25; 2½-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.55@1.65; 3-inch minimum, 1.75. Boxes and cartons: Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, combination extra fancy and fancy: Delicious, 1.75@2.25, few 2.50; Staymans, 1.50@2.00; C grade, Delicious, 1.85@1.95; Staymans, 1.35@1.65.

CRANBERRIES—Florida, boxes, 2.75@3.25, as to grade and size.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, boxes, No. 1, 2.60@2.25; No. 2, 1.50@1.75.

TANGERINES—Florida, boxes, 75@1.25.

LEMONS—California, boxes, No. 1, 6.00@7.00; No. 2, 5.00@6.00.

Vegetables.

POTATOES—100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1: Maine, Green Mountains, 3.00; New York, round whites, 2.70@2.75; Pennsylvania, truck receipts, round whites, 2.65; Idaho, Russet Burbanks, 3.40@3.50; Florida, bushel crates, Bliss Triumphs U. S. No. 1, 2.50@2.25; U. S. No. 2, 1.75.

CABBAGE—Florida, 1¼-bushel hampers, domestic, flat, 1.00@1.10; South Carolina, 1½-bushel hampers, pointed type, truck receipts, packed locally, 60@65; New York, domestic, round type, 65@75.

CARROTS—Texas, ½-lettuce crates, 3 dozen, 1.50; Pennsylvania, bushel baskets, 1.60@1.15; California, Western lettuce crates, 6 dozen, 3.00@3.50.

CAULIFLOWER—California, crates, 1.75@2.00; poorer 1.50.

CELERY—Individually washed and precooled: California, ½-crates, 2½-3 dozen, 2.00@3.50; Florida, 10-inch crates, 6-10 dozen, 2.00@3.25, few higher.

LETTUCE—California, Western crates, Iceberg type, 5 dozen, 2.25@3.75, mostly 3.50; Arizona, Western crates, Iceberg type, 5 dozen, fair to ordinary quality and condition, 2.00; Florida, Eastern crates, Big Boston type, 3 dozen, 1.00, few higher.

ONIONS—50-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1: Michigan and New York, yellows, 75@85; Colorado, Valencitas, 3 inches and larger, 1.10@1.15.

PEAS—Bushel hampers: Mexico, Telephones, 3.50, few higher; Texas, 3.00, poorer low as 2.50; Florida, 2.25.

SPINACH—Bushel baskets: Texas, 75@85; Virginia, 65@70.

SWEET POTATOES—North Carolina, bushel baskets, Puerto Ricans, 90@1.00; Maryland, Anne Arundel county, bushel hampers, Jersey type, U. S. No. 1, 90@1.00; Brookhaven county, Texas, ½-crates, 2.25@2.50, Scarcer 1.50@2.00.

TURNIPS—Georgia, crates, 1.75@2.00; Texas, crates, 2.00.

MUSHROOMS—Maryland, 3-lb. baskets, 40@50.

RHUBARB—Michigan, 5-lb. cartons, 40@50.

STRAWBERRIES—Florida, 36-pt. crates, 4.00@5.00 per crate.

TOMATOES—Cuba, lug boxes, ripes, higher; Florida, lug boxes, ripes, wrapped, 6x6 and larger, 2.50@3.00, few 2.00; 6x6 and larger, 2.00@2.25; 6x7, 1.75.

LIMA BEANS—Cuba, bushel hampers, 4.00; Florida, bushel hampers, 3.25@3.50.

SNAPBEANS—Florida, bushel hampers, green, flat type, 1.25@1.50, few higher; round stringless, 2.00@2.25.

OKRA—Florida, bushel hampers, white, wrapped, 1.25@1.50; yellow, 2.50@3.00.

PEPPERS—Florida, 1¼-bushel crates, fancy, 2.00; choice, 1.00@1.25.

EGGPLANT—Florida, 1½-bushel crates, 2.25@2.00, according to condition.

KALE—Virginia, bushel baskets, 40.

CUCUMBERS—Cuba, bushel crates, fancy, 4.00.

(Quotations from other sources.)

BUTTER—92 score, 1-pound prints, 37; ¼-pound prints, 38; tub, 36; score, 1-pound prints, 36; ¼-pound prints, 37; tub, 35. Market very strong.

MEATS—Choice beef, 17; calves, 21; veal, 20; lamb, 19; pork loin, 22; fresh ham, 22, smoked ham, 26; sliced bacon, 33; slab bacon, 28; compound, 14½; lard, 14.

Chicago Stocks.

(Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Yellow Cab Taxi	25½	28½
Thompson	12½	13½
Wahl	12½	13½
Butler Brothers	4½	4¾
National Leather	13¾	14
Swift	21½	21¾
Swift International	28	28¼
Libby, McNeil & Libby	31⅝	32
City Com com	13¾	13¾
Cities Com pf	¼	½
Pullman	103	103¾
Public Service $100 par	134	136
Public Serv no par	99	101
Quaker com	99	101
Quaker pf	127	129
Swedish	148¼	150
Sears Roebuck	27	27⅝
Illinois Brick	78	79
Gt Lakes Dock & Dr	17½	18
Conso com	26¾	27
Conso pf	¾	1½
Electric Household	4⅝	5¼
McCord	11¾	11¾
National Gypsum	46	50
Sangamo	65	68
Zen Household	9¾	9¼

U. S. Treasury Receipts.

By the Associated Press.

The position of the Treasury January 16:

Receipts, $7,457,472.31; expenditures, $80,445,301.31; balance, $1,853,655,925.06; customs receipts for the month, $21,471,346.15.

Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,327,440,358.36; expenditures, $3,960,814,766.85 (including $1,589,900.29 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,533,374,307.69; gross debt, $34,462,624,634.31; a decrease of $253,847.00 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,311,780,864.89, including $90,663,473.56 of inactive gold.

Complete Transactions Yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

Total today, $13,762,000; previous day, $12,742,000; week ago, 16,271,000; year ago, $15,486,000; two years ago, $13,429,000; January 1 to date, $221,841,000; year ago $300,996,000; two years ago, $243,671,000.
XIN—Ex-Interest. CT—Certificates.

Dow-Jones Averages

By the United Press

Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net ch.
30 industrials	184.69	183.16	183.52	184.02	—0.05
20 utilities	53.58	54.51	53.54	54.00	+0.14
70	37.00	37.18	36.30	36.64	—0.67

Transactions in stocks used in averages today:
Industrials 119,400
Rails 187,600
Utilities 242,800

Commodities Range

	Yester-day.	Prev. day.	Week ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton, New York (March)	12.44	12.48	12.30	12.20	11.52
Wheat, Chicago (May)	1.50⅝	1.12⅝	1.34⅛	1.33⅝	1.00⅛
Corn, Chicago (May)	1.16⅝	1.11	1.11⅝	1.01⅝	66⅜
Oats, Chicago (May)	53⅞	53⅝	42⅛	41⅜	36⅝
Cattle, choice steers, Balto.	10.25	10.25	10.50	9.50	9.50
Hogs, packer, Balto.	10.98	10.90	11.10	10.80	10.60
Lard, special, New York	12.75	12.75	11.75	9.50	14.70
Butter, creamery, New York	29.75	30.25	33.00	31.00	12.00
Eggs, New York	32.25	34.00	35.00	35.00	24.00
Coffee, New York	8.85	8.90	8.90	8.50	33.50
Raw sugar, New York	11.25	11.25	11.25	2.05	6.85
Steel, bar, Pittsburgh	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.05	1.85
Rubber, New York	21.90	21.50	22.21	20.36	14.28
Pig iron	20.75	21.50	21.00	20.50	19.50
Tin	51.00	51.40	51.15	49.75	47.37
Copper, electrolytic	12.00	12.00	12.50	11.00	8.25
Bar gold, London (£)	34.77	34.77	34.77	34.79	34.91
Bar silver, New York	44.75	44.75	43.75	43.75	45.75
Zinc, East St. Louis	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.45	4.85
Lead, New York	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	4.50

1936-37 High	Low	Name and Dividend Rate	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Change
		A					
74⅞	59	Acme Stl (4)	6	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— 1⅛
18⅛	9⅜	Adams Exp (.85e)	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	34	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
21⅛	1⅛	Advance Rums	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
88½	56	Air Reduc (1a)	3	77	76½	77	+ ⅝
9⅛	2	Air-Way El Ap	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17½	13	Alaska Jun (.80a)	2	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
30¼	2½	Allegheny	38	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
81½	40¾	Alleg pf $20 ww	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
40⅝	28½	Alleg Steel (1.65e)	3	47	47	46	
245	157	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
34	23	Allied Mills (1½g)	2	234½	234	234½	— 1½
20½	8⅝	Allied Strs (.20e)	5	32	31¾	31¾	— 1⅛
99	69	Allied St pf (5)	34	17⅝	17½	17½	
81½	35⅝	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½a)	1	85	84	84	
34¾	19⅝	Alpha P Cem (1)	30	80⅞	78¾	78⅝	— 1⅛
6¼	4	Amal Leather	5	34½	34½	34½	
41½	21¾	Amal Ls& pf (3)	28	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
125	97	Amerada (2)	6	104	103	103	+ ⅛
94½	49	Am Ch Del (4a)	3	94½	93¼	94	+ ⅛
55	36	Am Bank Note (1.40e)	6	40½	39¾	40	+ ⅛
73	65	Am Bank N pf (3)	4	72	73	73	
47⅞	43	Am Brake Shoe (2a)	11	70¾	69½	70⅛	— ⅛
143	124	Am Br Shoe pf (5½)	65	141⅛	141	141	— 1⅛
127½	110	Am Can (4a)	52	118	115	115	— 1⅛
174	162½	Am Can pf (7)	5	170⅝	170¾	170⅝	— ⅜
63¾	36	Am Car & Fdy	6	63⅛	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
109	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	1	115	115	115	— ⅛
80	31	Am Chain & Cab (4a)	2	78¼	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
121⅛	111	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	116	116	116	— 3
113⅛	87⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	
39⅝	20⅛	Am Colortype	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	
32⅝	16⅛	Am Comi Alco (⅛g)	7	27⅛	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
101	89	Am Crystal Sug (1½g)	28	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
17	9¾	Am Crystal & pf (6)	40	97	97	97	
13½	9¼	Am Encaus Tile	27	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
58½	25	Am Europ	405	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
68⅞	39¾	Am & For Pow	4	38⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— 2¼
21½	12	Am & F P 6 pf	10	67	66	66	— 2¼
8½	4¾	Am & F P 7 pf	34	37	35¼	36	— 1⅜
46	31⅛	Am Hawaii S S (1)	75	41⅜	40⅞	41	— ⅛
51⅜	37	Am Hide & Lea	8	42⅛	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
24	14½	Am H & L pf (3)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
15⅝	9¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	8	51¾	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
24	14½	Am Ice	33	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
15⅝	9¾	Am Ice pf (2e)	3	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
48⅜	23¾	Am Internat (.40e)	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
122¼	66	Am Loco	11	46½	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
21	11	Am Loco pf	1	115⅛	114	114	— ⅛
15	10	Am M & Fdy (1½g)	18	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
65¾	27	Am Met (.15g)	63	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
7½	4	Am Metal	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
43	24	Am Pow & Lt	62	60	59	59⅜	— ⅛
74½	36⅝	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	321	15¼	14	14⅜	— 1⅛
37⅝	18⅜	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	85	85	85	
37	23¾	Am Rad & St S (.60a)	96	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
28½	18	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	30	30	34½	34½	— ⅛
45⅛	25⅛	Am Ship Bldg (2)	12	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
103	24⅝	Am Smelt & R (3)	90	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
69½	20¼	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	26	95⅜	95	95½	— ⅛
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	23	68⅜	68	68⅜	+ ⅛
63⅝	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
190⅛	140½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	53	53	53	
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
104	88½	Am Tob (5)	25	184	183½	184	— ⅛
18⅜	8⅞	Am Tob B (5)	2	97½	96	96¼	— ⅛
99½	19⅛	Am Type Fdrs	20	97½	96¾	97	— 1⅛
20½	7⅝	Am Wat Wks (.40e)	100	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅛
79	52½	Am Woolen	20	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2	2	Am Wool pf	61	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10	4	Am Wtg P	5	1	1	1	
2	2	Am Wtg P pf	9	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24	3¼	Am Zinc Lead	49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
57½	24	Am Zinc pr pf	54	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
94½	28	Anaconda (1¼e)	50	50	50	50	
36⅝	15½	Anaconn W & C (2a)	166	54⅛	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
111	97	Anchor Cap (⅝e)	5	94½	93¾	94	+ ⅛
7	7	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	8	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
50	37	Andes Cop	50	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
110½	103¼	A P W Paper	3	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
8⅝	4¾	Archb-Dan-M (3e)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
86½	68¼	Armour—Del pf (7)	1	43⅜	43½	43½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Arm Ill	1	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
68¼	21⅜	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	173	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Armstrong Corp (1½g)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅛
22½	8	Arnold Const (½g)	4	60¾	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
27½	12¾	Artloom	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
59	29	Asso Dry Gds	4	16¼	16	16¼	
107	90¾	Atch T & S F (2e)	10	21½	21	21	— ⅛
49	21¾	Atchison pf (5)	26	75⅝	74¼	75	+ ⅛
35½	26⅜	Atl Cst Line (1e)	3	103	103	103	
30½	14	Atl Refin (1a)	29	48½	48	48½	— ⅛
56	20½	Atlas Tack (¾e)	32	32½	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
32⅝	16¼	Auburn Auto	3	17½	17	17	— ⅛
101	89	Aust Nich	3	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
46½	29½	Aust Nich pr A	50	41	41	41	— ⅛
9¼	4¾	Aviation Corp	96	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		B					
11⅜	2½	Baldwin Loc	38	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅞	Baldwin Loc asd	31	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio	93	23½	22⅞	23	— ⅛
49⅛	30	Bang & Ar (2½)	26	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
30¼	13⅛	Barbar Co (¾e)	4	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅛
131	82¼	Barker Bros	22	38	37	37⅝	— ⅛
33½	14⅜	Barker pf	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
22¼	14⅜	Barnsdall (1)	70	121	119⅝	120⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	96	31½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	21⅝	Beatrice Cr (⅝e)	1	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25¼	20	Belding-Hem (1)	3	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
78¼	45⅜	Bendix Aviat (1½g)	15	27½	27	27	— ⅛
20	16⅛	Bendix Prod Inc (.45g)	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
71	45⅝	Beth Stl (1½g)	75	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
68	29⅜	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	13	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
34⅞	18⅛	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	123¾	125	125	+ 2
5¾	2⅛	Bigelow-San (1a)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅛	Black & Decker (¼a)	15	35	34⅜	35	— ⅛
38⅛	18⅛	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	50	25⅝	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅝	Bloomingdale (.10g)	60	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
48⅜	23⅞	Boeing Airpl	33	36	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
122¼	66	Bohn Alum (3)	1	91	91	91	— ⅛
21	11	Bon Ami A (1z)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
25⅜	14⅛	Bon Ami B (⅝z)	40	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	37	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
90¼	64	Borg-Warner (4)	37	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
11¼	6	Boston & Me	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅛	Botany C M A	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
20¼	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40a)	90	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
43¼	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	41	54⅜	53	53½	— 1⅛
112½	4	Bklyn & Qu T	3	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
51½	32	Bklyn & T pf (3)	1	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
58¼	40¼	Bklyn-Man T (1z)	36	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
106	97⅝	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	51	51	51	— ⅛
57	44½	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
45	35	Brown Shoe (3)	2	50	49½	49½	— 1⅛
34½	24½	Brunswick-Bal	3	48	48	48	
21⅝	8⅜	Buegyrus-Erie	3	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
115	107	Buer-E 7% pf (7)	20	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Budd Mfg	20	112¾	112	112	+ 1
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	46	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20e)	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
45¼	25⅛	Bulliard Co (1¾e)	7	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
89⅝	11⅝	Bulova Watch	3	43½	43	43	— ⅛
34½	25	Burr Ad Mach (.60a)	3	55⅛	54½	54½	— 1⅛
10¼	2½	Bush Term	2	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	8¼	Bush T 7% deb	19	10⅝	9¾	10	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Bush T Bldg pf ctf	20	32¼	31	31	— ⅛
33⅛	29¼	Butler Bros pf	17	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	16½	Byers Co	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
88½	22	Byers pf	7.50	88	88	88	+ 2
33⅜	22	Byron Jack (1a)	2	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
		C					
48¾	30¼	Calif Pack (1½g)	2	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
6	6	Callahan Z-Ld	53	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
20¼	10	Calumet & Hec (¾e)	142	17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
40½	30	Campbell Wy (1a)	7	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
16	10¼	Canad Dry Ale	85	31½	30¾	31	— ⅛
68¾	37	Canad Pac	74	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18½	12¾	Cann Mills (4e)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
106	91	Cap Adm A (1e)	1	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Caro C & O stpd (5)	10	21½	21	21	— ⅛
186	92½	Carriers & Gen (.35e)	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
94½	54¾	Case (J I) (4e)	163	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	— 1
32¼	21¾	Caterpil Tract (2a)	8	95½	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
116	106	Celanese (1½e)	216	29½	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	19	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108½	+ 1⅜
86	54	Celotex	4	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
39½	25¾	Celotex pf (5)	80	81¾	81	81¾	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Cent Fdy	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
37	18	Cent R R N J	857	12	11	12	+ ⅛
24¾	21⅛	Cent Viol Sug	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
75¾	47¾	Century Rib M (.10g)	16	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
19¼	8¼	Certain-teed	14	69⅝	68¼	68½	— 1
57½	37½	Cert-teed 6% pf (6)	31	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
49¾	19	Champ Pap & F (¼g)	44	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
111	101	Champ Pap & F pf (6)	50	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
100	59	Chas & Ohio (2.80a)	27	67½	66⅝	66⅝	— 1⅛
3¾	1¼	Ches Corp (3)	5	88⅝	88	88	— ⅛
10½	2⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	26	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Chi & N W	27	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
15⅝	4	Chi Gt West	14	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Chi Gt W pf	11	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
33⅞	2⅝	Chi Ind & L pf	10	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
5¾	2⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
10½	2⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Chi M St P&P pf	41	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
32¾	12½	Chi Pneu T	41	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
66⅝	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	13	66⅜	65¾	66⅛	+ ⅛
8	1⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3	1¼	C R I & P 6% pf	5	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	C R I & P 7% pf	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	19¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	7	27½	27	27	— ⅛
14¾	7	Childs Co	1	25	25	25	— 1
51	25	Chile Cop (1)	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12e)	10	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— 3⅛
23	15¼	City Ice & F (2)	8	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
89¾	72⅞	City I & F pf (6½)	2	87½	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
13½	6¼	City Strs	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equip (1.60a)	10	38⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
113	107½	Clev El Illum pf (4½)	40	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ⅛
47½	33	Clev Graph B (2½e)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
13	9¾	Cluett Pea pf (7)	1	99	99	99	— 1
58	53¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	10	134	132¾	132¾	— ⅛

New York Curb Stock Transactions

By the Associated Press.

Sales in hundreds. | High | Low | Close

A

95 Acme Wire vtc (2a)	86⅛	82½	83⅛
5 †Aero Sup Mfg B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 †Azfa Anoco	16	16	16
7 Ainsworth (1s)	19⅛	19	19
8 †Air Invest	5	5	5
4 Air Inv war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
29 Ala Gt Sou (6s)	78	78	78
20 Ala Pow $7 pf(7)	83½	83½	83½
30 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	74	74	74
30 Ala Pow $5 pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2 †Allen Indus (1a)	160	157	159
3 Alum Co Am	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Alum Co pf (6)	117	117	117
11 †Alum Ind (.40)	99	99	99
50 Alum Ltd	124	124	124
1 Alum Ltd pf	29½	29½	29⅝
1 †Am Airlines	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 Am Capital A	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 †A CP&LAww(2¾h)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
11 †Am Cit P&LB (.20e)	33⅛	33½	33⅛
82 Am Cyan A (.80a)	34½	34½	34½
29 Am Cyan B (.80a)	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
107 Am&Fgn P war	48¾	45½	46¾
28 Am Gas&El (1.40)	111⅝	111	111⅝
80 Am G&E pf (6)	11¾	11¾	11⅞
3 †Am Gen (⅛e)	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
50 †Am Gen $2 pf (2)	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 †Am G 12½pf(2½)	27	27	27
50 Am Hard Rub (1e)	24¾	24⅝	25
4 Am Laun M (.60a)	24⅜	24	24⅜
12 Am Lt&T (1.20a)	25⅝	25	25⅛
208 †Am Maracaibo	2¼	2	2
1 Am Meter (2¼e)	55	55	55
3 Am Pneum	2	2	2
158 Am Pneum Power	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 †Am Sup P pf	55½	55½	55½
14 Anch Post P	6	6	6
2 †Ang Wupp (.20a)	8	8	8
2 Apex Elec (1e)	35½	35½	35½
70 Appal El P pf (7)	110	110	110
8 †Arctur Rad Tube	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
21 Ark Nat Gas A	9¾	9¾	9¾
253 Ark Nat Gas pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
17 Ark Nat Gas pf	8	8	8
34 †AshlandO&R (.40a)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 As El Ind (.297e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10 As G & E	4½	4½	4½
81 †As G & E Ww	7-32	7-32	7-32
94 As G & E war	33½	33½	34
8 As G & E pf	52	52	52
1 †As Invest (2a)	11	11	11
9 †Atl Cst Fish	17⅝	17½	17½
32 Atlas Corp (.80)	52	51½	52
4 Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	3	3¼
44 Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20 †Austin Silver M	3	2¾	2¾
1 †Automat Prod	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
8 †Auto V Mach (½)	43	42¾	43
1.80 †Axton Fis A (3.20)			

B

2.75 Babcock & Wil (1a)	152	147½	148
8 Baldwin Bond (1s)	3¼	3¼	3¼
38 †Barium Stk St	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
17 Bell Aircraft	14¼	14¼	14¼
12 †Bellanca	6¾	6¾	6¾
20 Bell TelPennpf(6½)	122½	122½	122½
63 †Berkey&Gay Furn	3	2¾	2¾
22 †Berkey&Gay F war	1¼	1¼	1¼
26 Bliss E W	22	22	22⅜
15 †Blue Ridge (.10e)	4	3⅝	4
3 †BlueRid cv pf(3h)	47½	47	47½
9 †Blumenthal (S)	43¾	42½	42½
1 Bohack (HC)	10¼	10	10
1 Bohack (HC) 1 pf	52¼	52	52
50 Bohack (HC) 1 pf	16¾	16	16¾
2.50 Borne Scrym			
4 †Botany Cons (A)	30	29⅜	29⅝
8 Bower Roll Bear (1½)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Bown Bilt H 2 pf	21	20½	20½
3 Braz T&L (.40g)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
17 †Bridspt Mach (1e)	7	6¾	7
3 Brill A	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Brill B	54½	53¾	54⅛
150 Brill pf	10	10	10
1 †Brillo Mfg (.60)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Brit Celan	61	58½	58½
7.50 Brown Co pf	14⅞	14½	14½
12 †Brown P&W (.15e)	12	11¾	11¾
7 †Brown P Dist	24⅜	24	24¾
2 Buf N&EP pf(1.60)	24⅜	24	24⅜
3 Bunk Hill & S(2a)	111¾	110	111¾
1 Burco (½e)	5	5	5
1 †Burry Biscuit	7½	7½	7½
.50 Burco cv pf (3)	37	37	37

C

1 †Cab & Wire B	1½	1½	1½
1 †Cab El Prod vtc	79½	79	79
60 Can Hydro El 1st pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
18 Can Marc Wire	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 †Cap CityProd(.15g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
11 Carib Syn	31⅞	31½	31½
3 Carrier Corp	11	11	11
2 Carter J W (.60a)	36¾	36½	36½
6 †Casco Prod	9¼	9¼	9¼
43 †Catalin Am (.40e)	110¾	110¼	110¾
50 Celanese 1st pf (7)	13½	12⅝	13⅛
9 Celluloid	45	43	43
75 Celluloid pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
106 Cen & Sw Ut	18½	18¼	18½
3 †Cen Ohio St (1½)	85¾	85	85
75 CenP&L pf(1.31¼k)	25	25	25
76 Cen St El	26⅛	25	25
8.50 Cen St El 6 pf	50	49	49
50 Cen St E 7 pf	28½	28	28
1 Cen St E cv pf	26¼	25¾	26¼
25 Cen St E cv pf n			
20 †Centrif Pl (.40a)	16	16	16
2 †Charis (1½)	56¾	56	56¾
4.35 Chi Flex Shaft (2a)	30½	30½	30½
1 Chi RidMach(1¼a)	77¾	77¾	77¾
.50 Childs pf	5	4¾	5
483 Cities Service	57⅛	55¾	56
7 Cit Serv pf	70	70	70
1.50 Cit Svc P 6 pf	13½	13¼	13½
8 CityAutoStpv(1.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
319 Claude Neon Lts	4	4	4
2 Cleve El Ill (2a)	48¼	48	48¼
10 †Cleve Tract	12¾	11¾	11¾
7 †Club Al Uten	2	1⅞	1⅞
38 †Colon Develop	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 †Colon Develop pf	37¾	37¾	37¾
19 †Colo Fuel & Iwar	20¼	19⅝	19⅞
8 Colts Pat F (1¼a)	59¼	58¼	58¼
1 ColumG&E pf(5)XD	97¼	94	94
26 Colum O & G (.20e)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
3 †Comwith Distr(.10e)	2	2	2
1 †Comwith Edis (5)	137¼	135	135
1 †Comwith & So war	¾	¾	¾
82 Comw & So	63	62¾	63
.50 Comm P & L 1 pf	32¾	32½	32½
1 †Comm P S (1a)	17	17	17
2 †Comm Wat Svc	17	17	17
1 †Compo Shn M (1a)	25	24½	24½
22 †Cons Aire	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Cons Misc (.60)	8⅛	8	8
62 Cons Cop Min	87¾	87¼	87¼
5 †C G&E B (3.60)	77¼	76½	76½
75 Cons M & S (2e)	10½	10	10
3 †Cons Ret Strs	115	115	115
.50 C Ret Strs pf (8)	101¾	101¾	101¾
75 Cont Cont G&E p pf(7)	25	23¾	23¾
11 Cont Oil Md	19¾	19¼	19¼
40 Cont Roll & Stl	31⅝	30	31
3 †Cook P & V (.60)	15	14⅝	14⅝
3 Copper Range	5	5	5
12 †Cord Corp	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1 †Corroon & Rey	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
120 †Cosden Oil Me pf	34½	34½	34½
1 †Cosden Oil Me pf	37	35⅝	35⅝
16 Creole Pet (.10e)	17⅜	16½	16½
19 Crocker Wh (.10e)			
8 †Croft Brewing	2⅜	2½	2½
63 †Crown C P (.06e)	13	13	13
1 Crown C Int A (1)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
44 †Crown Drug (.10e)	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝
8 Cuban Tob	48	48	48
3 †Cuneo Press (2)XD	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
.50 Curtis Mfg (½e)			
22 †Cusi Mex	4	4	4

D

7 Darby Pet (½)	16½	16½	16½
35 †Dayton Rub	24½	22¾	24¼
.50 †Dayton Rub A (1k)	31¼	31¼	31¼
4 †Delay Strs (.80a)	15½	15	15¾
4 †Derby Oil	7¾	6¾	6¾
.25 †Derby Oil pf	83	83	83
9 †Detroit Gasket (1)	17	17	17
9 †De G&Mpfww(1.20)	19½	19½	19½
2 Detroit Gr Ir (.80e)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 †Det Paper P (¼a)	10	9½	10
4 †Detroit St Pr(1½e)	56	56	56
1 Domin St & Coal	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Dow Chem (2.40)	155	155	155
3 †Driver-Har (¾a)	37	37¼	37¼
1 †Dubilier Con	38	37	37
19 Duval Tex (½e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

E

60 Eagle P L (.60e)	23¾	22¾	23¼
31 East Gas & F	10½	9½	9⅝
5.50 East G & F 6 pf(6)	68½	66	66
5.50 East G&Fpr pf(4½)	80	79½	79½
28 East M Iron (1.30e)	24½	24½	24½
6 East Sta Corp	6⅜	80	80
3 East Sta Sh pf	80	80	80
3 †Easy W M B (½a)	13	12⅞	12⅞
3 †Eisler Elec (.05e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
580 El Bd & Sh	26	25½	26
10 El Bd & Sh pf (6)	87	84¾	85
1 El Bd & Sh 5 pf(5)	79	79	79
1 El Pow As (⅛e)	9¼	9	8⅝
11 El Pow As A (⅛e)	12½	12	12
2 El P & L opt war	7⅝	7½	7⅝
30 El P&L 2d pf A	38	38	38
14 †Elect Share	39	38	38
1.75 †Elgin Nat W (2½e)	60	60	75½
50 Emp Dist El pf	76	75	75
1 Emp G & F $ pf	72	71	67¾
2 Emp G & F 7 pf	67¾	67¾	67¾
.25 Emp G & F 6 pf	31	31	31
.50 Emp Power	2¾	2¼	2¾
42 †Equity Corp (¼e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Europ El deb rts	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Evans Wallo	28½	27	28
37 Evans Wallo pf	23¾	23¼	23¾
20 †Ex-cello AdT (¾e)			

F

9 †Falstaff Bre (1½e)	10	9¾	9¾
3 †Fanny Farm (½a)	22½	22½	22½
1 †Fedders Mfg (2½e)	33	33	33
6 †Ferro Enam (.30e)	40½	39¾	39¾
11 †Fidelio Brew	12⅛	12	12⅛
29 †Fisk Rub	8¾	8¼	8¼
3.75 Fisk Rub pf (6)	82½	82	82
1.50 Fla P&L 7 pf	62¾	61½	61½
58 Ford M Can A (1)	27½	25¾	26¾
3 Ford Mot Lt (.181e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Fox (P) Bre (.80)	10½	10¼	10¼
3 †Frankl Ray (.60e)	9¾	9½	9½
8 Froedtert (G)	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 †Froe G cv pf(1.20)	18½	18½	18½

G

14 †Gen Alloys	4	3⅞	4
1 Gen El Ltd (.585e)	22¼	22¼	22¼
7 Gen Invest	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Gen Invest war	5-32	5-32	5-32
20 Gen Fub S pf	84	84	84
1 Gen Razor A	1¾	1¾	1¾
20 Gen Tel (1.35e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
34 Gen T & Rub	22½	22½	22½
75 Georg Pow pf (6)	94	94	94
2 †Gilbert (AC) (⅝e)	9¼	9	9
2 †Glen Alden (1¼e)	14¾	14½	14½
10 Goodchaux Sug B	29½	29½	29½
10 Goldfield Con	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 †Gorh Ine A	4¼	3¾	4
223 †Grand Nat Films	13¾	13½	13½
3 †Grand Rap V (1)	115¾	114	115½
3 †Gt Atl & P pv(6a)	42½	42½	42½
30 Gt Nor Pap (1a)	10¾	10½	10¾
10 Greenf T & D	1½	1½	1½
4 Guard Inv	60¾	59½	59½
10 Gulf Oil	66¼	66¼	66¼
11 Gull Lamp (.40e)	23¾	22¾	22¾
3 †Galoid (1a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 †Hartman Tob	4	4	4
21 †Harvard Brew	12¾	12	12¾
3 †Hat Corp Am B	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 †Hazeltine (3s)	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 †Hecla Min (.60e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3 †Helena Rubin	15¼	15¼	15½
4 Holling Gold (.65a)	25	24½	25
5 Hoisington (.90e)	111	111	111
.90 Hord & Hord 5% pf	34⅜	34	34⅜
4 †Hud Bay Min (1)	83	82¼	82¾
4 Humble Oil (1a)			

Sales in hundreds. | High | Low | Close

H

7 †Hycrade Fd	5⅝	5¼	5¼

I

11 Ill P&L $6 pf	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
10 Imp Oil Can (.35)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
1 Imp Tob Can	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Ind Ter Ill A	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Ind Ter Ill B	8½	8½	8½
1 Ind Pipe Line (.80e)	19⅝	18½	18½
.75 Indus Finan pf	74¼	74	74
2 Ins Co N Am (2a)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Int Holding	1⅝	1½	1½
3 Int Hyd-El war	40	39	39
14 Int Hyd-El pf A	17¾	17¾	17¾
.25 Int Metal Ind A	35¼	35	35¼
10 Internat Pet (1¼a)	36½	36½	36½
1 †Inter Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 †Inter S Rad B	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
2 Inter Util A	2¼	2¼	2¼
17 Inter Util B	6¾	6½	6½
1.20 Inters Vitamin (1a)	38	38	38
1 Invest Roy (.06)	24½	24⅜	24⅜
1.50 Iron Firem vtc(1a)	1	1	1
4 †Ital Superpow A			

J

4 †Jacobs Co (1)	14½	13¾	14⅛
17 †Jean Glass (.60e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
25 JerCP&L5½ pf(5½)	85½	85½	85½
15 †Jonas & Naum	8¼	7⅞	8¼
6 Jones & Lau St	105	103	103

K

1 Kan City P C vtc	3½	3½	3½
1 Kan C PS vtc pf A	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 †Kingsb Brew	7¾	7¾	7¾
21 †Kingston Pet (.20e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
22 †Kirby Pet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6 †Krueger Brew (1a)	24	24	24
33 Krueger Brew rts			

L

5 Lake Shome M (4a)	56¾	56¾	56¾
14 Lakey Fdy & M	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 †Lefcourt Real	20	20	20
1 †Lefc Real pf	13¾	12¾	13¾
101 Lehigh C&N (.30a)	10	9¾	9¾
80 †Leonard Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
11 †Lion Oil (1)	15½	14¾	14¾
1 †Locke St Ch (.80a)	11¾	11½	11½
22 †Lockheed Aire	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 Lone Star Gas(.60e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Long Is Lt	91	91	91
10 Long Is L pf (7)	80	79½	79½
75 Long Is L pf B(6)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 †Loudoun Pack (½)	13¾	13¾	13¾
18 †Louis L&E (.40a)	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Lucky Tiger (2a)	41¼	40½	41

M

6 †McCord Rad B	12¼	12	12¼
3 †McWill Dredg (2a)	32½	32½	32½
5 Mangel Stra	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Massey Harris	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 †Master Elec (1)	20	19½	19½
13 †Memph N Gas(⅛e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 †Mercant Stra (3a)	39¾	39¾	39¾
16 †Merritt-C & S	8¾	8¼	8½
25 †Merritt-C & S pf A	65½	65½	65½
13 †Mesabi Iron	4¾	4	4
2 †Metal Textile(.30e)	4	4	4¼
1 †Mexico-Ohio Oil	3¼	3	3¼
12 †Mich Bumper	3½	3⅜	3⅜
5 †Michigan G & O	16½	16¼	16¼
2 †Mich St P Pr(1.00e)	16⅞	16¼	16¼
3 †Michigan Sug	8	8	8
1 †Michigan Sug pf	6	6	6
2 †Mid St Petr A vtc	23	23	23
1 †Midland Stl (2)	80	80	80
1.50 †Midvale (5e)	4	3¾	4
8 †Mining Corp Can	41¼	41¼	41¼
.50 Minn Min&M (1a)	115	115	115
10 Miss Pow pf (6)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 †Mock J Voeh (.15e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
.50 Mohawk-Hud 1pf(7)	101	101	101
2.50 Mohawk-Hud 2nd pf	116	114	114
11 †Molybdenum	9¼	9¼	9¾
2 Montana-Dak Util	17	16	16
1 Monte Ip Lo H&P(1½)	36	36	36
3 †Moody In pt pf(3)	40	38¾	40
9 Mount Prod (.60)	6¾	6¼	6¼
.50 Mount St T&T (8)	151	149½	151
9 †Mueller Brass(1a)	47	46¼	47

N

1 Nach Sprg (1e)	20	7	7
1 †Nat Baking	3	2¾	2¾
101 †Nat Bellas Hess	12½	12½	12½
1 †Nat Container (⅛e)	19	18¾	18¾
10 Nat Fuel G (1)	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 †Nat Invest	11	11	11
1 Nat Inves war	9	9	9
1 Nat Mfg & Strs	35	34¾	35
2 †Nat Oil Prod (.60a)	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Nat P&L pf (6)	16½	15½	15½
43 †Nat R Mach (.20e)	8	7¾	8
1 Nat Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Nat Service pf	25½	25½	25½
1 Nat Sug Ref (2)	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Nat Trans (⅛e)	2	1⅞	1⅞
6 †Nat Un Rad	39½	38¾	38¾
2 †Nehi Corp	112¾	112¼	112¾
.25 Neisner Bros pf(7)	19½	18½	18½
2 †Neptune MetA(.60e)	20½	20¼	20½
1 †N H Clock (1½)	81¾	81¾	81¾
82 N J Zinc (2) XD	4	4	4
20 N Mex & Ariz	31½	31½	31½
.50 †N Y&Hrns (4.65e)	113	113	113
10 NY P&L 7 pf (7)	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 †NY Shipbd Fd	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 NY Steam	118	118	118
25 NY Tel pf (6½)	82	81¾	81¾
53 Niag HudPow(.40e)	4	4	4
1 Niag Hud A war	2¾	2¾	2¾
16 Niag Hud B war	1¾	1¾	1¾
33.28 Niag Sh MdB(.60e)	48	48	48
1 Niles-Bem-P (1e)	3½	3½	3½
40 †Nipissing Mns(⅛e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 †Noma Elec (.40e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
62 Nor Am Lt&Pow	73½	73½	73½
8 Nor Am L & P pf	75	73	73
5 †Nor AmRayonA(.3e)	40	39¾	39¾
1 †Nor Am Ray B(3e)	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 †Nor Am Ut Sec	4¼	4¼	4¼
139 †Nor Europ Oil	94¼	94	94¼
10 Nor Ind Pg 6pf(6)	38¼	37¼	38
5 Nor St P A	35	35	35

O

.25 Ohio Brass B (1¾e)	45½	45½	45½
7 †Okla Nat Gas	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 †Okla Nat Gas pf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
6 †Oldetyme Dist	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 †Overseas Sec (.30g)			

P

2 Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	32⅜	32½	32½
1 †Pac Pub Ser	8	8	8
.50 †Pac Tin spec (2a)	41½	41½	41½
4 †Pan-Am Air (1) XD	70	69¼	69¼
188 †Pantepec Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Parker Pen (1.60a)	28¾	28	28
1 Penn-Mex Fuel(½e)	7½	7½	7½
61 Penroad (¼e)	5	4¾	4¾
1 Pa Gas&ElA (1½)	16¾	16¾	16¾
40 Pa P&L 6 pf (6)	112	110½	110½
25 Pa Salt (4a)	168	168	168
1.50 Pepperell (6a)	139¼	138	138
11 Phila Co (⅛e)	19½	18¾	18¾
1 †Phillips Pkg (½e)	13	13	13
17 †Phoenix Sec	6¾	6¾	6½
6 †Pierce Govern(½e)	26	25½	25½
1 Pines Winterfront	3¼	3¼	3¼
19 †Pioneer Gold (.80)	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 †Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	24½	23¾	23¾
30 †Pitts Forg	130¾	129¼	129¼
3 Pitts Pl Gl (6e)	2	2	2
1 †Pleas V WXD(.05e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
9 †Potrero Sugar	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
6 Powdrell&Alex(.60a)	36½	36½	36½
2 †Pratt & Lam (2e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
13 Premier Gld (.12a)	34	34	34
1 Pressed Met (2a)			
65 Prod Corp	15¾	15¼	15¾
2 Prosperity B (1¼e)	11½	11½	11½
3 Prov Gas (.80)	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 †Pruden Inv (½e)	67¼	67	67¼
.40 P S Ind $7 pr pf	35½	34½	34½
.50 P S Ind $6 pf	88½	88½	88½
.50 Pug Sd P 5 pf	56½	53¾	53¾
6.50 Pug Sd P 6 pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Pyrene (.90e)			

Q

.10 Quaker Oats (4a)	123	123	123

R

1 Rwy&Lt Sec(1.55e)	26¼	26	26¼
2 †Rainbow Lum A	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3 Raym Conc pf	29¼	28¾	28¾
1.25 Raym Conc pf A	44¾	44	44
7 Raytheon Mfg vtc	5¼	5	5
4 †Red Bank Oil	10	10	10
4 †Reed RollBit(.80a)	33½	33½	33¾
4 †Reiter-Fost	2¾	2¾	2⅞
19 Reynolds Inv	11⅛	10¾	11
5 Rice BiDryGds(½s)	5½	5½	5⅝
8 Richmond Rad	12¾	12	12¼
13 †Root Pet (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Root Pet p pf(1.20)	17	17	17
3 Rossia Inti	17¾	17	17¾
69 †Rutlesa I&S	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Ryan Cons			

S

.50 Safety Car H&L(6e)	117	117	117
5 †St Anth Gold	10½	10	10
142 St Regis Pap	116	116	116
.25 St Regis Pap pf	4	4	4
1 †Savoy Oil	38	38	38
1 †Schiff Co (3a)			
3 Schulte R St	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Sec Corp Gen	50	50	50
1 †Seaman Bros(2½a)	3¾	3¾	3¾
28 Segal Lock	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 Selberling Rub	4	3¾	3¾
21 †Selected Indus	99	99	99¼
6 †SelInd(al ctf)(5½)	99	99	99¼
6 †Sel Ind Pr pf (5½)			
3 †Sentry S Con	5½	5½	5¾
3 †Serversky Aire	21	20½	20½
51 †Shattuck Denn	30¾	30½	30⅝
2 Shaw W&P (.80)	25¾	25½	25¾
2 Sherwin-W Can L	133	133	133
3.50 Sherwin-Wms (4)	112	112	112
20 Sherwin-W pf (5)	360	360	360
10 Singer Mfg (6a)	32½	32¼	32¼
10 Smith Cor vtc (1e)	2¾	2¼	2¼
32 †Sonotone (.10e)	46½	46½	46½
1 So Penn Oil (1½a)	42	38	38
2.50 S W P P L (13e)	6½	6½	6½
1 So Col Pow A	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Sou Union Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 †Southland R (.40e)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
4 Span & Geu	16½	16¼	16¼
3 †Sp D C A pf (2.20)	40½	40	40½
1 †Stand Inv pf	63	63	63
2 †St Oil Ky (1a)	36¼	36	36
4 †St Oil Ohio (1a)	105	105	105
.25 †St Oil Ohio pf(5)	6¾	6¼	6¾
55 St Pow & L	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 St Pow & L B	65½	65½	65½
1 St Pow & L pf	1	1	½
16 †St Sil-Lead (.04e)	33½	33½	33½
1 St Stl Sprg (2½e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 †Starrett Corp vtc	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
6 †Sterchi Br S (.30e)	37	37	37
.50 Sterchi B Slstpf(3)			
19 †Sterling Inc (.20)	6¾	6½	6½

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The Daily Legal Record

District Court.

Motions Assignment.

Justice F. D. Letts, Presiding.

40—Preliminary and ex parte matters.

10:30—Bridger vs. Bridger. Attys., Lyman—Lichtenberg.

Slaughter vs. Slaughter; rule.

Jamison vs. American Newspapers, Inc. Attys., Chasanow—Yeatman.

Harrison vs. Harrison; rule.

Davis vs. Davis. Attys., O'Neal—proper person.

Carpenter vs. Carpenter; rule.

Hudson vs. Hudson. Attys., Dosh—proper person.

Kaplan vs. Kaplan; rule.

Comer vs. Comer. Attys., Delaney—Turco.

Foss vs. Foss; rule.

Moore vs. Moore. Attys., Bailey—proper person.

Grant vs. Grant; rule.

Crowley vs. Crowley. Attys., Schwartz—proper person.

Marinshaw vs. Marinshaw; rule.

Klatt et al. vs. Jones-King et al. Attys., Gilligan, Crooke—Campbell.

11—U. S. ex rel Haley vs. Hines. Attys., Miller—Wilson.

Cul. Credit Co. vs. Smith. Attys., Burke—Welch, Daily & Welch.

Watson vs. Orndorff et al. Attys., Hudson & Hudson—Stetson, Artis.

Schram vs. Strasburger. Attys., O'Donoghue—Keane, Jr.

Luttrell vs. Luttrell. Attys., Bowles—Taggart.

Daily Assignment.

Law Cases.

McCrary Co. vs. Rubenstein. Attys., Vernon B. Lowrey, L. M. Denit—H. I. Quinn.

Washington Investment Trust, etc., vs. Barnhard. Attys., R. A. Harman, J. G. Enamionda—J. H. Batt.

Mount Vernon Savings Bank vs. Rinik. Attys., Pearson, A. W. Jacobson—Quinter & Sothoron.

Steed vs. Western Union. Attys., Edmund L. Jones—Dale D. Drain.

Roche vs. D. C. Attys., Wilkes & Artis—Chester, Grace.

Miller vs. I. T. O. A. Attys., A. L. Newmyer, D. C. Bress—Whiteford, Marshall & Hart.

Perner vs. American Security & Trust Co. Attys., W. C. Sullivan—McKenney, Flannery & Craighill.

Payne vs. I. T. O. A. Attys., A. L. Newmyer, D. C. Bress—Whiteford, Marshall & Hart.

Lucas vs. Pagliochini. Attys. Wilkes & Artis—Baker & Tepper.

Edwards vs. Cap'l Transit Co. Attys. H. Halpern—E. L. Jones.

Brewer vs. Cap'l Transit Co. Attys. William Wendell—E. L. Jones.

Childress vs. Adams. Attys. A. L. Newmyer, D. C. Bress—Wheatley & Wheatley.

Coffman vs. Beckavac. Attys. H. B. Yocheldon—Charles Lisner, A. L. Newmyer.

Home Indemnity Co. vs. Gann. Attys. A. L. Newmyer, D. C. Bress—Gallagher.

Milburn vs. Corson & Gruman. Attys. Jeffrey C. Thermodeiry—C. H. Doherty.

Kimball et al vs. Penn. Air Lines. Attys. R. H. Yeatman, Spencer Gordon, G. D. Horning, Jr.—C. H. Doherty.

Rosario vs. Nevin Midland Lines. Attys. E. McFonbuena—H. I. Quinn, C. H. Doherty.

Hayden vs. Orme. Attys. Wilkes & Artis—F. T. Fuller.

Forbes, Inc. vs. Ewing. Attys. L. M. Denit—William Wendell.

Careheel vs. M. A. Cardo Eng. Co. Attys. J. C. Turco—D. D. Drain.

U. S. ex rel Summers et al. Attys. J. W. Finelly, J. W. Jackson—Karl K. Sprigg.

Lassiter vs. Raleigh Hotel Co. Attys. L. H. Shapiro—H. I. Quinn.

McNeill vs. Clark. Attys. W. P. Monson, R. S. Marshall—P. H. Marshall.

Tice & Lynch vs. Vollhber et al. Attys. L. M. Denit—Peelle, Lesh, Drain & Bearnard, Sanders, Childs, Bobb & Westcott.

Wilson vs. W. M. & A. Lines, Inc. Attys. Frazier, Yanney, Wells, Daily & Welch.

Dempsey vs. Viner. Attys. J. H. Burnett Warren Craven—Henry I. Quinn.

Boteler, administrator, vs. Rogers, etc. Attys., E. D. Brown, J. Bolton—J. L. Richards, H. L. Quinn, Wilbert McInerney.

Herfurth vs. Spnagler. Attys., R. F. Downing, T. F. Gowen—Wheatley & Wheatley.

Estate of N. S. Goldsbury. Attys., J. F. Wilson—H. P. Long.

Arach vs. Ottenberg et al. Attys., H. H. Nettelmann—A. M. Schwartz. (Traverse to answer.)

Totaro vs. Barbaszlio. Attys., J. E. McGahey, Inquisition.

Van Valin vs. Baldi. Attys., A. Lyman, R. J. Quisley—G. P. Lemm, C. V. Koons.

Burress vs. Vitale. Attys., John D. Sadler—Cromlein & Laws.

CIRCUIT COURT 1.

Justice Bailey—Below, Clerk.

Elwood C. Cope vs. Atlas Engineering Co. Inc., trial resumed; jury respited until Thursday.

Henrietta S. Moulthrop vs. Abraham Greenbaum, et al.; jury sworn; respited until Thursday.

CIRCUIT COURT 2.

Justice Adkins—Watts, Clerk.

Gale et al., vs. Independent Taxi Owners Assoc., Inc.; trial resumed; same jury, respited until Friday.

CIRCUIT COURT 3.

Justice Cox—Goff, Clerk.

Elizabeth H. Schmidt vs. S. S. Kresge Co.; trial resumed; verdict for deft. by direction.

Edgar Lewis vs. C. & P. Telephone Co.; jury sworn and respited until Thursday.

EQUITY COURT 1.

Chief Justice Wheat—Dertzbaugh, Clerk

Re sss. 1120, hearing resumed and continued until Thursday.

Re widening Minn. ave.; verdict of jury.

Automatic Signal Corps. vs. Miller Train Control Corp.; order denying motion to strike findings of fact and conclusions of law.

EQUITY COURT 2.

Justice Luhring—Hamilton, Clerk.

No session.

EQUITY COURT 3.

Justice O'Donoghue—Hamilton, Clerk.

Société Suisse pour Valeurs de Metanx vs. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General. Hearing resumed and continued until Thursday.

Est. May B. Behrend: decree directing exc. to pay interest, etc.; appeal noted.

Law Suits.

Elizabeth Johnson vs. Independent Taxi Owners Asso., Inc., et al; damages, $14,500. Atty., Rowland Edwards.

Docketed Judgments.

Frank R. Jelleff, Inc., vs. Esther J. Carrico; judgment, Municipal Court, $89.25. Atty., John B. Cullen.

Mechanics' Liens.

J. M. Phillips vs. Alton L. Fisher et al.; lot 49, square 1420, 4949 Hurst terrace northwest; $318.

Standard Lumber Sales Co. vs. E. J. Adams et al.; lots 3 and 4, square 1560, 4108 Fourteenth st. nw.; $311.

Sapp vs. Roy E. Harvey et al.; lots 36, 37 and 38, square 5684; 3535 Southern avenue northwest; $301.04.

American Millwork and Home Development Corporation vs. Dorothy B. Horner; lots 22 and 805, square 3015, 6344 Utah avenue northwest; 179.

Equity Suits.

Florrie E. Tanksley vs. Roy L. Tanksley; absolute divorce. Atty., Joseph C. Suraci.

Theresa B. Schleiker vs. Johannes C. Schleiker; absolute divorce; Atty., C. Suraci.

Jeannette C. Smith vs. Ernest J. Smith; absolute divorce. Atty., William J. O'Mahony.

Harvey L. Sherier vs. Edna C. Sherier; absolute divorce. Atty., Harold F. Hawken.

Tandy L. Barr vs. Lillian G. Barr; absolute divorce. Atty., William B. O'Connell.

Tandy L. Barr vs. Lillian G. Barr; absolute divorce. Atty., William B. O'Connell.

Ruth Gates vs. Steven B. Gates, Jr.; absolute divorce. Atty., George Emerson.

Hilda M. Edwards vs. Jerome H. Edwards; absolute divorce. Atty., William C. Wood.

Beula M. Threckmorton vs. Willias R. Throckmorton; annulment. Atty., R. Neudecker.

Chloethiel W. Wright vs. Elliott F. Wright; absolute divorce. Atty., John K. Cunningham.

Mary R. Milstead vs. William F. Milstead; maintenance. Atty., William D. Mitchell.

Jean Crowley vs. David J. Crowley; absolute divorce. Atty., George H. Happ.

John J. Buckley vs. Ambrose L. Grindley; dissolution of partnership. Attys., M. M. Doyle, F. A. Thuse, J. J. Malloy.

Frances Antonelli vs. William Antonelli; annulment. Atty., Joseph M. Bonuso.

Frank Shaw vs. Mary C. Shaw; absolute divorce. Atty., John Paul Jones.

Bankruptcy Petitions.

In re Arthur H. Parker; voluntary; assets, none; liabilities, $4,506.76. Atty., Martin J. Quigley.

Probate Proceedings.

Justice O'Donoghue, Presiding.

Estate of James A. Williams; letters testamentary granted Lottie A. Van Hise; bond, $1,000. Atty., H. M. Fowler.

Estate of Marie Kiernan; letters of administration granted G. L. Munter; bond, $500. Atty., G. L. Munter.

Estate of Clara A. Olesen; letters testamentary granted Robert Olesen and Samuel Shapiro; bond, $1,000. Atty., S. Shapiro.

Estate of Victor H. Wallace; letters testamentary granted Katherine B. Wallace; special bond, $1,000. Atty., L. D. David.

Estate of Lida M. Gridley; letters of administration granted Leonard C. Gridley; special bond, $1,000. Atty., W. W. Ross.

Estate of Dennis Connor; letters testamentary granted Michael F. Connor; special bond, $2,000. Atty., M. F. Connor.

Estate of Christine C. Nelson; will admitted to probate. Atty., H. J. Kane, Jr.

Estate of Francis A. Carpenter; letters of administration granted Winifred Carpenter; bond, $500. Atty., G. A. Maddox.

Estate of Annie Colbert; letters of administration granted Emma Hall; bond, $500. Attys., Corry & Howard & Hayes.

Estate of Mary E. Eaton; letters of administration granted James A. Rawlings; bond, $700. Attys., Crelly & Biggins.

Estate of James H. Thomas; sale of certain deed of trust notes ordered. Atty., M. P. Mangan.

Estate of Mary T. Spalding; acceptance of compromise offer ordered. Attys., Neale & Townsend.

Estate of Eleanor Branlik; order amending order of November 25, 1936 to allow admx. to qualify under special bond of $1,000. Atty., F. W. Denniston.

Estate of Elmer D. Edwards; order for commission to issue. Attys. Lee & Wilson.

Estate of Lucy M. Smith; will filed; dated December 2, 1933.

Estate of Frederick J. Kohler; will filed dated May 24, 1914.

Estate of Mary I. Shafer; will filed dated March 1, 1924.

Estate of Ella M. Hanor; will filed dated November 7, 1924.

Estate of James J. Cooper; will filed dated July 8, 1935.

Estate of Metella King; will filed dated May 7, 1927; codicil filed dated February 23, 1934.

Estate of LeRoy A. Poole; will filed dated March 17, 1928.

Ship Movements

At New York.

Arrived Yesterday.

Caledonia, from Liverpool.
Cristobal, from Cristobal.

Arrive Today.

Aujonia, from Havre.
Berengaria, from Southampton.
Calamares, from Santa Marta.
Pilsudski, from West Indies cruise.
Volendam, from Rotterdam.

Arrive Tomorrow.

American Trader, from London.
Carabo, from Maracaibo.
Champlain, from Havre.
Conte De Savoia, from Naples.
Cumbal, from Pisco.
Europa, from Bremen.
Exeter, from Mediterranean.
Georgic, from West Indies cruise.
Statendam, from West Indies cruise.
Westernland, from Antwerp.

Sailing Today.

No sailings scheduled.

Sailing Tomorrow.

Dorinquen, for San Juan.
Pastores, for Port au Prince.
Quirrua, for Cristobal.

The Weather

Weather Conditions.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 7:30 p. m.

Forecast for the District of Columbia—Rain, with temperature slightly above freezing Wednesday; Thursday rain and warmer; moderate northeast or east winds Wednesday, becoming southerly and increasing Thursday.

For Maryland and Virginia—Rain Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

Conditions.

The extensive western disturbance is moving eastward over the southern Plateau and southern Rocky Mountain regions with increased intensity, Grand Junction, Colo., 29.36 inches, and Roswell, N. Mex., 29.46 inches. Pressure is abnormally low over the Greenland-Iceland area, Angmagssalik, 28.68 inches, and a broad trough extends thence southward over the ocean east of Newfoundland and thence southwestward between Bermuda and Cape Hatteras. An area of high pressure of great magnitude covers southern Canada and the northern and eastern portions of the United States, White River, Ont., 30.90 inches, and Battleford, Sask., 30.70 inches, and pressure remains high from the Bahamas eastward and northeastward over the ocean, St. Georges, Bermuda, 30.48 inches. Precipitation has occurred over the Middle Atlantic, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and almost generally over the western half of the United States. The temperature has fallen in the Eastern States and from the Pacific States eastward over the Plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the western Canadian provinces, while it has risen from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the eastern portions of the Dakotas southward to the Gulf coast.

Local Weather Report.

Temperature—Midnight, 52; 2 a. m., 54; 4 a. m., 57; 6 a. m., 47; 8 a. m., 41; 10 a. m., 41; 12 noon, 41; 2 p. m., 40; 4 p. m., 41; 6 p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 41; 10 p. m., 41. Highest, 54. Lowest, 39.

Relative humidity—8 a. m., 65; 2 p. m., 88; 8 p. m., 93. Rainfall (8 a. m. to 8 p. m.), .51 inch. Hours of sunshine, none.

Departures From Normal.

Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1, 1937, 224 degrees.

Accumulated excess of precipitation since January 1, 1937, 2.26 inches.

Temperatures and Precipitation.

	Highest	Mon.	Tue.	Lowest	Rain-fall, 8 p. m.
	Tue.				
Washington, D. C.	46	46	42	0.51	
Asheville, N. C.	52	50	50	0.08	
Atlanta, Ga.	60	52	58	1.09	
Atlantic City, N. J.	48	48	40	0.37	
Baltimore, Md.	46	46	42	0.50	
Birmingham, Ala.	58	50	58	0.05	
Bismarck, N. Dak.	2	—2	—2	0.08	
Boston, Mass.	42	42	38		
Buffalo, N. Y.	28	18	28		
Cincinnati, Ohio	32	28	32		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	16	2	2	0.08	
Cleveland, Ohio	26	22	24		
Dallas, Tex.	48	34	48	0.01	
Davenport, Iowa	30	10	26		
Denver, Colo.	20	14	18	0.06	
Des Moines, Iowa	20	12	20		
Detroit, Mich.	24	16	22		
Duluth, Minn.	4	—20	4		
El Paso, Tex.	64	30	60		
Galveston, Tex.	68	58	66	0.08	
Helena, Mont.	6	—16	6	0.03	
Huron, S. Dak.	12	—14	10	0.01	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30	22	28		
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	66	72		
Kansas City, Mo.	33	14	30		
Little Rock, Ark.	38	34	30	0.01	
Los Angeles, Calif.	52	46	52		
Louisville, Ky.	36	30	36		
Marquette, Mich.	14	—6	10		
Memphis, Tenn.	46	36	44	0.02	
Miami, Fla.	80	74	76		
Minneapolis, Minn.	6	—8	6		
Mobile, Ala.	66	56	66	0.10	
New Orleans, La.	72	68	72	1.38	
New York, N. Y.	42	36	36		
North Platte, Nebr.	16	12	16	0.04	
Omaha, Nebr.	24	12	22		
Philadelphia, Pa.	44	44	40	0.24	
Phoenix, Ariz.	54	52	50	0.02	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30	28	30		
Portland, Me.	38	32	32		
Portland, Oreg.	28	28	28		
Rapid City, S. Dak.	8	2	2	0.01	
Salt Lake City, Utah	24	22	14	0.31	
St. Louis, Mo.	38	32	36		
San Antonio, Tex.	50	38	50		
San Diego, Calif.	54	50	52	0.04	
San Francisco, Calif.	52	44	48		
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	40	22	32		
Savannah, Ga.	78	64	68		
Seattle, Wash.	30	24	28		
Springfield, Ill.	34	18	30		
Tampa, Fla.	84	68	76		
Vicksburg, Miss.	60	52	60	0.86	

DIED.

GROSS, ROBERT L. On Monday, January 18, 1937, in Wheeling, W. Va., ROBERT L. GROSS, the beloved son of John W. and Virginia Gross and brother of Mrs. Annie Chaffee, of 30 V st. nw. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Wednesday, January 20, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Washington Memorial Park Cemetery.

HAMMER, MARY A. On Monday, January 18, 1937, at her residence, 2109 13th st. se., MARY A. HAMMER (nee Richter), widow of William Hammer. Funeral from the above residence on Thursday, January 21 at 8:30 a. m. Thence to St. Theresa Church, 13th and V sts. se., where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

KLETSCH, ERNEST. Suddenly on January 18, 1937, at 1808 Adams Mill rd. nw., ERNEST KLETSCH, age 57 years, beloved husband of the late Lillas W. Kletsch. Funeral services at Hysong's parlors, 1300 N st. nw., Thursday, January 21, at 2 p. m. Interment St. John's Cemetery, Broad Creek, Md.

McGHAN, FRANCIS P. On Tuesday, January 19, 1937, at his residence, 323 Madison st. nw., FRANCIS W. McGHAN, beloved husband of Amelia W. McGhan, and father of Mrs. Frances Morgan and Fred W. McGhan. Services at the above residence on Thursday, January 21, at 2 p. m. Interment, Prospect Hill Cemetery.

PETERS, MARGARET B. On Monday, January 18, 1937, at her residence, 2110 Minnesota ave. se., MARGARET B. PETERS, beloved daughter of Herman H. and Margaret Peters and sister of Clarence Peters. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Thursday, January 21, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

REED, EDNA W. On Tuesday, January 18, 1937, at Georgetown Hospital, EDNA W. REED, wife of John B. Reed and daughter of P. E. and the late Lucy B. Woodyard. She is also survived by 4 children, Harry L., Thomas J., Reginald E. and James E. Woodyard, and a sister, Bessie M. Woodyard. Remains resting at the Ives funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va., until 12 noon, Thursday, January 21, thence to her late residence, 816 North Kenmore st., Arlington, Va., where funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Interment Columbia Garden Cemetery.

RIEDER, ROBERT LINDWOOD. On Tuesday, January 19, 1937, ROBERT LINDWOOD RIEDER, beloved son of Ernest and Myrtle Rieder, of Columbus, Ohio. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se. Notice of funeral later.

SCHMIDT, AMELIA B. On Tuesday, January 19, 1937, AMELIA B. SCHMIDT, beloved wife of the late Louis B. Schmidt. Notice of funeral later.

SCOTT, MARY C. On Monday, January 18, 1937, at 12:35 a. m., MARY C. SCOTT, beloved wife of the late Dr. C. C. Scott and beloved sister of Mrs. Jane Curry and Mrs. Ella C. Burgess. Funeral from her late residence, 2013 New Hampshire ave. nw., on Wednesday, January 20, at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Paul's Catholic Church, Fifteenth and V sts. nw., at 10 a. m. Interment (private) Glenwood Cemetery.

SISTER MARY CHARLES. On Tuesday, January 19, 1937, at Georgetown Hospital, Sister MARY CHARLES of St. Joseph's Home and School. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Church on Thursday, January 21, at 10 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

TOWLES, FANNIE E. On Monday, January 18, 1937, at her residence, 107 Kenyon st. nw., FANNIE E. TOWLES, beloved wife of the late Henry Orme Towles. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Wednesday, January 20, at 2 p. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

Official Notices

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL Board, Washington, D. C., January 13, 1937. Notice is hereby given that the following persons have applied for renewal of their licenses under the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, that remonstrants are entitled to be heard before the granting of such licenses on JANUARY 28, 1937, AT 10 A. M., in Room 219, District Building: 3730, Heyman Kilman, T/A Touraine Delicatessen, Retailer's Class B, 1636 R Street NW.; 3731, Meyer H. Landay, Retailer's Class D, 911 15th St. NW. GEORGE W. OFFUTT, AGNES K. MASON, ISAAC GANS, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

ja13,20

Business Directory

BEAUTY PARLORS.

NEW METROPOLITAN SHOP.
Hot Oil Shampoo. Finger Wave, Arch and Rinse, 75 Cents.
Oil Croquignole Permanent, $1.98.
Machineless Permanent, $6.50.
617 7th St. N.W. MEt. 7568.

BUILDERS

MASTER BUILDER will consider new work. Large or small; finest workmanship only. Phone WIsconsin 3500-W.

CAMERA REPAIRING

Camera Repairing.
FULLER & D'ALBERT, INC.
815 10th St. N.W. Phone NAt. 4712.

FALSE TEETH REPAIRED

"WHILE YOU WAIT." Emergency Laboratory, Room 601, Westory Building, 14th and F sts. nw. Hours, 8 to 6. MEt. 1833.

FLOOR WORK

Floors done "The Wright Way." Laying, Scraping, Finishing. Reasonable rates. Call us for free estimate. Wright's Floor Service. 6401 6th St. N.W. GE. 2119.

PAINTING—PAPERHANGING.

CARPENTER WORK. Paint'g, paper hanging, pl'ster'g, brick, guar. work. DI. 6479.

RADIO REPAIRING.

RADIO SERVICE—Free estimates on all makes. Bring your set in yourself and save the difference. Apex Elec. Co., 709 9th st. nw at G. MEt. 7005.

ROOFING

ROOFING, siding, rock-wool insulating; Johns-Manville deferred payment contractors; 3-year-payment plan. "AMERICAN RE-ROOFING CO., INC. 3313 14th St. N.W. CO. 4551.

ENTERPRISE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING—SIDING—INSULATION.
Estimates Free—Terms If Desired.
2125 R. I. Ave. N.E. PO. 0200.

RUG CLEANING.

FLOOR COVERINGS SHAMPOOED in your home; 9x12 $3.00 up. The Washington Electric Rug Cleaning Co. MEt. 9024.

RUGS DOMESTIC 9x12....$3.00
SHAMPOOED 8x10....$2.50
LUWIN CO., 1725 7TH ST. NO. 9160.

Lost and Found 1

You can phone your "Lost" Ad to The Post as late as 11 p. m. for publication the following morning and thus immediately notify nearly 100,000 families of you' 'oss. (Except on Saturday, when deadline is 4 p. m. for Sunday's Post.) Call NAtional 4200.

BEAGLE HOUND—Lost, black, white and tan, female; name Beauty. Reward. 1219 Trinidad ave. ne. ATlantic 2047.

COCKER Spaniel Puppy, (female) 7 mo. old. Red short hair. Rew. Army War College, Quarters 10. NA. 8772 Br. 10.

EYEGLASSES lost last wk., white gold, bifocal; reward. Box 80, Wash. Post.

FOUND—Hound dog; white with black spots; male. 200 High View pl. s.e.

GLASSES, white gold rims, in black case; January 14. Reward. Call Dist. 3461.

WILL whoever found black pocketbook in downtown section Jan. 11th or 12th please return to owner with contents except cash, which may be retained as reward. PO. 5278.

WIRE-HAIRED TERRIER—Lost Jan. 18; white, black spots, tan head; female; tag on; family pet; reward. GE. 7607.

WIRE-HAIRED terrier, female, answers to "Dusty," vicinity 14th and Ingraham; friendly; child, pet. Reward. RAn. 1743.

DOGS FOUND JANUARY 19TH. Collie, white, female; brown over eyes. Call Barbara Joyce, NAt. 4200, Br. 314.

FOUND IN DIAMOND CABS. Black umbrella in Cab 1170. Package in Cab 1390. Brown umbrella in Cab 1038. LOST & FOUND DEPT. NO. 2868.

Personals 3

CHILDREN boarded; hr., day or wk.; experienced supervision; large yard; porch; nr. bus line; h.-w. f. GR. 1387-R.

CHAMBERS CO.
One of the Largest Undertakers in the World.

HEMORRHOIDS (piles) eradicated by my own method; results effective for a lifetime or money back. Write for booklet. No drugs or surgery. SOMMERWERCK, 1365 Columbia rd. AD. 0388.

NURSE, registered; professional services rendered in your home or hotel. ME. 7337.

NURSE—Offers room, board and general care to elderly lady in her well-appointed private home. Reas. CL. 6408.

PHYSIOTHERAPY treatments for better health; appts.; closed Thurs. PO. 4721.

SCALP treatments by graduate nurse. For appointment call LIncoln 1992.

STATISTICAL research done on fee basis. Articles written. Haynie, Apt. 309, 1820 Clydesdale pl. nw.

TRAINED NURSE, expd., doctors' refs., will care for babies in her home by the week while mothers work. SH. 2486.

YOUNG LADY with auto will make short trips or by the hour. Call mornings, ADams 10053.

500 MEN wanted to get their haircuts on Sundays. First class white barber shop. 1204 New York Ave. nw.

CHAMBERS CO.
Complete Funeral as Low as $75.

Employed Young Mother

Desires room and board for self and 9-month-old baby boy, in refined home with proper environment. Best of references. Rates must be reasonable. Child must be cared for during the day. Write Box 66, Washington Post.

PASTEL PORTRAITS
GUARANTEED.
Three-quarter life size; hand-drawn. Natural Colors.
Can Work by Electricity. Will Come to Your Home.
Short Time Only
Adults' Portraits, $5.00.
Children's Portraits, $2.00.
LOUISE BROWNING.
2511 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Va. Walnut 7764.

Motor Travel 10

OKLA. CITY, Dallas; 5-pass. sedan; leaving Thurs.; take 3; share expenses. Phone Wed., 5 to 8 p. m. ME. 8440.

Help—Female 11

APPRENTICES (2) for beauty shop; earn while learning. 1363 Conn. Ave. N. W.

LADIES (Catholic), to assist on campaign work; commission basis. See Mr. Bannon, 918 F st. nw. Room 509.

Official Notices

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL Board, Washington, D. C., January 13, 1937. Notice is hereby given that the following persons have applied for licenses under the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, that remonstrants are entitled to be heard before the granting of such licenses on JANUARY 28, 1937, AT 10 A. M., in Room 219, District Building: 3720, Heyman Kilman, T/A Touraine Delicatessen, Retailer's Class B, 1636 R Street NW.; 3731, Meyer H. Landay, Retailer's Class D, 911 15th St. NW. GEORGE W. OFFUTT, AGNES K. MASON, ISAAC GANS, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

ja13,20

The Washington Post

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
LOCAL RATES.

For Washington and Points Within 50 Miles of the District of Columbia.

The following rates are for consecutive insertions:

1 time.....18c per line.
3 times.....16c per line.
5 times.....14c per line.
7 times.....12c per line.
30 times.....11c per line.

Classified Display 2c per line additional.

The one-time rate applies on skip ads or irregular insertions.

OUT-OF-TOWN RATES.

Ads from points more than 50 miles from the District of Columbia are: 1 time, 20c per line; 3 times, 18c per line; 7 times, within 30 days, 16c per line; 30 times, within 60 days, 15c per line. Classified Display 2c per line additional.

Kindly estimate 5½ average words to a line.

Rates for special classification and yearly contracts furnished upon request.

The Washington Post reserves the right to edit, revise or reject any classified advertising.

Misclassification of ads not permitted. The Washington Post will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion on any order.

Kill Orders or Corrections before insertions (excepting Death Notices) cannot be made unless ordered before 6 p. m. daily, or 4 p. m. Saturday for Sunday.

The Washington Post strives at all times to prevent insertion of fraudulent or misleading advertisements.

Information concerning any ad that proves misleading or fraudulent will be appreciated.

Phone NATIONAL 4200
Ask For An Ad-Writer.

LISTEN IN!

"What Would You Say?"

A hilarious sketch—an exciting contest—every day except Sunday. Win two tickets to Loew's Palace, where starting Friday you can see "Champagne Waltz," starring Gladys Swarthout, Fred MacMurray, Jack Oakie and other screen favorites.

WRC—9:30 A. M.
Every Day Except Sunday
(Monday's Winners Will Be Announced Here Tomorrow.)

Help—Female 11

FACTORY representative will interview 4 refined ladies for training on pleasant, dignified work; pay while learning. Apply 9 to 12, Mr. Knox, Rm. 205, 1427 Eye st. nw.

WOMEN—Alert, energetic. Are you interested in $10 weekly to add to your present income? Let us show you how; no money needed, no canvassing. Room 403, 1333 F st. nw.

WOMAN (young), for general housework; experienced; must be good cook and laundress. Apply at once, 1814 7th st. nw.

YOUNG stenographer and sec. for delegation; graduate preferred; long experience not necessary. Give full details and salary expected. Box M-658, Wash. Post.

YOUNG LADY with personality, neat appearance, to take care of lending library in drug store; $12.50 per week. Write Box 88, Washington Post.

Bkk. (f), full charge. Past typist. Age 22-30. Good salary.
Bkk. (f)., cashier, alert, retail business; experienced.
Underwood bkk. mach. opr., experienced only. Permanent position.
PERSONNEL SERVICE
1311 G ST. N.W.

Help—Male 12

Men—if you can't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today—place a "Situations Wanted" Ad in The Post.

AUTO-WRECKERS and metal strippers wanted. Must have experience. Inquire A & E Junk Co., 341 C st. sw.

BARBER wanted, young American; permanent work; non-union. 1343 H st. ne.

BUTCHERS to sell soda, sandwiches and coffee; make $5 to $15 Inauguration Day. Apply at sandwich stand, 3d and Pennsylvania ave. nw.

COLLEGE STUDENT—For part-time work; permanent. Apply Room 205, 1427 Eye st. nw.

MAN to sell major electrical appliances. Good opportunity for man willing to learn. Apply 6 to 9 p. m., F. S. Harris Co., 2900 14th st. nw.

PHOTO COUPON MEN—(Something new). $1, no balance ticket. 304 American Bldg., 1317 F st. nw.

SALESMAN, calling on truck and fleet operators, prefer man who has sold new trucks, oils, tires, batteries, etc. This position pays straight salary and with it the opportunity to build for the future with one of the largest companies of its kind in the world. Address Box 84, Washington Post.

SALESMAN, exper. in potato chip and pretzel route, must furn. cash bond. Apply 1335 H St. n.e., after 11 a. m.

SALESMEN—Car not essential, quick selling auto winter accessories, wholesale and retail; territories guaranteed. Apply 9-12, 1010 6th st. n. w.

CAB DRIVERS
NEW CABS AVAILABLE
FREE CLASSES
FOR HACKER'S LICENSE
BELL CAB CO.
1317 L Street N.W.

SALES MANAGER—Washington and vicinity, on quick selling auto winter accessories; car essential; no competition. Apply 9-12, 1010 6th st. n. w.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for 2 energetic men to sell Electrol Oil Burners and home insulation. Liberal arrangements made if you can qualify. Call Griffith Co. for appointment, MEtropolitan 4840, 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Auto essential. Ask for Mr. Lauritzen.

YOUNG MEN (white), over 18 years of age, free to travel; transportation paid. See Mr. Dixon, 4 to 6 p. m., Room 409, 1319 F st. nw.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly exp. in grocery business, drive truck, take orders, etc. Call with ref. Bunkerhill Market, 2017 Bunker Hill rd. ne.

BOYS.

16 years of age or over, with bicycles wanted at once for messenger work; permanent employment with good pay. Apply 1317 New York ave. nw. Mr. Schryver.

J. R. WATKINS CO.
Can use 3 men over 25 in D. C. and suburban territories in established routes. No experience required. We train you. If from $18 to $30 per week interests you, apply 813 K st. nw.

DIAMOND CABS
STUDENT INSTRUCTION
FOR TAXICAB
IDENTIFICATION CARDS
NO FEE
ON BEHALF OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE I.T.O.A.
Inc. SEE MR. JOHN ROBEY
1785 14TH ST. N.W.
8:30 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.

Help—Male-Female 13

ELECTRICAL appliance and radio salesmen. Liberal commission. See Mr. Shartrand, 403 E. Capitol st.

WANTED—Man and wife for cook and butler; both with experience; references required; give full details of former service. Box 83, Washington Post.

Salesmen-Agents 15

SALESMAN wanted to represent A-1 engraving firm; must be neat in appearance; $15 wk. and commission to start; chance for management for the right man. Call Greenwood 1970 for apt.

WE WILL appoint District Distributors for the best Yerba Mate Tea in the world. Interested parties communicate with us. Paraguay Yerba Mate Importing Co., 1233 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Situations—Female 16

GIRL (col.), desires laundry work at home, call for and deliver; or part-time work. Dora Odgon, 1424 Duncan st. ne.

GIRL (col.), neat, reliable, desires work as maid or part time; excellent city references. AT. 0184.

GIRL—(Col.) desires work once or twice wkly.; no objection to light laundry; refs.; no bachelors. AT. 0778-J.

LADY desires day's work of any kind; rates reasonable. Call LIncoln 0518.

REFINED GIRL (colored), wants job, evenings, 4 p. m., until —; local ref. NO. 1598.

YOUNG LADY from Louisiana with college degree and teaching experience desires position in Washington. Write Box M-637, Washington Post.

Situations—Male 17

ACCT., accts. kept, audits, D. E. sys., taxes. Local ref.; rates based on sales. SH. 3413.

HOUSEMAN (col.), wait table; part, full time; refs.; short order cook. NO. 0682

PHARMACIST, available for relief Sunday and week Jan. 17. Frank S. Boesfeuillet, LIncoln 8969.

Instructions 19

BE SUCCESSFUL—Earn More—Learn Stenography, Touch Typing, Calculating Machines, Bookkeeping, Accounting, etc. Start TODAY. New Classes forming. BOYD SCHOOL, 1333 F st. NAt. 2338.

NEW CLASSES—Civil Service accounting and secretarial courses. Poteet's Business College, NAt. 4717, 14th and Eye sts. nw

P. B. X. TRAINING.
PERSONNEL SERVICE, 1311 G. NA. 2114.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Business Opportunities 23

AUTO fender-body repair shop; good established business for years; very reas.; sell on acct. illness. ADams 1682.

BAR-B-QUE for sale; Lee-Way Restaurant, formerly known as Mary's Bar-B-Q, Mrs. Cate, 613 21st st., So. Arlington, Va.

BOARDING HOUSE — Excellent location; 13 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $100. Nicely furnished. Good income. $850 handles. S. WINFIELD, 908 10th N.W. NAtl. 9654. Wash.'s largest rooming house broker.

BOARDING HOUSE—17 rooms, 5 baths; rent, $150; $650 monthly income. Priced to sell. K st. near Connecticut ave. nw. DISTRICT SALES & FINANCE,

You'll Find This Page a Handy Guide to Washington's Best Apartments

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Room and Board 34

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

VERMONT AVE. NW., 1211—Thomas Circle; twin accom.; plenty heat and hot water; best food obtainable; quiet home.

WYOMING AVE. NW., 1862—Exclusive home; attractive single, double rooms; oil heat; delicious meals. DE. 2183.

13TH ST. NW., 2718—Beautifully furnished warm rooms; elegant meals; unlimited phone; home privileges; $25-$35 month.

16TH ST. N.W., 1310—Young lady to share nicely furn. rm.; private bath shower. Walking distance. Delicious meals.

$35 PER MONTH—Lovely double room; twin beds; Southern cooking; home privileges. 3523 14th st. nw.

Apartments—Furnished 45

ATTRACTIVE 3-room studio apt., private bath; light, gas, refrigeration furnished. Merrill, 1361 Fairmont st. nw.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished nonhousekeeping apartment; responsible employed couple; fireplace. 1725 Park rd. nw.

CONN. AVE., 2900 (Apt. 430)—Sublease perm., nicely furnished 2 rooms, kitchen, bath and foyer. CO. 2025.

M ST. N.E., 1816—2 rooms, kitchen; Frigidaire; semibath; c. h.-w.; heat, gas, elec. and phone; adults; $40 month.

MARIETTA PL. N.W., 712—1 room, kitch., nicely furnished; elec. refrig.; all utilities incl.; $35. Conv. locat. GE. 8300.

NORTH CAROLINA AVE. S.E., 920—2 rms. large porch, a. m. i. Suitable for l. h. k.

ONTARIO PL., 1825—Near Zoo; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, new range, Frigidaire, porch; overlooking Rock Crk. Pk.; adults.

THE BOND, 1230 New Hampshire ave. nw., 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, Frigidaire, elevator.

YOUNG lady will share attractive one-room apartment; convenient location near Connecticut ave.; reas. De. 3539.

6TH ST. NW., 1107—One room and kitchen; nicely fur.; $6.50. Also single room.

14TH ST. NW., 2544—1 and 2 rms., kit.; Frigid.; and studio; $6, $15 wk. Janitor.

21ST ST. NW., 1340—Front living-bedrm., 5 windows, running water, grill. If desired; refined couple only; $32.50.

Francis Scott Key, Apt. Hotel
20th and P sts. nw., 1 room, kit., bath, completely furn.; linens, silver; Frigidaire; day, week, month. National 5425.

EXCHANGE RENTAL.
Member of Congress offers for the season well located Miami, Fla., furnished dwelling in exchange for furnished apt. or home in select section of District. Phone National 3120, Branch 519.

250 FARRAGUT ST. N.W.
Apt. 101—3 rms., k. and b.; $75. Elec. Refg. on H. C. Adults Only. Key at Apt. 106.

H. G. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. N.W. National 5903.

Furn. or Unfurn. 46

13TH ST. NW., 4502 — Adjoining living room and bedroom, next bath; l. h. k. arrangement if desired; will partly furnish; gas, light, oil heat, phone; $35. RA. 0863 after 5 p. m.

Moving and Storage 46A

ANDERSON VAN SERVICE — Woodward Bldg., NA. 7870. Low rates N. Y., Chic., Boston, Fla., St. Louis. Local moving.

FLORIDA SPECIAL
FURNITURE CARGOES INSURED. CHEVY CHASE TRANS. & STORAGE CO. WIS. 3010.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

B ST. NE., 503—2 large rooms, porch, range, Frigid., gas, elec.; a. m. i.; refs. near churches and school. AT. 4034-J.

DENVER APT. (1419 Chapin st. nw.)—2 and 3 rooms, kitchen and bath apt.; light, gas and refrig.; $42.50-$60. Res. mgr. ADams 9893.

Several Desirable Apartments Available. RANDALL H. HAGNER & CO., INC., 1321 Conn. Ave. DEcatur 3600.

THE REEDER—3824 13th st. ne., apt. 104, 2 rms., kit. and bath (outside apt.), $50, incl. Frigidaire on house current. To be vacated by Feb. 1. Arrange with janitor to see apt. or phone Mr. Toms, Dist. 2434, 8 to 6 p. m.

TILDEN GARDENS—Spacious living rm., 2 large bedrooms, full-size dining rm., bath, foyer, and fully equipped kitchen. Rent, $100. CLeveland 5334, Apt. 303-P.

WOODRIDGE, 2421 Perry st. ne., 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, gas and elec. refrigeration included; $42.50; young couple.

3D ST. NW., 4120—2 rooms, kitchen, porch, semiprivate bath; heat, light, gas furnished.

FLEETWOOD.
2 bedrooms, livingroom, kitchen, dinette and bath. 3707 Woodley rd. nw. CL. 0615.

A few attractive unfurnished apartments available . . . 1 to 4 spacious rooms . . . large dinettes and kitchenettes . . . electric refrigeration . . . enclosed balconies and sun porches . . . beautiful lobby . . . restricted clientele . . . conservative rentals.

THE Cavalier
3300 FOURTEENTH STREET, N. W.
FRED R. FOSTER, Mgr.

2115 P ST. N.W.
2 rooms and bath.....$60.00
Switchboard Service. Electric Refrigeration and Electricity.

6645 GA. AVE. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath..$50.00
Electric Refrigeration on House.

3616 CONN. AVE.
2 rms., kit., bath, foyer....$55.00
Frigidaire on House.

CAVANAUGH COURTS
1526 17th St. N.W.
2 rms., kit., bath, foyer.....$52.50
Elec. Refrigeration. Switchboard. Adults Only.

1664 COL. RD. N.W.
3 rms., kit., bath....$65 and $67.50
Electric Refrigeration. Building Newly Remodeled.

1457 Park Road N.W.
1 room, kitchen and bath...$42.50
Elec. Refrigeration and Elec.

H. G. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. N.W. National 5903

ALTO TOWERS
3306 WISCONSIN AVE.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath and porch $62.50
Elec. refrigeration, elevator service, Resident Manager.

THE CHANCELLOR
214 Mass Ave. N.E.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $65.00
2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $57.50
Elec. refrigeration elevator service; switchboard. Res. Mgr.

1737 N. H. AVE. N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $65.00
Electric Refrigeration

THE RANDOLPH
1372 Randolph St. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath...$47.50

THE GELMONT
1235 3rd St. N.E.
1 room, kitchen, bath and dressing closet $45.00
Electric Refrigeration, Gas and Electricity included in rent.

1911 I ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$50

DUPLEX APARTMENTS
4917 1st ST. N.W.
3 rooms, kit., dinette, bath, $55.00

4912 1ST ST. N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath $55.00

WEAVER BROS INC REALTORS
Washington Bldg. District 9486

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

JUST OFF UPPER 16TH ST.
2 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch...$47.50
PERCY H. RUSSELL CO.
1731 K St. NW. NA. 1581.

2138 CALIFORNIA ST. NW.
½ bl. west of Conn. Ave.
Front, corner apt., 2d floor. Three exposures; large rooms. Entirely redecorated; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Rent, $125.
See Resident Manager.

2145 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.
2 rooms, inclosed porch, kitchen and bath.
Resident Manager. NO. 1650.

1109 STAPLES ST. N.E.
Apt. 3—3 full rooms, kitchen, bath, back porch, cellar, locker room. $45.00.
PENN REALTY CORPORATION.
474 K St. N.W. ME. 1283.

718 MARIETTA PL. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, bath large rear porch, instantaneous hot-water heat, gas and electricity included. $47.50. Also 5 rooms, kitchen and shower bath; heat, gas and electricity furnished, $57.50; no children. Open for inspection 5 p. m. to 8 p. m., or phone NOrth 7320.

THE RITZ.
1631 Euclid St. NW.
Apt. of living room, 2 bedrooms, full-size dining room, kitchen and bath. Frigidaire on house current. Apt. can be used as 3 bedrms. and living rm.; 3 exposures. Also apt. of living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bath. These apts. are in a fine building and are newly redecorated. You will be satisfied with the prices as well as the apts. Resident manager on premises.

$52.50 2 ROOMS, KIT. & BATH. 1400 FAIRMONT ST. NW.—Two spacious rooms, reception hall, large kitchen; 24-hour service. See MISS McNEILL. Res. Mgr., COl. 0336.

1921 KALORAMA RD. N.W.
FOYER, LIVING ROOM, 2 BEDROOMS, DINETTE, KITCHEN AND BATH. SECRETARIAL PHONE SERVICE. 24-HOUR ELEVATOR SERVICE. $85. RESIDENT MANAGER.

2605 Adams Mill Rd. N. W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath $55.00
National Mortgage & Investment Corp.
1312 N. Y. Ave. N.W. NAt. 5833

2520 10TH ST. N.E.
2 rooms, kitchen, dining alcove and bath. Refrigeration on house current. Resident manager. $52.50.
EDW. M. WILLIS.
816 Investment Bldg. NA. 7479.

$70—BRIARCLIFF
1862 MINTWOOD PLACE N.W.
Apt. 101, 3 rooms, kitchen and bath. Refrigeration, large porch.
American Security and Trust Company.
15th & Penna Ave. N.W. NA. 4815.

NEW BUILDING
5040 N. H. AVE. N.W.
Apt. 206—2 rooms, kitchen and bath; 2 exposures; completely modern Electrolux refrigeration; $57.50. Apply Janitor.
WAGGAMAN-BRAWNER
1700 Eye St. N.W. ME. 3860.

$80.00 3 ROOMS, KITCHEN, BATH. 1400 FAIRMONT ST. N.W. Outside apartment with two balconies, overlooking District. Spacious rooms. Large kitchen, plenty closet space. 24-hour elevator and switchboard service. See Miss McNeill, res. mgr. COlumbia 0336.
FIDELITY STORAGE. NORTH 8900.

Offices—Rent 50

F ST. NW., 602—Large, warm, airy offices; near all courts and Government buildings; $20. Mr. Rogers, ME. 2955.

Warehouses for Rent 51A

WAREHOUSE SPACE FOR RENT.
3,000 to 30,000 Square Feet.
WEAVER BROS., INC. Dist. 9486.

Garages for Rent 52A

REAR 1145 21ST ST. N.W.
(GOVT. COURT.)
Large brick building suitable for repair shop or storage for about 15 cars. Rent, $50.
GEORGE F. HANE, INC.
1432 F St. N.W. Nati. 3964.

Stores—Rent 53

PART OF STORE for beauty parlor or tailor shop. 8515 Ga. ave. nw.

Houses—Furnished 54

NORTHWEST SECTION—Detached, 7 rms., bath; oil heat; garage; $80.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH. CL. 1-3-6-4.

TAKOMA PARK (15 Sherman ave.)—6 rms., bath (3 bedrms.); home comfortably furn. Owner. Immed. possession.

WIDE CHOICE of furnished houses available in the better section of the city. DIXIE REALTY CO., 1417 L St. N.W. NA. 8880.

$75—605 HAMILTON ST. N.W.
6 rooms, bath, h.-w. h., elec. refrigeration, new stove; inclosed porch; nicely furnished. Key at 607 Hamilton st.
FRANK S. PHIPPS, DISTRICT 1411.

3225 13TH ST. N.W.
8 rooms, 2 baths, h.-w. h., garage; $115.
1308 GRACE CHURCH RD.
SILVER SPRING, MD.
8 rooms, bath, hot-water heat; garage. Completely furnished; $62.50.
WEAVER BROS., INC.
REALTORS.
Washington Bldg. DI. 9486.

Furn. or Unfurn. 55

DESIRABLE location near Pierce Mill. New home, 8 rms., 3 ba.; 2-car gar.; autom. heat; all elec. kit. $225 furn.; $150 mo. unfurn. or partly furn. CLev. 5868.

Houses—Unfurnished 56

ARLINGTON, VA.—Practically new 5-room bungalow; $62.50. Walnut 6995.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—6 rms., ba.; also 9 rms., 2 ba., oil heat. Nearby Va., 6 rms., bath. Monroe st. nw., bet. 14th and 16th, 7 rms., ba. Fulton R. Gordon, 1427 Eye st. nw. Dist. 5230. Evenings, CLev. 5091.

EXCLUSIVE VA. SUBURB, 4833 24th st. N. near D. C. and golf club; 2 baths, firepl.; $80; $90 partly furn. WA. 7964.

FOXALL—Detached; park on two sides; 6 rooms, 2 baths, basement lounge; built-in garage, gas heat and refrigerator, double rear porches. 1401 44th st. nw. Phone National 1040.

LYON VIL.—10 m. from your office; 7 rm. br.; 2 ba.; $100 mo. Lyon, Inc. WA. 8410.

WIDE CHOICE of unfurnished houses available in the better sections of the city. DIXIE REALTY CO., 1417 L st. n.w., National 8880.

1909 KENYON ST. N.W.—6 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, front and rear porches, garage. $70. For appointment to inspect call J. MERRILL CONNER
Wisconsin 5734 or Dis. 2002.

4516 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., N.W.
7 rooms and bath, open fireplace; a.m.i.
1817 NEWTON STREET, N.W.
6 rooms and bath; garage; a.m.i.
PENN REALTY CORPORATION
474 K St., N.W. Met. 1283

CHEVY CHASE, MD.
415 Raymond st.; 6 rooms and bath; oil burner; refrigeration; large lot; trees. Rent reasonable.
SOMERSET PLACE NW.
Near Walter Reed; 6 rooms and bath; built-in garage; semi-detached; automatic heat; refrigeration. $60.00.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.,
1019 15th St. NW. ME. 0100.

1607 EASTERN AVE., N.E.
Kenilworth—5 rooms and bath bungalow; a.m.i.; garage; $50.
GREATER BEAVER HEIGHTS REALTY CORPORATION.
474 K St., N.W. Met. 1283

471	Eye St. NW.—5 rs., b., h.-w. h.	$32.50
520	Sheridan St. NW.—6 rooms, bath, h.-w. h.	37.50
3016	Park Pl. NW.—6 rs. b., h.-w.h.	37.50
626	Kenyon St. NW.—6 rms., bath, h.-w. h.; garage	50.50
722	Underwood St. NW.—6 rooms, bath, h.-w. h.; garage	62.50

LEO M. BERNSTEIN CO. ME. 5400.

8021 SARATOGA AVE.
SILVER SPRING, MD.
Very attractive 6-room, 2-bath house; hot-water heat; automatic hot-water heater; screened porch; built-in garage.
7809 16TH ST. N.W.
New, detached brick; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, large recreation room with bar, side porch; O. H. oil burner; lavatory in basement; 2-car detached garage; large lot.
WEAVER BROS., INC.
REALTORS.
Washington Bldg. DI. 9486.

3840 WARDER ST. N.W.—SEMI-DETACHED.
6 Rooms. Bath and Garage—$70.
Electric Refrigeration.

335 CONCORD AVE. N.W.—SEMI-DETACHED.
6 Rooms, Bath and Garage—$70.
Electric Refrigeration. Key at 337 Concord.
H. G. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. N.W. NAtional 5903

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Houses—Unfurnished 56

5515 KANSAS AVE. N.W.
Attractive home of 6 rooms and bath, a. m. i.; front and rear porches, gas heat, garage; $85. LINKINS CO., 1733 De Sales St. District 3522.

MASS. AVE. HEIGHTS.
Semidetached brick; attractive living rm., dining rm.; 1st-floor den; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; $97.50.
G. F. MIKKELSON & SON. CL. 9156.

4507 Arkansas Ave. N. W.
$70.00.
6 rooms, bath, double inclosed rear porches, oil burner, brick garage.
National Mortgage & Investment Corp.
1312 New York Ave. N.W. NA. 5833.

6608 2ND ST. N.W.
8 rooms and bath, garage, $50.00.
617 QUEBEC ST. N.W.
6 rooms and bath, hot-water heat; $65.00 per month.
1106 WILLOW AVE.
SILVER SPRING, MD.
6 rooms and bath; electric refrigeration; garage; $61.25.
232 CUSTIS AVE.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
5 rooms, bath, hot-water heat, garage, $50.
WEAVER BROS., INC.
REALTORS,
Washington Bldg. DI. 9486.

Wanted-to-Rent 62

DESIRE 6 or 7 room house, good neighborhood in outskirts; near Catholic church and school; rent about $500; near transp. Box 90, Washington Post.

We can rent your vacant property.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.
1019 15th St. NW. ME. 0100.

Sale Houses 66

BEAUTIFUL STONE-FRONT NEW HOME—In a select nw. location, on easy terms, at a most reasonable price. 6 large rooms, studio attic, basement recreation room, stone fireplaces in recreation room and living room, modern kitchen. "Carefree Comfort with Modern Gas Appliances," gas heat and garage. Act quickly if you are in the market for a real home. Telephone Mr. Knapp at RAndolph 8339.

INAUGURATE your home hunting by pledging yourself to inspect 2928 McKinley st. nw. today. An 8-room, 2-bath detached colonial brick with extra third floor room and recreation room with fireplace. Strictly modern. Priced in the range of 6-room homes. See it today by appointment with owner. EM. 4117.

MUST SELL beautiful 7-room, practically new residence; hardwood floors, large living room with fireplace, large front and back yards with grass and evergreens; garage; only $8,750, with $750 cash. R. M. DE SHAZO, 1123 14th nw. NAti. 5520.

NEW detached 6-room brick homes, $7,000-$8,000. Small down payment; balance like rent.
R. M. HUNT CO., INC.,
630 Southern Bldg. Dist. 6573.

Several Desirable Homes Available.
WM. H. SAUNDERS CO., INC.
1512 K St. N.W. DI. 1015.

1617 QUE ST. SE.
Two-story brick, 2 baths and clubroom. Brady Bros., 403 E. Cap. st. AT. 6664-0562.

132 INGRAHAM ST. NW.
Six spacious rooms; 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, beautiful recreation room, extra finished bedroom in basement. "CAREFREE COMFORT WITH MODERN GAS APPLIANCES."
OPEN DAILY TO 9 P. M.
1515 K St. NW. BEITZELL. DI. 3100.

$5,500—Detached brick (near 16th and Oak sts. nw.); 6 rms., bath, h.-w. h.; small cash.
$5,750—Kenyon st. nw. (nr. Georgia ave.); modern semidetached, 6-room brick; 2-car garage; inst. h. w.
LEO M. BERNSTEIN & CO. Met. 5400.

$750 CASH DOWN and monthly terms like rent will purchase this brand-new bungalow, near Wisconsin avenue, in nearby Maryland. Five real rooms, bath and porch; full basement, h.-w. h. (oil burner); fully insulated sidewalls and ceilings. Nicely situated on lot 40x100 feet. Investigate this bargain. Further details from builder's representative, Room 204, 1101 Vermont ave. nw., Thursday before 5:30 p. m.

FESSENDEN ST. N.W.
Detached 7 rooms, bath (4 bedrooms), H.-w. h.; garage; large corner lot. To close an estate, $8,950.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH, Realtor.
4703 Wisc. Ave. CLeve. 1-3-6-4.

NORTHWEST SECTION.
$7,750—Brand-new detached brick; 6 rooms, bath, hot-water heat; garage; lot 50x169.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH, Realtor.
4703 Wisconsin Ave. CLeve. 1-3-6-4.

MT. PLEASANT
$7,950—On Kenyon st.; attractive 2-story and cellar brick, 22 feet wide; 6 rooms, bath, lavatory, h.-w. h., electricity, 2 screened porches; excellent condition.
L. T. GRAVATTE
729 15th st. REALTOR. NA. 0753.
Today—Call GEorgia 9012.

$4,700 VACANT.
316 6TH ST. N.E.
Near Stanton Park—Seven-room and bath brick, hot water; arranged for two families. Convenient terms.
JOHN F DONOHOE & SONS
314 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E.

THE NEWEST
LOW-PRICED HOMES
700-702 QUACKENBOS ST. N.W.
These big 6-room, 2-bath, semi-detached homes are being sold at an unusually low price. The first floor has large living room, dining room and cozy kitchen with built-in cabinets and "CAREFREE COMFORT WITH MODERN GAS APPLIANCES." The second floor has three lovely airy bedrooms, artistically papered and several spacious closets, and beautiful colored tiled bath. The basement has a large finished recreation room and complete bath; big built-in garage, and separate laundry and furnace room. These homes have large lots and are priced at $8,950.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO 9 P. M.
HARRY WARDMAN, INC.
1512 K St. N.W. District 3830.
"Life's Worth Living in a Wardman Home"

COLORED (28 R st. nw.)—8 rooms, bath, new heating plant; newly renovated throughout; $7,950. For inspection, call DEcatur 1160. Mr. Jones.

COLORED—Beautiful 6, 8, 9 and 10 room houses, all sections of the city. Safely financed with small monthly notes to suit all pocketbooks. Consult us before you buy. Our help extends as far as loaning part of down payment.
H. E. BATTLE REALTY CO.,
715 Florida Ave. N.W. Office, POt. 4550.
Res., POt. 5651.

Sale Lots 69

ADJOINING the District of Columbia in Kenilworth; white section; good opportunity for builders. Apply GREATER BEAVER HEIGHTS REALTY CORP., 474 K st. nw. Met. 1283.

EAST OF WISCONSIN AVE. on Appleton; near Wilson, Deal and Murch schools; 8 lots, 40x150 feet; $1,500 each; from every standpoint THE IDEAL home sites. J. FRANK TILLER, Owner. DI. 9843.

ZONED FOR FLATS—$650.
On grade 60x80. Benning section; water and sewer in. A real value. See Mr. Lawton.
ADELBERT W. LEE.
1343 H st. nw. DIst. 4600.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale Lots 69

Take Advantake of an Off-Season Sale
Near Mt. Vernon; 25 min. to city, ½ to 2 acre wooded lots, water front $400 up. 3 years to pay. Call owner, E. C. Gibbs, Jackson 1866, to inspect.

Sale Suburban 70

BUY YOUR suburban home now. Have several real bargains; easy terms.
KENSINGTON REALTY CO.,
Kensington, Md. Kens. 132.

NEARBY VIRGINIA—An acre and modern bungalow; 3 rooms and bath; abundance fruit and flowers; $7,500; easy terms. J. A. Baker & Co., 1112 North Irving st., Clarendon. Va. WA. 7280.

VA. SPECIALS—Wilson Blvd., worth and cost $18,500; make offer; terms; rent, $65 mo. Curtis rd., big lot, 6-r. bung.; a. m. i.; $1,250 below cost at $4,750; $450 cash, $40 mo. Del Ray, lot 50x150; 5-r. bung.; a. m. i.; gar.; $3,950 for quick sale; easy terms. Dun Loring, 5-A; 2-rd. frontages, 6 r. & b.; a. m. i.; as is, $5,650; $100 cash; $30 mo. at 1½ mi. west of Falls Church. 15-A; 5 rms.; as is, rent $20 mo. N. E. RYON CO., 1216 New York ave. NA. 7907.

WOODSIDE, MD.—8 rooms, 2 baths, h.-w. h.; all mod. improvements; built-in gar. ASbton 181-M or Mr. Coulon, ME. 3883.

NEARBY VIRGINIA.
$4,950-$5,450—$500 down, $52.50-$55 mo. inc. taxes, new 5-6 room houses; basement, hot-water heat, tile bath; wooded lot; 15-minute bus. McCLAINE, 2100 Wilson blvd., Clarendon, Va. WAlnut 9292.

BRICK BUNGALOW.
6 ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRIC KITCHEN. Hot-water heat; fireplace; roof insulated. Weatherstripped and screened; garage. Splendid neighborhood; near bus.
PRICE, $6,850. TERMS.
A. H. SEIDENSPINNER, REALTOR.
Balto. Blvd., Riverdale, Md. Hyatts. 850.

$6,300. BEST BARGAIN IN NEARBY VA. Four bedrooms, 2 baths, oil heat, one-half acre; near 1-fare bus.
RALPH W. CRAIN, 4399 Lee Hwy. Wa. 6939.

ARLINGTON VA.
AIR-CONDITIONED HEAT.
Attractive stone veneer 2-story house, near Lee boulevard; 5 rooms, bath; a. m. i.; detached garage; large lot; full basement; oil-burning air-conditioning furnace.
$7,450. Financed to suit purchaser. Inspection by appointment. Call J. FOSTER HAGEN, Attorney, WAlnut 7628.

Sale Acreage 72

BRADLEY FARMS—Parcels of 3 or more acres, unusual opportunity to purchase the site for your suburban home. Prices, terms reasonable. River road, adjoining Congressional Club, opposite Horse Show Grounds. Complete information at our office, COUNSELMAN & O'BRIEN, 8365 Wis. ave., Bethesda, Md.

Sale—Farms, Land 73

ESTATES, farms, country homes in northern Virginia close to Washington, D. C. Reasonable prices. Buell Farm Agency, Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va. Phone 38.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND farms and acreage. Write the Maryland Realty, 1511 Guilford ave., Baltimore, Md. Phone Vernon 2341.

TO settle estate, Farm over 400 acres, limestone land suitable for grain, livestock or farming. One mile from U. S. Highway No. 11, near Middletown, Frederick Co., Va. E. M. Funk, Exec., Middletown, Va.

Do You Want a Farm Where Conditions of Success Are Right?
Beautiful Montgomery County, Md., Offers Numerous Opportunities.
Become a soil tiller. Get a little piece of land and cultivate it intelligently. It is an independent occupation; a farmer is never unemployed; he grows his own living and no factory whistle calls him to work.
For farms and country places at the right price, call Mr. E. C. THOMAS, with BOSS & PHELPS.
1417 K St. National 9300 or ADams 9121.

Real Estate Wanted 76

FARMS WANTED in Southern Maryland, near District. State price. Box 89, Washington Post.

LET US sell your property to colored. We have the purchaser of higher caliber and the fastest selling organization.
H. E. BATTLE REALTY CO.,
715 Florida Ave. N.W. Office, Call POt. 4550. Res., POt. 5651.

WILL PAY CASH FOR SMALL PROPERTIES if price is reasonable. F. J. WALSHE, INC., 1107 Eye st. nw. NAtional 2095.

WANT REAL ESTATE TO SELL.
ROBERT L. McKEEVER CO., INC.
Shoreham Bldg. NA. 4750.

WANTED AT ONCE.
Information regarding individually owned property for sale in Woodridge, Brookland and Petworth. Have interested clients. Box 74, Washington Post.

WANTED AT ONCE.
In or near Chevy Chase, D. C., information for clients regarding property for sale in this section. Box 73, Wash. Post.

Birds and Poultry 78

SAM RICE'S
BABY CHICKS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Inspection Invited.
Order Now—First Chicks Available.
Hatching Twice a Week.
Route 29, Ashton, Md. Phone Ashton 46.

Dogs, Cats, Pets 79

COCKER SPANIEL puppies; black, 6 weeks old; purebred, of best blood line; price reasonable. Must sell. Call Kensington 179, ask for Mrs. Linthicum.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Pedigreed A. K. C. Reg. 3 litters of lovable puppies to choose from; scientifically raised on large est. Dr. & Mrs. E. W. Wallace, "Broadview," 5101 N. Wash. Blvd., Arlington, Va. Walnut 7075.

IRISH TERRIER PUPPIES, registered; best blood lines. Fred L. Sherry, 4907 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. Clarendon 2300.

FRANCONIA KENNELS
Boston Bulls and Scotties.
A.K.C. Registered.
From Championship Blood Lines.
GLEN BODE.
Franconia Rd. Alexandria, Va.

FRENCH POODLES.
A. K. C. REGISTERED
STANDARD BLACK PUPPIES.
MRS. E. K. LE FEVRE.
110 McKinley St., Bethesda, Md. WI. 5976.

DOBERMAN PINSCHERS
Puppies and grown dogs of the best strains in America; with correct dispositions. J. Christensen, 1815 Kalorama rd. Washington, D. C.

THE DEFENSE HIGHWAY KENNELS
LANDOVER, MARYLAND
Always a nice selection of Wire Fox Terriers, Scotties and Cocker Spaniels.
A. K. C. Registration.
2 miles from Bladensburg on the Defense Highway.
Phone Greenwood 1844-W.

VISITORS TAKE NOTICE
ASPIN HILL KENNEL,
ROCKVILLE, MD.
Washington's oldest boarding and breeding kennels.
Stock from America's leading strains: Bostons, Cocker and English Setters. The Champion Boston
"Aspin Hill High Time"
At Stud.
Kensington 152-M.

HAROLD TEEN

Grampa Will Hear About This

Get the Jump on Winter Today!
Protect Your Home
Certain-teed Millerized Shingles
and
Insulated Sidings
Bear in mind that no job is too small for us to award our sincerest attention, nor too large to question our ability, workmanship or materials. Fuel savings alone will pay for your shingle over-roofing job. No money down, 1 to 3 years to pay on the F. H. A. Plan. Call us today for information.
INSULATE AS YOU DECORATE
THE GENERAL CONTRACTING CO., Inc.
1114 9th St. N.W. Di. 3373

SALE!
Reconditioned
REFRIGERATORS
at 814-816 F St. N.W.
3107-9 M St. N.W.
Stores Only

Reconditioned KELVINATOR REFRIGERATOR
Formerly $137.50
$39.95

Reconditioned CROSLEY SHELVADOR REFRIGERATOR
Formerly $157.50
$69.50

EASY CREDIT TERMS
Many other money-saving values on display—come in and see them.
George's Radio Co.
814-816 F St. N.W.
3107-9 M St. N.W.
2015 14th St. N.W.
1111 H St. N.E.

Learn to Play the
ACCORDION
It's Easy!
It's Fun!
It's Quick!
With our simplified method of instruction average students learn to play in five weeks! And the cost is nominal . . .
For Only $1 Weekly
. . . we'll loan you an instrument that you can take home for practice. Give you lessons under our best instructors and guarantee to teach you to play. There is no down payment—the $1 weekly covers the loan of the accordion and the lessons.
Kitt's
1330 G Street
In the Middle of the Block

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Horses—Livestock 81

4 MULES, 5 mares, 4 work horses, 2 riding horses; reas. 110 M st. se. AT. 2721.

Sale Miscellaneous 83

DEALERS' ADS under this heading contain a firm name or a business address or state the word "Dealer." Other ads are presumed to be from private individuals. Readers who find dealers masquerading in this column as private individuals are urged to report the matter to The Washington Post.

ACCORDIONS—Before purchasing a piano accordion it's to your advantage to see Droop's first. 1300 G st. nw.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.—Portables and standards reduced for holidays; open eves. 1431 E. Capitol st. LI. 0067.

ANTIQUE furniture, glass, etc. Also modern desk and table; cheap. 1408 New Hampshire ave. nw.

ANTIQUES, old glass, china, silver, books, bric-a-brac, curios, mirrors, lamps, prints, furniture. Edelson's, 613 5th nw.

Antiques, household goods; quality clothing.
THE NEARLY NEW SHOP
2610 P St. N.W. On Bus Line.

BRICK! LUMBER! Doors and sash! Maple flooring! Shelving! Metal ceiling! etc. Herfurths, Library Bldg., Howard Univ.

CAMERA lenses, photographic equipment, binoculars, projectors bought, sold. Izzy's Exchange, 905 D st. nw. ME. 6898.

DESKS, chairs, tables, files and other used office furniture. H. Baum & Sons, 616 E st. nw.

Sale—Automobiles 98

DINING room table, buffet, 4 chairs, china closet, walnut; reasonable. —GE. 3032.

DOUBLE BED (walnut) and springs; slightly used. Reasonable. ATlantic 3325.

FILES—3 draw letter files; $5 each. H. Baum & Son, 616 E st. nw.

FRIGIDAIRES—5 cu. ft., guaranteed excellent condition, only $44.50 while they last. 1318 14th st. nw.

G. E. REFRIGERATOR, used, $49.95; 4½ ft. box. Terms. Monarch Radio Shop, 717 12th st. nw.

INAUGURAL AND PRESIDENTIAL antiques and oddities, dating back to early American history. Your inspection invited. Murray Galleries 1724 20th st. nw. NOrth 4008.

PIANOS FOR RENT—$3 per month and up. The largest selection in the city to choose from; 11 famous makes. All rental paid applies on the purchase price if you decide to buy later. NAtl. 4730, Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Here's a real value for someone. We have a repossessed baby grand, only 5 months old, one of the latest and most wanted models, that we will sell to any one who will continue the balance of the $10.50 monthly payments, totaling $291. We sold this grand for $395 and it looks and plays today like a new piano. New piano guarantee. NAtional 3223. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 1239 G st., corner 13th.

RADIOS—Reconditioned, repossessed; fully guaranteed; $9.95 up; easy weekly terms. F. S. Harris Co., 2900 14th st. nw.

RADIO—1936, 6 tubes, all-wave; A-1 condition; $25; owner leaving city. 1321 Fairmont st. nw.

REFRIGERATOR—Westinghouse Electric—All porcelain; A-1 condition, 6½ cubic feet; No. C. T. Seamless porcelain interior; 5 trays (124) ice cubes; inside light; original price, $297; privately owned; will sacrifice for immediate cash. Call NA. 4200, ext. 220 or CL. 2693, Apt. 511.

SEWING MACHINES—New and used. Real bargains; renting, repairing. Sewing Machine Exch., 2412 18th st. nw. CO. 3245.

SOFA—Upholstered back and seat; good condition. Wisconsin 2817. 11 Shepherd st., Chevy Chase, Md.

TYPEWRITER TABLES — Regulation full size; reinforced steel corners; only $2.49. "United," 813 14th st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS—New and used, $14.50 up; terms. Rent, repair. All makes. Washington Typewriter Co., 817 10th st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, $17.50 up; guaranteed 1 year; rent, repair. Standard Typewriter Co., 729 10th st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS — New and rebuilt, all makes; $15 up; terms. Rent and repairs. Central Typewriter Co., 923 G st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS—Current model Coronas and L. C. Smith for rent. Bargains in rebuilt and reconditioned machines. The L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc., 1018 15th st. nw. NA. 0411.

TYPEWRITERS — Remington standard, $19.50; Underwood, Model No. 5, $24.50; Corona, Model No. 4, $24.50. All in fine condition. Type-Writer Sales & Service Co., 811 17th st. nw.

PIANOS TO RENT.
$3.50-$4.00 PER MONTH AND UP.
Finest Rental Stock in Washington.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. 721 11th St. N.W.

Coal, Fuel Oil, Wood 83A

COAL and select fireplace wood. Special prices. Call NA. 3910. Nights, ST. 8095.

PINE—Thoroughly dried, random lengths. Delivered any place in District, $5 cord. AD. 10338. DI. 7321.

A CRACKLING LOG FIRE
BRINGS WINTER CHEER.
Oak fireplace wood, $12 cord. Dry, well seasoned, any length. Call NOrth 0068. Georgetown Firewood Co., 1503 28th st. nw.

ARLINGTON COAL CO.
2,240 Pounds to the Ton.
Bagged and carried to bins free.

Virginia Hard Pea	$8.50
Virginia Hard Special Furnace	$9.50
Virginia Hard Chestnut	$10.50
Virginia Hard Stove	$10.75
75% Run of Mine	$7.50
50% Run of Mine	$6.75

All grades of Pocahontas Coal.
Washington Telephone, JAckson 1880.

Miscellaneous Wanted 84

ANTIQUE

NED BRANT—A Story of College Athletics

By Bob Zuppke
Famous Football Coach.

NOW, CUT IT! IF THE DEAN FINDS YOU FIGHTING, YOU'LL BE EXPELLED!
MAKE BUD QUIT FIRST—I CAN'T TRUST HIM!
NED BRANT—I'LL BREAK YOUR NOSE FOR THAT!
IT'S THE DEAN!
SAY, I DO BELIEVE YOU NEED A SHAVE, NED
COME RIGHT IN, SIR, AND JOIN OUR HAPPY GATHERING!
SORRY I CAN'T STOP, MR. SHELDON—THOUGHT I HEARD SOME SCUFFLING—
SCUFFLING? POSSIBLY, BUT IN A PLAYFUL MOOD, YOU MAY REST ASSURED, SIR!

APPLE MARY

By Martha Orr

SAY SLIM, REMEMBER THAT STRANGER MAN WHO WAS AROUND ASKIN' YOU QUESTIONS AWHILE BACK.
NO BILL, I CAN'T SAY THAT I DO.
AW, NOW SEE HERE, YER MEMORY MAY BE PUNK, BUT IT'S NOT THAT BAD.
ON THE LEVEL, I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT.
OKAY, IF YER GONNA BE THAT WAY, BUT DON'T EXPECT ANY HELP FROM ME WHEN YUH GET IN TROUBLE.
TROUBLE, WHAT TROUBLE?
WHY, TH'— SAY LOOK, ISN'T THAT THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER I WAS ASKIN' YUH ABOUT? SAY WHAT AILS YUH ANYHOW—?
THAT MAN—DON'T LET HIM SEE ME, BILL.

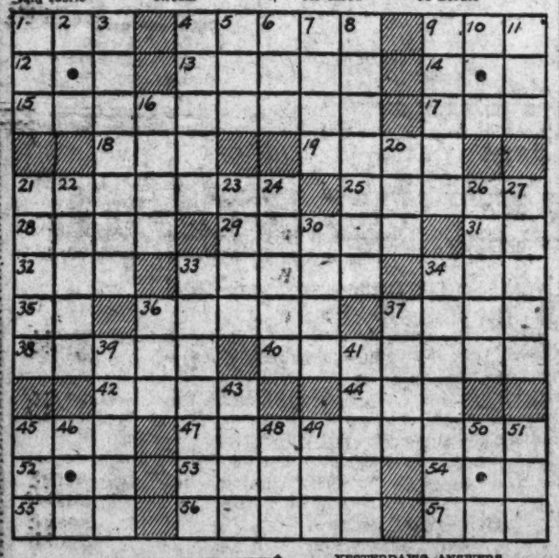
Daily Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS.

1 Diminish
4 Business transactions
9 Hobby
12 Deface
13 Feminine name
14 Swiss canton
15 Cobbler
17 Short sleep
18 Mountain: comb. form
19 Smooth and self-satisfied
21 Those who show off learning
25 Willow
28 Smooth
29 Bring into a row
31 French article
32 Open hostilities
33 Forms into a certain fabric
34 Complement of an arrow
35 Small fish
36 Wrathful
37 Figure out: slang
38 Annoy
40 Daubed
42 Requirement
44 Philippine native
45 Wooden pin
47 One who sets free
52 Make a mistake
53 Everlasting: poetic
54 Biblical character
55 Indefinite amount
56 Points of time
57 Obstruction in a stream

DOWN.

1 City in Germany
2 Exclamation of disgust
3 Device for raising young fowl
4 Imp
5 Old musical note
6 Inquire
7 Is situated
8 Religious discourses
9 Plants of a certain kind
10 Southern constellation
11 Inclination downward
16 Biblical character
20 Practice customarily
21 Phoebe
22 Escape artfully
23 Sumatran squirrel shrew
24 Long cuts
26 Abscond
27 Marry again
30 Entw in an account
33 Captured and put into a fishing basket: variant
34 Mixed with boric acid
36 Old province of Japan
37 Facts at hand
39 Mad
41 Acquires by labor
43 Asiatic tree
45 Vegetable
46 Eagle
48 Water
49 Before
50 Anglo-Saxon money of account
51 Border



YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.

E	P	I		M	A	T	S		L	A	M	P
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		S	E	G	O		M	A	N	O	A	
O	F	T		E	M	A	N	A	T	I	N	G
P	A	I	L		E	R	E		E	N	T	E
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'Possum 'Arrested.'

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 19 (AP).—Deputies answered a hurry call that burglars were breaking into the home of J. J. Collins. "He's outside," Collins whispered. The officers "arrested" a 12-pound 'possum and executed him as part of the jail menu.

Ohio Change Urged.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 19 (AP).—A recommendation that a State administrator—with absolute power over all departments—be appointed to manage State government was made by Tullie V. Taylor, chairman of Gov. Martin L. Davey's "action and economy" committee.

Gambling Inquiry.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 19 (AP).—A legislative committee investigating charges of a breakdown in law enforcement in Hot Springs studied records of ownerships of clubs in the resort city which committeemen described as "gambling halls."

Oil Hearing Delayed.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 19 (AP).—Attorneys for major oil company executives under indictment on conspiracy charges announce hearings for their removal to stand trial in Madison had been postponed until February 15. Defense counsel said Government attorneys agreed to the postponement.

FUNNY SIGNS

by RAY BARNES

FROM ELIZABETH, N.J.— IN A SHOE REPAIR SHOP—
Buying Shoe Repairing IS LIKE BUYING A RAILROAD TICKET THE MORE YOU PAY THE FARTHER YOU GO.
DAVID E. LANT.
GAME IN PANAMA MUST BE EDUCATED—
ANIMALS KEEP OFF THIS TRAIL BY ORDER OF POST COMMANDER
J. A COBURN
1-20

Watch out for funny signs, send them to Ray Barnes, in care of this newspaper, and share your laughs.

AUNT HET

By Robert Quillen.

"A woman don't break at forty. It's just that her younguns don't need her so much any more and she has time to be sick."

Copyright, 1937, Publishers' Syndicate.

LIKE FINDING MONEY WHEN YOU BUY OR SELL WITH POST WANT ADS

BIG CHIEF WAHOO

By Saunders and Woggon

THE GREAT GUSTO PERSUADES CHIEF WAHOO TO GO TO SCHOOL TO BRUSH UP ON HIS ENGLISH, BEFORE GOING TO NEW YORK TO MEET HIS SWEETIE MINNIE-HAHA
SWEETS TO THE SWEET, TEACHER.
A VERY PRETTY SPEECH, ALGERNON
FLOWERS TO A DAISY OF A TEACHER, MISS KEENE.
THANK YOU, PIGTAILS, AND NOW, CHIEF WAHOO?
NUTS TO YOU!
TUT, TUT, DON'T LAUGH CHILDREN—I THINK IT WAS VERY FINE OF OUR RED-SKINNED FRIEND TO GIVE ME THESE WALNUTS.
MY! THEY TASTE SO GOOD! THERE, CHIEF, YOU SEE HOW WELL I'VE ENJOYED THEM, I'VE EATEN ALL THAT WERE SHELLED—BUT, HOW DOES IT HAPPEN THEY WEREN'T ALL CRACKED?
UGH! TEETH GOT TIRED!

LALA PALOOZA

A Tangled Introduction

By Rube Goldberg

WHILE VINCENT IS RECOVERING, LALA TAKES A STROLL ON THE AVENUE AND PINTO LEADS HER RIGHT INTO— (HOLD YOUR BREATH) A STAGE CAREER!
I WISH GONZALES WAS HERE TO TAKE ME TO A DANCE— MY YOUNG SOUL NEEDS AN EMOTIONAL OUTLET
GAFLUNK!
YIPE!
MISS, I WAS JUST TELLING PINTO I LOVE A THRILLING DANCE—I NEED SOMETHING TO SWEEP ME OFF MY FEET
ISN'T THAT A COINCIDENCE! I'M A PROFESSIONAL DANCER WHY DON'T YOU COME WITH ME?
WHEN I SAID I WANTED TO BE SWEPT OFF MY FEET I DIDN'T MEAN FOR YOU DOGS TO LISTEN
1-20

MICKEY FINN

By Lank Leonard

MICKEY'S CAUSE SEEMS HOPELESS AS HIS TRIAL DRAWS TO A CLOSE.
—EVEN NOBEL DEKREE, THE FAMOUS LAWYER, HIRED BY LARRY KING, HAS BEEN UNABLE TO BREAK DOWN THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.
IN CLOSING LET ME AGAIN EMPHASIZE THIS POINT—HIS WATCH-FOB COULD HAVE BEEN LOST SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE GYMNASIUM AND HIS POST—AND IT COULD HAVE BEEN FOUND BY THE THIEVES AND PLANTED AT THE SCENE OF THE CRIME!
MR. DEKREE, IT ISN'T LIKELY THAT AN OBJECT AS SMALL AS THIS FOB WOULD BE FOUND ON THE STREET AT NIGHT!
IT LOOKS BAD, BAD, GABBY! IF A SUSPENSION IS ALL HE GETS HE'LL BE LUCKY!
HIS LAWYER'S GOT THE RIGHT DOPE! HE'S BEEN FRAMED!
HUMPH—A FINE LAWYER THAT GUY IS!—I COULDA DONE BETTER THAN HIM MESELF!
OH, MR. KING—WHY DON'T THEY BELIEVE HIM? MICHAEL NEVER TELLS LIES!
GOSH!
—AND IN VIEW OF THE EVIDENCE I HAVE NO OTHER COURSE TO FOLLOW! YOU ARE PERMANENTLY SUSPENDED—AND YOU WILL BE HELD ON A CHARGE OF BURGLARY!!!
G-GEE?

DIXIE DUGAN

The New Job!

By J. P. McEvoy and J. H. Striebel

DIXIE HAS ACCEPTED THE JOB AS SECRETARY AND COMPANION TO OLD MRS. HACKET
SO THIS IS WHERE YOU'LL LIVE AND WORK?—GOSH!!
YEP—IT'S A BIT OLD AND RUN-DOWN LOOKING—ISN'T IT?
'OLD AND RUN-DOWN' ISN'T DESCRIPTIVE ENOUGH—I'D SAY IT'S THE ORIGINAL 'HAUNTED HOUSE'
OH—THAT WOULD BE TWICE AS INTERESTING! BUT YOU'RE WAY OFF, MICKEY!—YOU CAN'T MAKE ME CHANGE MY MIND—HA! HA!
WHY, I EVEN HATE TO GO OFF AND LEAVE YOU ALONE OUT HERE—(SIGH)—WELL—DON'T FORGET MY PHONE NUMBER IF YOU WANNA MOVE IN A HURRY!
I WON'T, MICKEY
GOOD LUCK IN YOUR NEW JOB, DIXIE!
THANKS, MICKEY—BE SEEING YOU!

JOE PALOOKA

Come Up, Joseph

By Ham Fisher

WHO WANTS THIS BOTTLE?
JOSEPH—AN—AHEM—GENTLEMEN, JOE PALOOKA HIMSELF—
STEP UP HERE JOSEPH—
WHAT'S GOIN' ON? I SEEN THE CROWD AS I WAS PASSIN'.
PSSST—TAKE YOUR SHIRT OFF. I'LL EXPLAIN LATER MY BOY. I'VE BEEN BOASTING ABOUT YOU.
THERE YOU ARE MY FRIENDS!! YOU TOO CAN HAVE THIS BODILY DEVELOPMENT!!

THE GUMPS

The Doughboy

NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY

By Clifford McBride

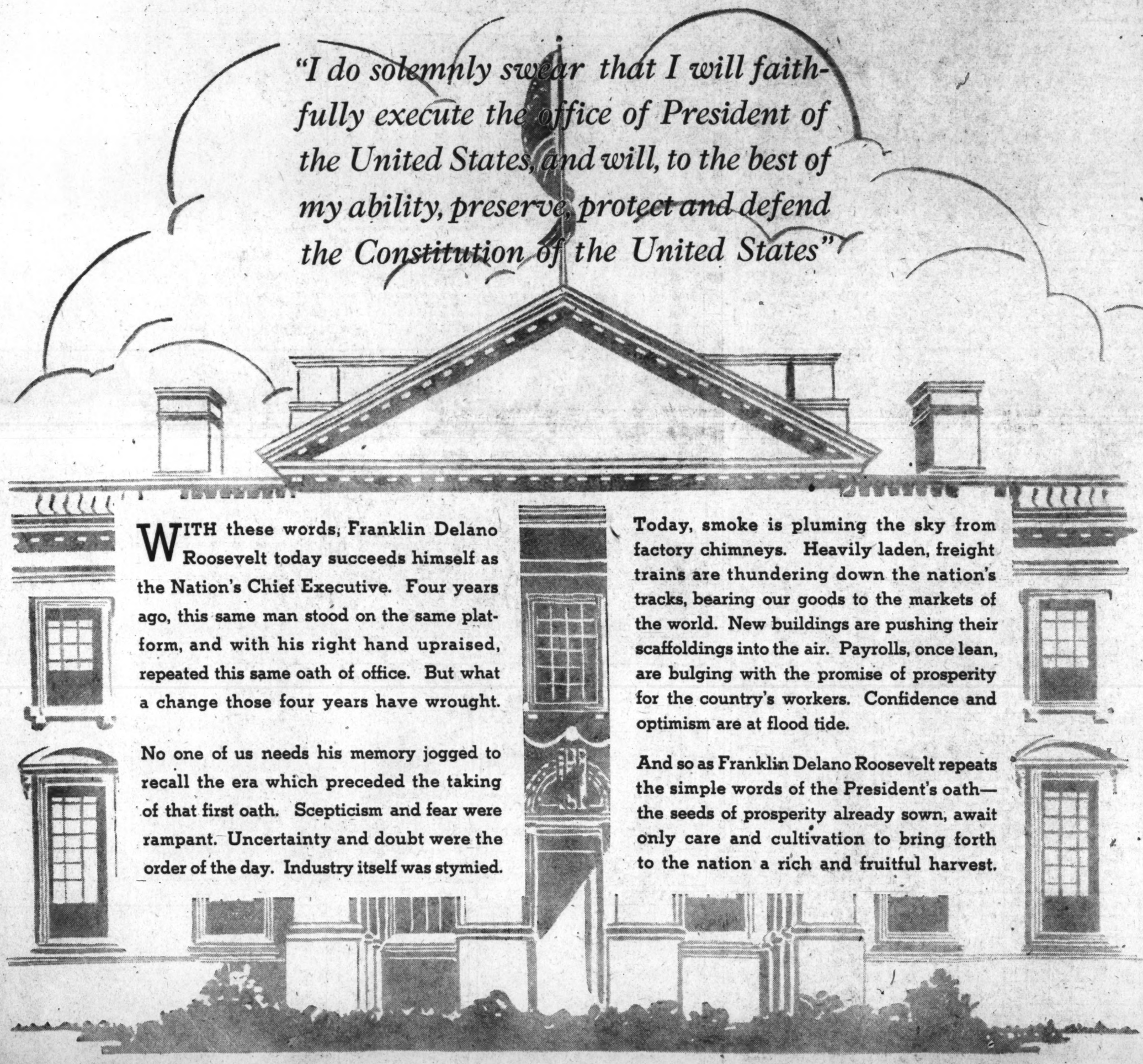
BEN

He's Always Right

By J. Carver Pusey

THE PRESIDENT'S OATH

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States"



WITH these words, Franklin Delano Roosevelt today succeeds himself as the Nation's Chief Executive. Four years ago, this same man stood on the same platform, and with his right hand upraised, repeated this same oath of office. But what a change those four years have wrought.

No one of us needs his memory jogged to recall the era which preceded the taking of that first oath. Scepticism and fear were rampant. Uncertainty and doubt were the order of the day. Industry itself was stymied.

Today, smoke is pluming the sky from factory chimneys. Heavily laden, freight trains are thundering down the nation's tracks, bearing our goods to the markets of the world. New buildings are pushing their scaffoldings into the air. Payrolls, once lean, are bulging with the promise of prosperity for the country's workers. Confidence and optimism are at flood tide.

And so as Franklin Delano Roosevelt repeats the simple words of the President's oath—the seeds of prosperity already sown, await only care and cultivation to bring forth to the nation a rich and fruitful harvest.

THE HECHT CO.

F STREET AT SEVENTH . . . NATIONAL 5100

Souvenir Edition of Roosevelt's Second Inaugural

1789 **The Washington Post** 1937

THE WASHINGTON POST: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1937 **** X B

American Democracy Again Proves Its Vigor and Endurance

U.S. Weathers Stormy Seas Of 148 Years

Recent Crisis Ended Without Fundamental Government Change.

Fears of Thousands During Past 4 Years Shown Baseless.

By Franklyn Waltman.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt takes the oath of the Presidency for the second time at noon today on the east front of the Capitol, he will give to the world renewed evidence of the strength and vigor of American democracy. As Mr. Roosevelt raises his right hand, he will symbolize the unbroken succession of constitutional authority which has come down to him over 148 years from George Washington, the first President.

Such an event in a world faced by a great conflict between the democratic ideal and that of dictatorship—a conflict which already has brought bloodshed and internal strife in some places and may lead to another world war—has a significance of greater importance than the mere Inauguration of a President for a second term.

Inauguration Follows Greatest Crisis.

Particularly significant as to the worth and vitality of democracy is that this Inauguration takes place after another great crisis which rocked the American Nation to its foundations—a crisis which has been conquered without any divergence from the fundamental tenets of democracy and without any substantive change in the form of the American Government.

In periods of national stress and strain even the most faithful devotees of democracy are inclined to wonder whether that form of government can function in a crisis. Fears that it cannot are bred and multiplied as newer democracies abroad fall under the iron fists of dictators and oligarchies.

Many Wondered If '33 Ceremony Was Last.

In that tense, dramatic moment of American history on March 4, 1933, when Mr. Roosevelt first entered the Presidency—at an hour when the financial and commercial life of the Nation had broken down—there were without doubt many standing under the gray skies on Capitol Hill who wondered whether the ceremony they were watching would be the last Inaugural of a Chief Executive freely elected by a united American people.

And so, too, similar doubts must have gnawed at the hearts and minds of those who witnessed the Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861 when the fires of the spirit of secession were imperiling the Union. Again, such doubts—as to whether there would be another Presidential Inaugural—must have filled the minds of those who heard Woodrow Wilson in 1917 utter his second oath under shadows of the horrible and agonizing conflict which was tearing Europe asunder and which so soon would touch American shores.

The Republic survived the four dreadful years of the Civil War and it survived the economic wounds and scourges left on it by the World War, even as other governments tumbled; as monarchies fell before the democratic spirit kindled throughout the world by Woodrow Wilson, only to give way within a few years to dictatorships, more autocratic than had been the rule of kings.

It survived these and many lesser threats to its continuance. During the span of 148 years since George Washington declared that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are . . . staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people," 31 men, including Mr. Roosevelt, have taken the oath of the Presidency.

All Walks of Life Are Represented.

Some have been aristocrats to the manner born; others have been of humble origin and have worn the homespun of the common people; some have been great philosophers, others not much more than politicians; some have fought their way by sheer merit to the Presidency and others—six of them—have been catapulted into it as the result of the death of their predecessors; some have sat in the White House for eight years; others for only one month, a year or two years.

Some of these men have angrily criticized the checks laid on them by the Supreme Court and the judiciary. For brief periods some of them have forgotten or set aside in moments of crisis Constitutional requirements. But when the Supreme Court has spoken, not one has sought to defy it. Not one has attempted the use of force or nullification to gain his objectives; not one has ever sought to perpetuate himself in office by means other than Constitutional.

Each President Perpetuated Ideal.

Each and every one, having solemnly sworn that he would "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," seemed imbued with a desire that the great experiment of which Washington spoke should not fail while the task of preserving it was in his hands.

Each apparently regarded the priceless heritage of democracy, handed down to him, as a lighted torch which he must hand down to his successor, still lighted. Thus, in an unbroken succession the Presidency and the integrity of the Constitution has been handed down from President to President, from George Washington until it reached the hands of Franklin D. Roosevelt—and the torch still burns, perhaps brighter than ever before.

And the American people have had an abiding faith in the worth of that experiment. During the 150 years since the adoption of the American Constitution every other government in the world, except that of the United States, has either gone through fundamental changes in form, or has been subjected to substantial revision in practice.

Three Presidents Killed by Assassins.

The deaths of rulers abroad in many instances have been the occasion for the seizure and alteration of governments by force. Domestic peace and tranquility marked the deathes of six American Presidents in office — three at the hands of assassins — and their successors achieved their authority by rigid adherence to the Constitution. Only once has there been a shadow of doubt about the Constitutional succession to the Presidency. That was in the determination of the famed Hayes-Tilden contest in 1877. When the decision went against them the followers of Samuel J. Tilden did not resort to force but accepted the verdict.

Thus, each four years—for a total of 37 occasions—the American people have marked the continuance of their democracy by the Presidential Inaugural ceremony — a ceremony marked at times by great simplicity and on other occasions with the pageantry and pomp of a regal coronation.

Again, today, the American people will celebrate the survival of their Republic in the form in which it was founded. For the first time the event will take place on January 20, instead of March 4, because of the adoption of the Norris Constitutional amendment abolishing the "lame duck" sessions of Congress. But aside from the date there will be little substantial difference between today's Inaugural and the many that have preceded it.

Roosevelt Had Faith In Democratic Ideal.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt took the oath of the Presidency on March 4, 1933, he, like all of his predecessors, expressed his faith in the vitality of the democratic ideal. He declared that "we do not distrust the future of essential democracy."

"The people of the United States have not failed," he continued. "In their need they have registered a mandate that they want direct, vigorous action. They have asked for discipline and direction under leadership. They have made me the present instrument of their wishes. In the spirit of the gift I take it."

On that day the President was concerned over the perpetuation of democracy in America. His very first words were extemporaneous. "This," he said, "is a day of national consecration." Consecration to the sacred trust of democracy! The President and the American people met the test, evidenced by the fact that once again an Inaugural Day is reached without substantial change in the American form of government.

What the President will say on the occasion of his second Inauguration cannot be revealed until noon today when he starts speaking. Again he may talk of democracy — not only its perpetuation in the United States but throughout the world. At all events, Mr. Roosevelt in recent days has been thinking a great deal about democracy at home and abroad.

He feels that the success of his first Administration in bringing about economic changes which eliminated the distress of the American people during the last four years without changing in any way the form of our Government and his unprecedented and overwhelming victory at the polls in November have cast him in the role of a rallying point for democracy the world over.

Addressing Congress two weeks ago on the state of the Union, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the situation which existed when he assumed the Presidency was more serious than appeared on the surface and actually constituted "a challenge to our democratic form of government itself."

"Ours was the task," he asserted, "to prove that democracy could be made to function in the world of today as effectively as in the simpler world of 100 years ago. Ours was the task to do more than argue a theory. The times required the confident answer of performance to those whose instinctive faith in humanity made them want to believe that in the long run democracy would prove superior to more extreme forms of government as a process of getting action when action was wisdom, without the spiritual sacrifices which those other forms of government exact.

"That challenge we met."

Pan-American Reception Pleasing to Roosevelt.

In that address the President recalled his recent visit to South America and remarked that "the very cordial receptions with which I was greeted were in tribute to democracy." He contended that the masses of people throughout the Western Hemisphere believe in the democratic form of government because "they believe that democracies are best able to cope with the changing problems of modern civilization within themselves and that democracies are best able to maintain peace among themselves."

Speaking of the Pan-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires, Mr. Roosevelt maintained that "in a very real sense the conference at Buenos Aires sent forth a message on behalf of all the democracies of the world to those nations which live otherwise."

"Because such other governments are perhaps more spectacular," he asserted, "it was high time for democracy to assert itself."

Several days later Mr. Roosevelt again gave evidence that he has been thinking about the perpetuation of democracy. In his message proposing a program for reorganization of the Federal Government, he called for action in the name of "democracy" and as a sign of "faith in our republican form of government."

"The great stake in efficient democracy is the stake of the common man," he asserted.

"In these troubled years of world history, a self-government cannot long survive unless that government is an effective and efficient agency to serve mankind and carry out the will of the nation. A government without good management is a house builded on sand.

"In striving together to make our Government more efficient, you and I are taking up in our generation the battle to preserve that freedom of self-government which our forefathers fought to establish and hand down to us. They struggled against tyranny, against nonrepresentative controls, against government by birth, wealth or class, against sectionalism.

Jackson's Home Ceremony's Symbol.

"Our struggle now is against confusion, against ineffectiveness, against waste, against inefficiency. This battle, too, must be won, unless it is to be said that in our generation national self-government broke down and was frittered away in bad management.

"Will it be said: 'Democracy was a great dream, but it could not do the job?' Or shall we here and now, without further delay, make it our business to see that our American democracy is made efficient so that it will do the job that is required of it by the events of our time?"

Thus, on the eve of his second Inauguration, President Roosevelt's thoughts turn to making democracy more efficient and effective and thereby perpetuating democracy in this land. And it is significant, too, that Mr. Roosevelt has chosen as the motif for his Inaugural ceremony the Hermitage, home of the simple, democratic Andrew Jackson.

The spirit of Jackson and Jacksonian democracy has guided and hovered over the Roosevelt New Deal. Old Hickory came in 1829 from the then frontier country as the "people's President." His election 108 years ago was the first victory of the people in the sense of breaking the power of the Virginia and New England aristocracy which had guided and ruled the infant American Republic. The very spirit of the Jacksonian era was symbolized by the mob which on the day of Old Hickory's Inaugural descended on the White House.

So has President Roosevelt been a "people's President." If he could not be called that after his first election, he earned the title by the sweep of his second national victory. Men and women of all classes and in every section of the Nation helped swell his unprecedented 11,000,000 majority last November. No man has ever received from the people the indorsement and vote of confidence given to him.

Both Presidents Fought Big Business.

And like Old Hickory, Franklin Roosevelt has fought with the financial interests. To a tense and listening Nation at his first Inaugural, the President declared that "the money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization" and now "we may restore that temple to the ancient truths." And he set about to keep the money changers out of the temple.

Much of their power has been curbed and has been brought under the supervision of the people's representatives. But more than that, President Roosevelt has striven to give the little men and women of America—those unfavored by birth and nature—a greater share of the abundant life which this Nation offers.

Thus it was but natural that he should suggest a replica of Jackson's Hermitage at Nashville, Tenn., for the reviewing stand for the Inaugural parade today. And it is but natural that one thinks of the Jacksonian era when deliberating over the achievements and activities of the Roosevelt New Deal.

Jackson's Speech Pointed to Crisis.

Mr. Roosevelt has given evidence that he feels much as did Old Hickory on the occasion of the latter's first Inauguration.

"The time at which I stand before you is full of interest," asserted Jackson. "The eyes of all nations are fixed on our Republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind, of the practicability of our Federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate."

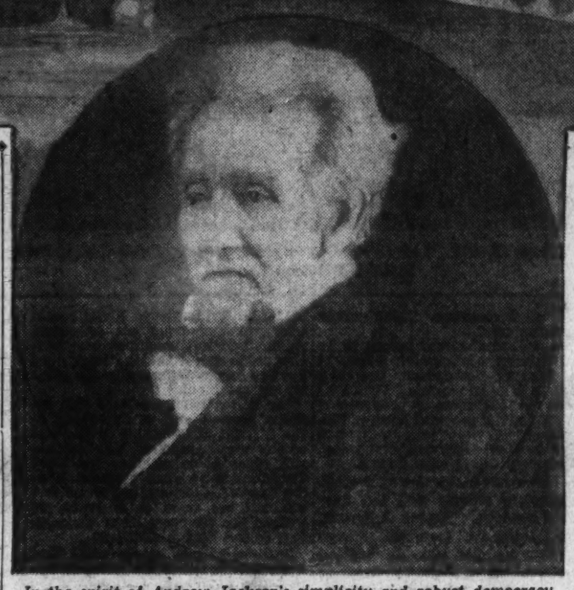
President Roosevelt during his first four years in the White House has learned the value of symbols in modern life. He knows the power of his own influence and he knows that he can stand as a symbol for the democratic ideal.

As he said in his message to Congress on the state of the Union:

"The United States of America, within itself, must continue the task of making democracy succeed."

Such is the real importance of today's Inaugural ceremonies, over and beyond anything else which may develop or transpire during the day.

JACKSON MOTIF SYMBOLIZED BY REPRODUCTION OF THE HERMITAGE



In the spirit of Andrew Jackson's simplicity and robust democracy, which has hovered over and inspired much of the New Deal, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John Nance Garner today will be inaugurated for their second terms as President and Vice President of the United States. The Jacksonian motif of today's inaugural ceremonies is symbolized by the Presidential reviewing stand in front of the White House, a replica of Old Hickory's Tennessee home, the Hermitage, with its stately colonial columns and magnolias blooming at the door.

A Welcome to Our Guests

★

FOUR years ago I was privileged to address a greeting to the thousands of our fellow citizens who came to their National Capital to participate in the first Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner. Again, it is my delightful privilege to welcome those from near and far who have come to witness the ceremonies that attend a second Inauguration of these same distinguished Americans.

We like you to feel that you do not come and mingle with us as strangers in a strange land. We hope you will realize that you are in the house of friends. We are happy to have you and will regret to see you go.

After all, you have come to your own city. It belongs in equal measure to every American. And we like to think that you regard it as worthy of your admiration and as a fitting place for the seat of your Government, and ours.

To those of us upon whom the duty rests of arranging the details of the Inaugural program and of providing for the comfort and entertainment of our guests, your presence gives profound satisfaction. We open our homes, our hearts and our arms to you. We hope the test of our hospitality will not be disappointing to you.

As Washingtonians, we once more seize the opportunity of the moment to extend our affectionate greetings to President Roosevelt and to the members of his family, to Vice President and Mrs. Garner, and to all those men and women who have been drawn into the service of the Government, many of whom have been our friends and neighbors during the four eventful years that have just passed.

CARY T. GRAYSON,
Chairman, General Inaugural Committee.

Published through the courtesy of the official Inaugural Program.

Inaugural Talks Have Been Customary Since Washington's Day

Harrison's Holds Mark For Length

President in Office a Month Gave Tiring Address.

Speech of Johnson Was Written for Him by Bancroft.

By Gerald G. Gross.

Next to actual administering of the oath of office, the Inaugural address has come to be the most vital—for want of a better word—part of a Presidential initiation. Even though the Constitution does not specify that the incoming Executive shall deliver a speech upon being sworn in, it has been a custom ever since George Washington's day for him to "say a few words."

There have been Inaugurals without parades, without balls, even without the outgoing President attending the launching of his successor, but never one without a speech by the new helmsman of the Ship of State. And many, if not most, of these Inaugural addresses have been good ones, too.

It is just a bit odd, therefore, that in view of the importance and significance attached to them—at least at the time—historians and commentators have overlooked the opportunities which the various Inaugural addresses, taken as a whole, offer to the analyst.

True, such initiatory speeches as those of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt and others that stand out in the march of American history have lent themselves frequently to scholarly dissection. But, in so far as a fairly thorough canvass of the Library of Congress card index was able to determine, the searcher for a volume or chapter dealing exclusively with the content, form, length, rhetoric and delivery of Inaugural addresses since April 30, 1789, is doomed to disappointment.

This article, of course, does not presume to fill the breach but merely to draw a few inconsequential comparisons and point out some sidelights that the charitable reader may consider interesting. Such as:

Johnson's Address Penned by Bancroft.

The longest of all Inaugural addresses was delivered, ironically, by the President who served the shortest time—William Henry Harrison. He died exactly one month after making a speech that was more than five times as long as Washington's first Inaugural.

Andrew Johnson's first message to the Nation, corresponding to an Inaugural address, was ghost written by George Bancroft, historian, and, in the Polk Administration, Secretary of the Navy and Minister of Great Britain.

Honors, such as they may be, for the longest sentence go to John Adams, almost one-third of whose speech utilized but one period. The sentence, probably a record holder for American State papers, begins: "On this subject it might become me better to be silent . . ."

The Inaugural address which many authorities hold up as a model for speeches of its kind was prepared and delivered by a non-orator—Thomas Jefferson. It was the occasion of his first induction into America's highest office.

Although the addresses of John Adams and Martin Van Buren were by no means among the worst ever delivered, the eyes and ears of those present were for the retiring executives rather than the speakers. They happened to be George Washington and Andrew Jackson.

Theodore Roosevelt's was the shortest first Inaugural address, running about 1,000 words by rough count. The one by his distant cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, on March 4, 1933, was approximately twice as long, yet may be numbered among the ten briefest in the Nation's history.

Most famous of the lot undoubtedly is Lincoln's second, delivered in Washington on March 4, 1865. Shortest of them all as well, comparing in its brief length to Lincoln's still more renowned Gettysburg Address, it concludes with the oft quoted:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all Nations."

Washington Uttered Prayer for Republic.

Hundreds more "firsts" and "mosts" and other noteworthy facts are there for the seeker after comparisons and the unique to pick out. Meantime, let us examine separately and with brevity the Inaugural addresses from the beginnings down to the present day.

Immediately after taking the oath on the balcony of the Federal Hall at Broad and Wall streets in New York, George Washington returned to the Senate chamber and launched into a brief, almost apologetic address, in which he described his conflicting emotions: A desire, on the one hand, to spend his remaining years in retreat and, on the other, to accept the sacred mandate of his people.

He prayed that the Almighty Being might bear with the young republic and its first President, dwelt upon the responsibilities of the office tendered him by acclamation, intimated that amendment of the still oven-fresh Constitution was in order and outlined no specific policy to be followed in his Administration.

"It was a very touching scene," a House member wrote later, "and quite of the solemn kind. His aspect, grave almost to sadness; his modesty, actually shaking; his voice deep, a little tremulous and so low as to call for close attention; added to the series of objects presented to the mind and overwhelming it, produced emotions of the most affecting kind upon the members."

When Washington took the oath of President of the United States the second time, the place was Independence Hall in Philadelphia and the time was March 4, 1793. Utterly devoid of special ceremonial, the inauguration scarcely could be said to have had an address, Washington simply informing the Congress that "when the occasion proper for it shall arrive, I shall endeavor to express the high sense I entertain of this distinguished honor, and of the confidence which has been reposed in me by the people of united America."

Extended His Thanks For Show of Confidence.

The "occasion proper" arrived the following December 3. In his fifth annual address of that date, Washington extended thanks to his fellow citizens for their show of confidence in returning him to the Presidency and reviewed domestic and foreign affairs. He warned against meddling in the European wars and emphasized the necessity of maintaining an adequate armed force to insure the peace.

Down the years his words have been championed and, contrarywise, their wisdom challenged: "If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

One commentator has characterized the inaugural address of John Adams, second and last to be delivered in the City of Brotherly Love, as a "strong, fearless, incisive production, quite characteristic of the author, evincing an admirable comprehension of those general maxims which ought to serve for the general guidance of an American Administration and at the same time vindicating his own inflexible attachment to free government and the Constitution."

Respectfully unmindful of the the speaker's inexcusably long sentence referred to previously, the critic continued: "He (Adams) made an effort to dispel the old calumny that he was one who preferred a monarchy, and he meant to establish his title to public confidence as one who could well afford to stand upon a lifelong record of patriotic service."

In rather ostentatious style, Adams avowed his disposition to deal delicately with State governments, avoid sectional preferences and foreign entanglements and do all in his power to promote the internal pursuits of agriculture, manufacture and commerce.

The packed chamber leaped to its feet in noisy acclamation when, at the close of his speech, the man about to take the oath of President bowed to his famous predecessor and paid him a graceful tribute. The swearing in rites followed, with Chief Justice Ellsworth officiating, Adams responding with fervor.

A humorous incident occurred as Washington, Adams and the new Vice President, Thomas Jefferson, were leaving the chamber. Adams was first up the aisle as befitted his official rank. Jefferson tried in vain to give Washington precedence over himself. The first ex-President would have none of it. When they quit the chamber it was in the order: Adams, Jefferson, Washington. The throng applauded the gallantry of their revered former leader.

The inauguration of Thomas Jefferson four years later is distinguished beyond the fact that it was the first held in Washington, the new Capitol, and that it was executed without the presence of Federalist John Adams, who had defeated the Republican Jefferson in 1796 only to have the tables turned in 1800. Evidently in a deliberate effort to embarrass his successor, Adams had left Washington at sunrise on March 4 that he might not have to escort Jefferson to the oath-taking ceremonies.

Much has been made of this ignoble gesture and of the debut of the District of Columbia as the seat of the inaugurations. The dispute still rages as to whether the third President-to-be rode horseback to the Capitol, dismounting alone and hitching his steed to a fence, or walked the 200 paces from his lodgings to the Senate chamber.

But doubt can hardly exist that history will attach the greatest importance not to the jealousy or the precedent or the principal figure's mode of delivering himself to the rostrum on the occasion but to the words spoken there. Concisely and in simple phrases which, though presented without color, have inspired many a doctor's thesis, Jefferson unburdened himself of one of the most beautiful, most potent addresses ever couched in the English tongue.

Straightforward, sincere, brief—it prophetically depicted "a rising Nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of our industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye."

In "compact and delicious phrase," he outlined the principles of his future policy, pledged himself to champion equal and exact justice to all men, no matter what their religion, State or political leanings; urged amicable relations with all nations, entangling alliances with none; hailed the rights of State governments as a bulwark against antirepublican tendencies, and gave full indorsement to rule by the majority, supremacy of civil over military authority, a good militia economy in government, payment of just debts, expansion of agriculture and commerce, diffusion of information, freedom of the press and trial by impartially selected juries.

Speech of Jefferson Shrewd Politically.

Many in the throng of record-setting size that filled the Senate chamber had expected from Jefferson an inflammatory harangue of the Jacobin sort. What they heard instead was a shrewd political speech, which aimed to harmonize the existing parties through their mass membership, rather than through their leaders. The address was received with enthusiasm as fast as the text trickled into the cities of the hinterland. It was, indeed another declaration of independence by the same author.

Naturally, Jefferson's unorthodox principles and the subsequent practice thereof gained him the damnation of the privileged, academic and patrician classes during his first administration. Up for his second inauguration on March 4, 1805, he disinterestedly enunciated the accomplishments of his four-year leadership.

Deploring attacks made upon his administration by the "artillery of the press," he nevertheless reaffirmed his desire that it be kept unmuzzled.

"Since truth and reason," said Jefferson, "have maintained their ground against false opinions in league with false facts, the press, confined to truth, needs no other legal restraint; the public judgment will correct false reasonings and opinions on a full hearing of all parties, and no other definite line can be drawn between the inestimable liberty of the press and its demoralizing licentiousness. If there be still improprieties which this rule would not restrain, its supplement must be sought in the censorship of public opinion."

Madison, able writer and statesman, chief framer of the Constitution, was more philosophical than anything else in his first inaugural address. Clad in a suit of American homespun, he was appraised as follows by one observer:

"With the dignity of precision he read before his crowded auditory of illustrious characters an opening address, soberly expressed, whose main theme is a portraiture, not highly colored, of the distresses that America suffers from the arbitrary edicts of European belligerents.

"He gives modest assurance of his disposition to prefer any reasonable accommodation to war; at the same time he would foster a spirit of independence too just to invade the rights of others, yet too proud to surrender our own."

With a major war on his hands when time for his second inauguration rolled around, Madison devoted himself to a defense of his Administration's war policy and an excoriation of England's tactics as a belligerent.

Of this speech the historian, James Schouler, writes: "Though hiself too dispassionate to easily influence others, and in most contemporaneous utterances, public and private, ill concealing his anxious inquietude and perplexity, he well understood that the speediest road to peace lay in our vigorous and united prosecution of the war."

Address of Monroe Not Sensational.

Unimaginative and, as Charles A. Beard has said, having neither "the philosphic grasp of Madison nor the wide human sympathies of Jefferson," James Monroe's first Inaugural address hardly merits extended consideration. Today and for all time, his name will be associated with his 1823 message to Congress embodying the doctrine which bears his name rather than his induction speeches of 1817 and 1821.

The first time, his keynote was renewed faith in the Union as he cited the vindication of the republican experiment in war as well as peace. American prosperity, increasing harmony of States and sections. Four years and one day later—for the first time an Inauguration was held on March 5 because the fourth fell on a Sunday—he took the oath again and then, in a voice low and grave, recounted the main points of the policy he had followed.

John Quincy Adams, whose stormy administration to come was to provide contrast to the tranquil eight-years incumbency of Monroe, was clad in homespun black as he rose from the chair of the Speaker of the House to recite his piece.

"It was clearly, brilliantly written," according to Schouler, "but as pronounced in his harsh, metallic voice, wanted something of the patient, sympathetic quality to which the country had so long been used . . . He praised in courteous terms his predecessor and his predecessor's policy; and yet old Republicans saw this proselyte to their faith pushing principles beyond Monroe's experimental standard.

"Monroe's idea had been that the present extinction of party spirit was the ultimate triumph of Republicanism; but Adams, studiously impartial, recalled the sacrifices and errors alike of the two great political parties, now extinct.

"He assumed, in effect, that this baneful weed of party strife had already been uprooted and nothing remained but to embrace as countrymen and friends and yield henceforth to talents and virtue alone the confidence formerly bestowed upon those who bore the badge of party communion."

Unattended by Adams, just as the latter's father had slighted Jefferson, Andrew Jackson on March 4, 1829, offered a short speech which dealt in generalities for the most part, although it did hint strongly of reform in Federal patronage operations.

Enfeebled and still mourning the wife who had died a short time prior to his accession to the Presidency, Jackson alluded gravely to nullification troubles in his address on March 4, 1833. The oath was administered by the aged John Marshall, Chief Justice, who was never more to swear in a President of the United States.

Van Buren's Address Smooth, But Foppish.

The address of Martin Van Buren, smooth but foppish, was considerably longer than Jackson's two inaugurals combined, but scarcely anyone listened for watching every move, every gesture of the Nation's retiring leader who had risen from a sickbed to comply with tradition. In his obsequious manner, the corpulent Van Buren informed the South he would discourage anti-slavery legislation and urged the country to support him as an humble follower in the illustrious footsteps which he could not hope to measure.

Pretentious, didactic and very long indeed, the inaugural address of William Henry Harrison treated the dangerous slavery question delicately, promised sparing use of the veto power, etc., etc., far into the afternoon.

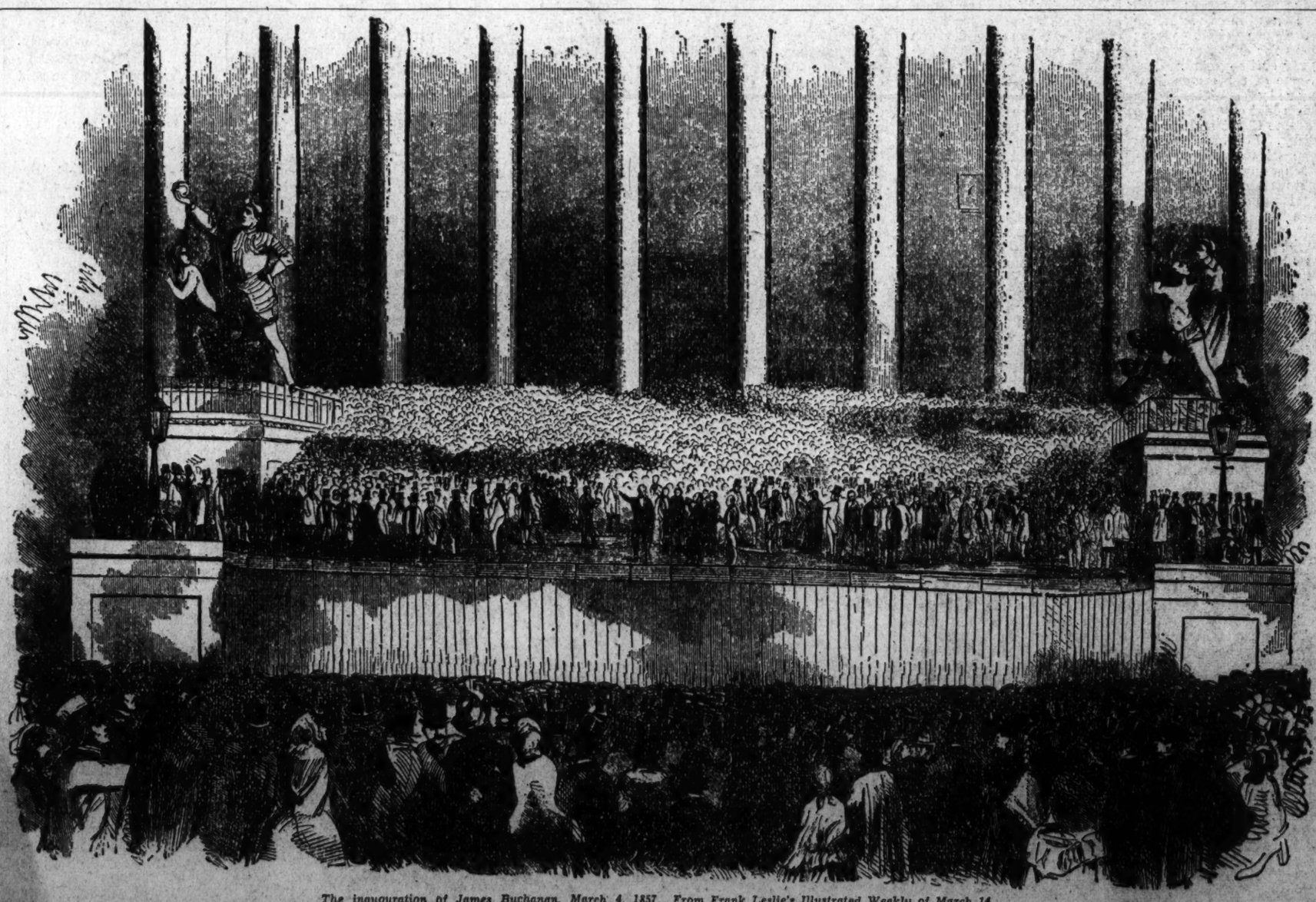
John Tyler's first message, corresponding to an Inaugural, mustered most of the then known platitudes to state he was a Whig in the fullest party sense, that he would continue Harrison's policies and that the Jackson dynasty was to be despised.

James Polk's speech of March 4, 1845, may be skipped over with notice of its affirmation that our title to the Oregon country ("54-40 or fight") was clear and must be maintained, that the Union must be preserved and that Texas must be allowed to settle its own affairs.

Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," did not go explicitly into the policy he intended to follow. With some 20,000 listening under a gloomy sky, the hero of the Mexican War gave full vent to his patriotic

Continued on Page 10, Column 3.

President Lincoln and his Cabinet. From a woodcut in Harper's Weekly, June 13, 1861. Left to right, Montgomery Blair, Caleb Smith, Salmon Chase, the President, William Seward, Simon Cameron, Edward Bates and Gideon Welles.



The inauguration of James Buchanan, March 4, 1857. From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly of March 14.

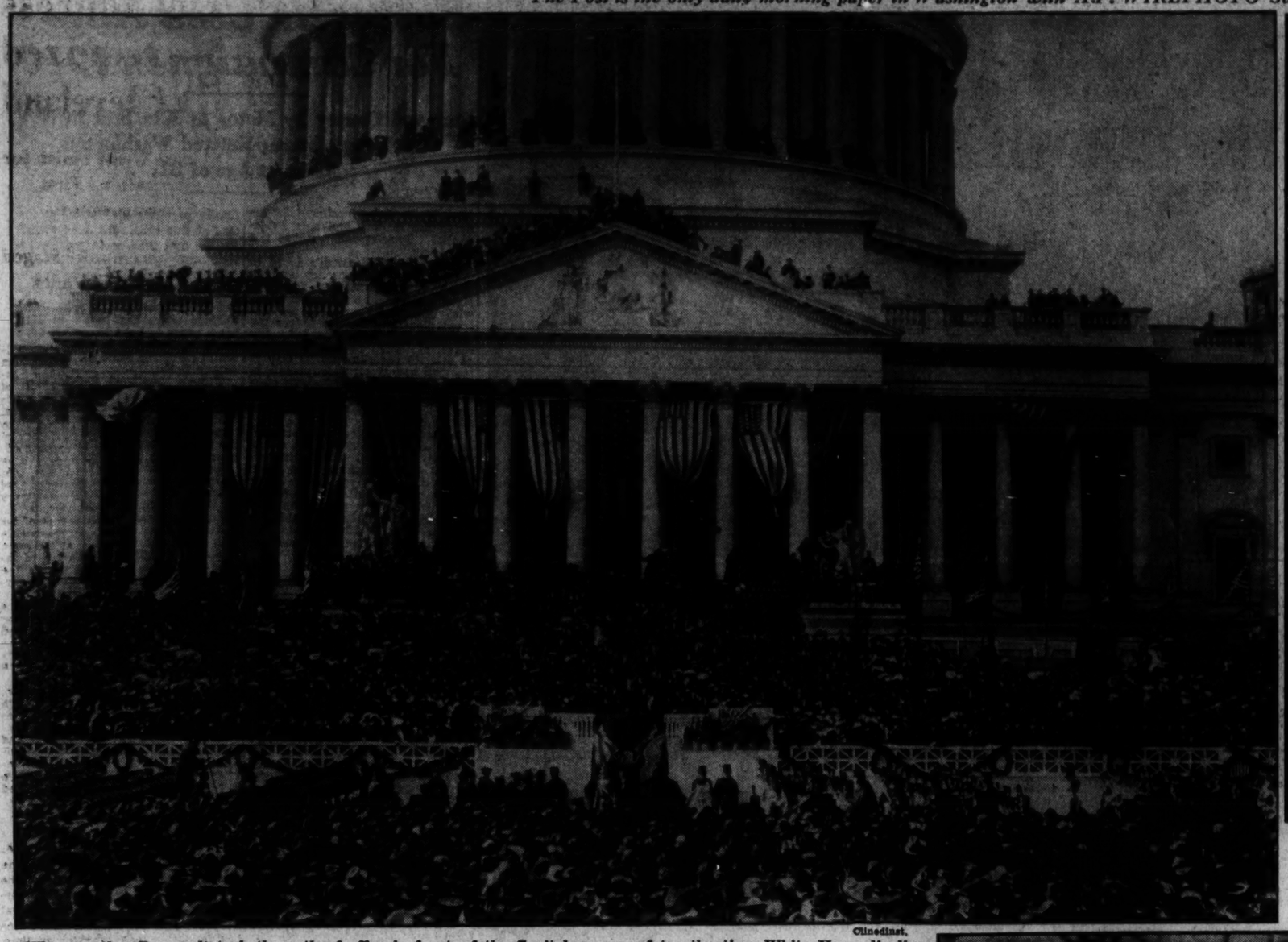
Full Address Memorized By Cleveland

Seward Wrote Finish for Lincoln's First Inauguration.

Some Ceremonies Staged Without Parades and Balls.

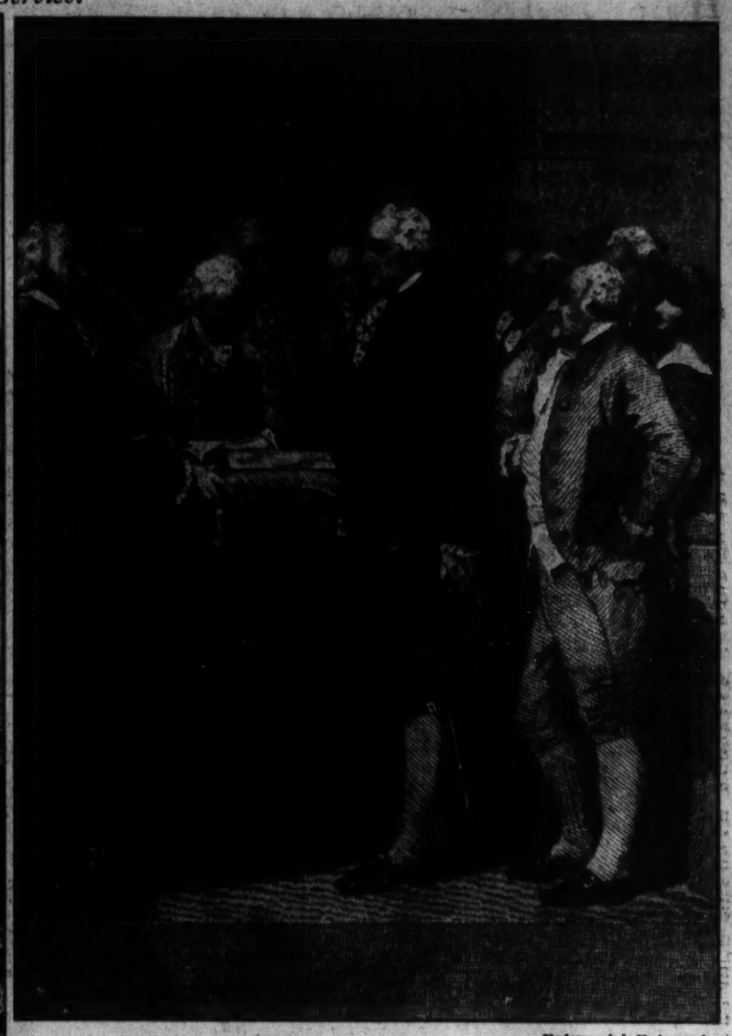
Pomp and Pageantry at the Inaugurations of Past Presidents

The Post is the only daily morning paper in Washington with A.P. WIREPHOTO Service.



Clinedinst.

When another Roosevelt took the oath of office in front of the Capitol, an era of trustbusting, White House liveliness and a brilliant salon in that mansion—not dissimilar in many ways to the New Deal under a later Roosevelt—was inaugurated with the famous "Teddy."



Underwood & Underwood.

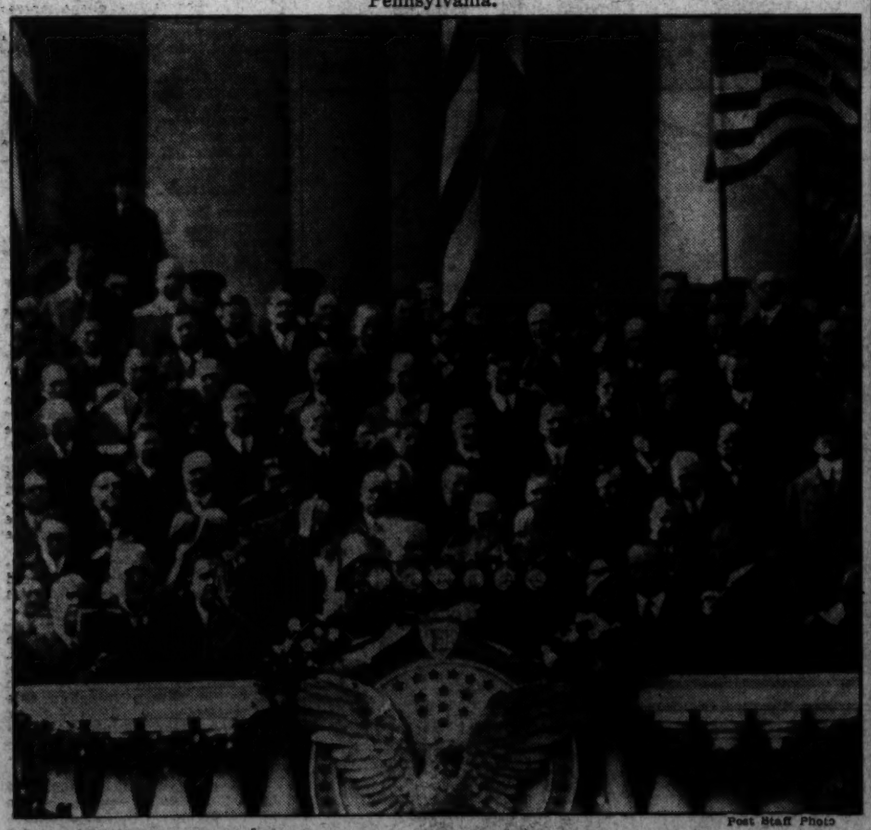
Gen. Washington became President Washington in New York in the first of the Inaugurations. Left to right—Robert Livingston, St. Clair, James Otis, Knox, Washington, Gen. von Steuben, John Adams.

National Photo.

As a Democratic era ended and a Republican began. President Wilson with President Harding traversing Pennsylvania Avenue to the start of a "return to normalcy" and a farewell to the hardships and anxieties of the war period. In the front seat are Speaker Joe Cannon, then the grand old man of Congress, and Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.

Post Staff Photo.

President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover (in the rear seat) riding up Pennsylvania Avenue eight years ago on another day when the weather did not co-operate with the Inaugural Committee. Dick Jervis, Mr. Hoover's secret service chief, is in the front seat.



Post Staff Photo.

New England returns to the highest office after an absence since the early days of the Republic as Calvin Coolidge is sworn in as President by Chief Justice Taft and the country upon an era of prosperity.

National Photo.

President William Howard Taft rounding into Fifteenth street from Pennsylvania avenue in the days of "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," when the Spanish-American War was still fresh in the national mind. Snow lined either side of the way.

'The Boss' Has Matured During Four Years in White House

President's Hand Holds Reins More Steadily

Observers See New Seriousness in Nation's Chief, Who Forged Dramatic Success From Pain of Dread Disease.

By Sidney Olson.

The Boss of the United States is grayer these days—grayer and more sober and even more determined. The iron hand of his convictions shows ever more definitely under the velvet glove of his manner.

The Boss—who won his first political campaign with the cry "Down with bosses!"—is still gay, still blithe and as verbally ebullient as ever in press conferences and Cabinet meetings.

But with the passing of the need for campaign equivocations and half-statements, and with the convincing proof of the Nation's entire willingness to load him with the responsibility of making democracy work, Franklin D. Roosevelt isn't flashing his capital-letter smile as often.

A number of writers recently noted and commented on a new seriousness in the President—a new steadiness of approach to problems and a firmer grasp on the executive reins.

Roosevelt Still Happy Warrior.

Of course, Mr. Roosevelt is still a happy warrior, far more so than ever was Al Smith, to whom the President gave that name in Madison Square Garden in 1924.

But, naturally enough, he's not the Barrymore-profiled young man who went off to the political wars in a shiny red Maxwell automobile in 1910, promising the farmers of Duchess County in New York to have their apple barrels standardized in size.

The study of the difference between that rather average young scion of America's leading gentry and the broad-visioned leader of a great democracy is the dramatic story of a man forged out of suffering and tempered by pain.

Everybody knows that Roosevelt liked to swim in the cold waters of the Bay of Fundy, off Campobello, Me.; that after exercising violently he took a swim there one day in August, 1921.

After a plunge into the chill surf he sat about in his bathing suit, reading. An hour or so later he noticed that his legs felt numb.

Roosevelt Stricken With Paralysis.

A few hours later he was stricken with inantile paralysis in the virulent form of poliomyelitis, which attacks the anterior horns of gray matter in the spinal column by infection.

He had motor paralysis, an affliction which usually means the end of hopes for a career.

Maybe everybody doesn't know this little story, though.

One hundred and five thousand people had fought their way into Franklin Field, the stadium of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, on the night of June 27, 1936, to hear President Roosevelt, renominated by the Democratic convention, accept the nomination.

It had been raining in sudden slashing downpours at intervals throughout the day. But Big Jim Farley, convention major-domo while on leave of absence from the Postmaster Generalship, trusted in the famous Roosevelt luck. He did not want to call off the outdoor meet. Neither did the police. They didn't know whether they could handle the frightful crush that would ensue if the 105,000 people were told to adjourn to the convention hall, which could hold 17,000 persons without actually cracking open.

Sky Cleared People Cheered.

There was one last spasm of rain, brief and violent. No one went home. They stayed, wet, but determined.

It was twilight now. Suddenly the clouds were gone and a crisp young moon hung in the sky. People cheered, and the sodden flags that had hung limply around the rim of the famous field began to float out and whip lazily in a cool breeze.

Under the phalanxes of floodlights that were jerked on the crowd, extending in a solid mass over the gridiron and crammed into every seat around the track, muttered and whispered and cheered the advertising airplanes sailing overhead with such legends as "Wine and Dine at Benny the Bum's." Lily Pons sang beautifully in a white crepe evening gown, but nobody heard her. The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra played its dramatic best, and no one listened. The crowd kept on muttering excitedly. They were waiting to see Roosevelt.

Finally the President arrived. As he was helped from his car, behind the speaker's stand, one of his leg-braces gave way at the bottom, and he lurched to one side.

Frantic, James Roosevelt, bearing the President's specially-typed copy of the speech, kneeled in the mud to adjust the brace. The President was smiling. But James had put the speech down. When he again looked for it, the loose pages had been kicked around by the crowd. Desperately the Secret Service and the White House secretariat scrambled in the mud. At last the pages were reassembled in proper order.

Throng Roars Welcome To President.

A minute later the President came through the rear drapes of the pavilion at the scoreboard-end of the field and waved his right hand high in his familiar gesture of greeting. The crowd roared hysterical welcome, minute after minute of orgiastic cheering unequaled in American crowd history.

The familiar calm and friendly voice, alternately soothing and slashing, rolled through the microphone and out the scores of loudspeakers. His voice echoed down the huge amphitheater and back at him, a most disconcerting experience.

He read the entire speech without noticeable break or pause, turning the sticky pages of the damp manuscript easily, without fumbling and completely undismayed, while the secretaries and the family, sweating and worried, held their breaths.

That's a long anecdote, but it indicated in some degree the mastery of self that Roosevelt has won; the control, unflurried by immediate stresses and difficulties, that he has achieved, and his ability to focus his entire strength on the job in hand.

He was born with a silver spoon the size of a ladle in his mouth. He has never been hungry except when the cook was late with lunch. He has never wanted for anything, except perhaps a little more freedom when he was a boy in Hyde Park. He did not attend public school, to mingle with the cruder element. Up to the time of his attack by poliomyelitis he could be summed up as follows: Hyde Park, Groton, Harvard, Columbia Law School, State Senator, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, defeated Democratic Vice Presidential candidate in the Cox-Harding campaign of 1920.

There is nothing in that record, examined coldly, to explain his present deep preoccupation with the hungry, the shelterless, the unfortunate, the old and the sick—his concern for the underprivileged; nor is there anything there to explain his driving insistence on righting the wrongs done the people by maladjustments in our industrial, financial and economic system—his relentless attack on the "princes of privilege."

A man named Claes Martinsson van Rosenvelt, a Dutchman, came to this country with his plump wife, Jannetje, in 1644.

He changed his name to Roosevelt and had a son named Nicholas. This son grew up, but after eight years in the fur business, shed his fringed leather clothes and took off his moccasins to open a drygoods store in New York.

Nicholas became a man of property and finally an alderman. He was the great-great-great-great-grandfather of two Presidents, Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He had a son named Jacobus, who was a wealthy landowner.

Jacobus' son, Isaac, opened the first sugar refinery in America, down on Pearl street in New York; was a rabid revolutionary in the Revolutionary War; a delegate to the Constitutional Convention; a member of the New York State Legislature as a State Senator for six terms, and President of the Bank of New York.

Next was James Roosevelt II, a Harvard man, a Hyde Park squire, a breeder of fast horses. His horse "Gloster" was the first to trot a mile in less than two minutes. His second wife, whom he married when he was 52, was Sarah Delano, a great beauty, and the toast of the whole Hudson Valley. She was 26 years old at the time. You see her now in the photographs—the President's mother.

Franklin Roosevelt Was Homely Baby.

Franklin was born January 30, 1882. He was a homely baby, and stayed that way for several years, to the family distress. Then he picked up and became quite handsome in a slender, rather scholarly Woodrow-Wilson-sort-of-way. His first great exploit was to bite a chunk out of a glass tumbler when he was two and one half years, on his first trip to Europe. (He made eight trips to the Continent before he was 14.) His mother, not wishing to distress any one, rushed him out of the room before removing the chunk of glass.

He was a lonely little boy in Hyde Park until he got a pony, which later was supplemented by a Texas cayuse. He read a lot and then decided one day to collect all the birds native to Dutchess County.

With a fowling piece he killed about 300 birds, stuffed a few himself in order to learn the art and then had the rest stuffed, mounted and placed about the Hyde Park home, where they are today.

One day his father took him to Washington to see President Grover Cleveland.

The story is familiar. As they rose to go, President Cleveland held the little boy's hand, looked at him pensively and said:

"Son, I'm going to make an odd wish for you. I hope you never grow up to be President of the United States."

Tutored since babyhood, Roosevelt entered Groton, the exclusive New England preparatory school, at the age of 14, in 1896. He failed, in his freshman year, to make the football and baseball teams, but sang tenor in the choir successfully, and won the annual prize for punctuality in attendance. The next year he played on the scrub football team, pulled oar in the school crew, managed the baseball team and won the punctuality prize again. It was now that he became interested in debating and in conversation itself—just good, plain talking.

The Spanish-American War was on. Roosevelt and a young friend decided to run away and enlist under assumed names. They arranged with a patriotic pieman to escape from the school supervisors in the pieman's covered wagon one morning. The night before, both came down with sniffles and an outbreak of red spots. By morning they were in the infirmary with measles, drinking hot lemonade instead of glory.

Roosevelt Edited College Paper.

In 1900 he entered Harvard. He started a school drive for funds to support the Boers against the British, but no one was interested. He pulled oar on the frosh crew and played frosh football, but no varsity teams. He was not quite robust enough. He was 6 feet 1½ inches tall, but never weighed more than 150 pounds during his college career.

After much toil he became president of the Crimson, school newspaper, and wrote editorials blaming football defeats on the lack of cheering; and daringly drove for boardwalks throughout the campus and fire escapes for the dormitories.

When fan mail was slow in coming in, he wrote letters to himself, and then answered them editorially with biting arguments.

One of his less lukewarm editorial efforts sounds a little odd today. In it he asked that a special section be reserved for ladies at football games so that they would not be "asphyxiated" by men smoking.

He made all the top social clubs but one—Porcellian, the pinnacle of Harvard society. The "Pork" lads could not "see" young Roosevelt. It is said that some of them still can't see him.

From Harvard he went into Columbia Law School, where he failed in the final exams, but passed the bar examination shortly thereafter, practicing with the very good firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, where in three years he rose to the post of managing clerk of municipal court cases.

Marriage Dimmed By Teddy's Smile.

It was in his first year at Columbia that he became serious in his intentions with Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his cousin. They were married on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1905, in New York City, and President Theodore Roosevelt came to the wedding. Little attention was paid to the bride and groom, who exchanged significant glances as the audience crowded to shake the hand of famous "Teddy." Outside, the din of a Hibernians' band, playing "The Wearing of the Green," sounded loud enough to fog the strains of "Oh, Promise Me." "T. R." laughed at this, exposing the notorious buck teeth in his dynamic grin.

Franklin had known Eleanor all his life, and legend has it he carried her piggy-back around his nursery the first time they met, when she was 1½ years old and he 4.

By 1910 Roosevelt was bored with the dusty technicalities of the law. He decided to run for the State Senate.

Nomination Called Forlorn Hope.

The Democrats wanted a State Senator from the strongly Republican district comprising the counties of Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam. However, no one would take the nomination, as it was a forlorn hope.

Roosevelt not only took the nomination, but revealed the first intimations of his political showmanship in a strenuous campaign which was conducted in unheard-of fashion—a complete coverage of the district by automobile. This was sensational for those days—1910.

One day the young nominee was driving about with Richard E. Connelly, a candidate for the Assembly, in the red Maxwell car when they came into unfamiliar territory. For some reason or other they went like a breeze in this area, with the farmers cheerfully accepting cigars and promising votes right and left. As they turned happily back toward familiar ground they came upon a signboard stating: "You are now leaving Connecticut."

Despite Republican laughter at the automobile campaign idea, Roosevelt won by a plurality of 1,140 out of 30,000 votes.

His first career, a mere rehearsal for his second, had begun.

His platform had been "Down With Bosses!" Partly by chance, and partly because he was always the showman, he now had an opportunity to thwart a machine boss of the most confirmed sort, Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan, a wealthy man who wanted to be the next United States Senator from New York.

In those days, the State Legislatures elected the Senators.

Roosevelt Led Insurgent Bloc.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany boss, wanted Sheehan to get the job. Gov. John A. Dix, a Democrat, was on the fence. A majority of 114 Democrats was available to put Sheehan over, but Roosevelt, sensing the chance to spotlight himself, organized a little bloc of 14 insurgent Democrats, who stayed away from the Democratic caucus that was pledged to Sheehan, and thereafter held out against tremendous pressure, both by persuasion and check-book, for ten weeks.

In the living-room of the Roosevelt home the group of lonely, tired insurgents sat and smoked cheap cigars day and night, until Mrs. Roosevelt was forced to move the children's nursery farther out of range—from the second floor to the third.

But they won a moral victory eventually, as Gov. Dix at last came out against Sheehan, who gnashed his teeth and disappeared into history. But the final result was merely a shift to another Tammany man, Sachem James A. O'Gorman. Roosevelt had received his first publicity. Next April he introduced a resolution calling for a Constitutional amendment to provide for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Roosevelt's record, on the whole, was unimpressive and distinguished chiefly by its eccentricity. He was almost as erratic in the Legislature as Theodore Roosevelt had been before him. His first year he introduced 29 bills. Five became law and six that had been passed by both Houses were vetoed by the Governor. In the second session he introduced 28 bills and in his third session 23. He was a good friend of wild life and game, despite the 300 fowls he had shot as a youth, and helped to simplify the State fish and game laws.

His second session was dull, and he announced he wouldn't run again. The Old Guard showed such glee and general happiness at this thought, however, that he became irritated, and said he would run.

As the campaign started he fell ill with typhoid fever. In the emergency Eleanor brought in Roosevelt's newspaper friend, Louis McHenry Howe, Albany correspondent for the New York Herald. Howe had already bet $50 on Roosevelt to win, and he didn't like to lose the money.

He immediately filled the local newspapers with full-page ads, blasting the message that Senator Roosevelt wanted to protect the farmer from the commission merchant. This banged over the local voters like butterflies in a gale. They trooped to the polls and gave him a bigger majority than ever.

Daniels Offered Roosevelt Job.

Roosevelt was bored. Bigger game called. While a member of a vice investigating committee sent down to New York City, he skipped duty on a pretext and went to Washington. It was early spring, 1913, before Wilson was inaugurated.

There Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo at once offered him the choice of two jobs, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Collector of the Port of New York. He refused both.

Then Josephus Daniels, bluff and outspoken Secretary of the Navy, offered him the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy. He accepted without hesitation, and President Woodrow Wilson confirmed the appointment in what is sometimes called a trice, since young Roosevelt had hired a couple of hundred shouters to bellow "We Want Wilson" at the Baltimore convention—all of them wearing Champ Clark buttons.

Franklin Roosevelt was now 31 years old, with three children (another died in 1909).

He was still not a very remarkable young man. He had come to notice by showmanship rather than statesmanship; by the accident of his name and position rather than any unusual ability. The average young legislature member on a visit to Washington seldom has his choice of three high posts. He is lucky to get by the guards on a sightseers' tour of the Government buildings.

Roosevelt was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of the Navy while the music of "The Wearing of the Green" floated through the window, played by the band of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in a St. Patrick's Day parade.

Daniels, now Ambassador to Mexico under Roosevelt, visited the White House the other day. As he entered the office he said, his face grave, but eyes twinkling, "How do you do, Mr. President." Roosevelt held up a hand sternly. He said:

"Here, now, none of that. Sit down—Chief."

Daniels was a man of peace. Roosevelt was a natural big Navy man, with an intimate knowledge of everything, from scuppers to binnacles.

The war began in Europe. The Lusitania was sunk. Daniels recruited a Navy from the farms of the country—"Join the Navy and See the World." But embarrassingly the country boys would sink like stones whenever they fell off the boats, which was somewhat too often.

Roosevelt ordered that every midshipman must pass a swimming test before being eligible for an ensign's post.

This was his first experience with spoils in a big way. With the quiet country printer from North Carolina Roosevelt began a wholesale scrapping of Republicans in the Department, supplanting them instanter with deserving Democrats.

When the war began, the department and the Navy yards had been entirely re-manned with Democrats, and accounts of the time insist that all of them had holes in their pockets.

Roosevelt Loses Senatorship Race.

Without resigning his Navy post, Roosevelt now campaigned spiritedly for the U. S. Senatorship from New York State, but James W. Gerard won the nomination by 70,000 votes. This was Roosevelt's first defeat at the polls.

Daniels, the peace advocate, and Roosevelt, the Big Navy man, continued to get along despite their daily work at exactly cross-purposes. Daniels made little talks hoping for happier days, and Roosevelt, disregarding official codes and red tape, placed war orders on the biggest scale in history. So swiftly did he execute rush contracts that with the declaration of war the Army found that the Navy had corded the market, and only Presidential interference forced a "divvy-up."

Instances of Roosevelt's speed in moving past red tape include the building of the $500,000 Brooklyn Navy cantonment on a verbal order, with operations begun in the finished plant two months before the contracts had been awarded. Another was when he commandeered an electric generator on its way to the then new Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. The generator went to Erie and the hotel didn't open until three months after its announced date.

Roosevelt's major war exploit came about accidentally. A crank, supposedly, shoved his way through several stenographers and into Roosevelt's office one lunch hour with a suitcase full of a new idea.

The idea was a submarine trap with electrical antennae, making it impossible for a submarine to pass within a fair distance without exploding one or more mines.

Mine Barrier Project Is Revived.

The British and French had wanted to lay an underwater mine barrier 240 miles in length across the North Sea from the Orkney Islands to the coast of Norway. They had a good barrage across the 20-mile Straits of Dover, but that took more mines than it was worth, it was said.

Roosevelt, seeing the idea's possibilities at a glance, revived the project internationally, and Admiral Sims, who had denounced the northern barrage idea as "unfeasible," later called it one of the wonders of the war, as the Germans lost more than 200 U-boats in the mine traps.

New York Democrats came to Roosevelt with the proposal that he run for Governor. He was preparing for an overseas trip, and he turned it down, but put forward the name of a friend of his, Alfred E. Smith. He said Smith would be a good man for the job. Smith was elected.

In London Roosevelt talked about stamps with the philatelist-King, George V; talked to Clemenceau, President Poincaire, Marshal Foch in France; the Admiralty in Rome; visited the British front; spent a night with King Albert of Belgium; and told London friends he was heading for home and a uniform. But he came off the boat on a stretcher with influenza that had developed into pneumonia.

1920 Campaign Political Death.

He resigned from the Navy to run for Vice President on the ticket with James M. Cox. Inspired by a visit to the dying President Woodrow Wilson, Cox and Roosevelt made a gallant campaign on an unpopular issue—the League of Nations—although they knew it to be political death.

He was now out of public life.

He went back into law, the firm being Emmett, Marvin and Roosevelt. Next year he was stricken with infantile paralysis.

Now began the real career. Another man might have given up; another might have made only a nominal effort to readjust himself. But Roosevelt had no thought of retirement or seclusion.

He continued social life. He became interested in a number of small business efforts, none very successful. Louis Howe, the ever-faithful, and Mrs. Roosevelt, his legs and contact-man, continued working in the Democratic Party. He maintained an immense correspondence, one of the largest ever handled in the country by an individual. He read and thought, and read and thought. He learned the value of having people come to him—the saving in time and energy.

He managed Al Smith's campaign for the Presidential nomination in 1924, walking to the convention platform on crutches to nominate Smith as "The Happy Warrior." John W. Davis won the nomination after the long battle between Smith and William G. McAdoo, but lost the election to Coolidge. Smith returned to the Governorship of New York.

Roosevelt heard of the shanty-fantile paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga., at this time. He tried it, and for the first time made great progress.

On October 1, 1928—he had nominated Al Smith for President during the summer—he was in Warm Springs when the battle in New York began to have Roosevelt nominated as Governor in order to help Smith carry the State for the Democratic ticket.

Without New York Smith's cause was hopeless. Roosevelt was the only well-known Democrat in the State who was non-Tammany and non-Roman Catholic, and non-wet—the needed reverse of Smith to balance the State and national tickets.

Roosevelt, believing his health to be more important than politics, and thinking that a few more months at Warm Springs would cure him definitely refused again and again.

His daughter, Anna, wired him, "Go ahead and take it." He wired back, "You ought to be spanked."

Long distance telephone calls began to pour into Warm Springs from New York. Roosevelt still refused. He arranged to be out of town at an unknown destination when the convention was cheduled to begin.

"Boloney," He Says To Al Smith.

But Smith finally won. He told Roosevelt he could hurry through his gubernatorial duties each year and spend the rest of the time in Georgia. Roosevelt answered briefly with a Smith phrase: "Boloney."

But he gave in. Election Day came, and Roosevelt carried the State after one of the most vigorous campaigns ever seen in New York State, in which he personally showed himself in physically-fit condition to nearly every voter in the area. But Smith lost the national election.

Roosevelt was a good Governor, accomplishing more than any previous administration, and doing many things on a broad front. The cost to the taxpayer went up, and the public debt increased enormously. He not only gave them good Government, but more of it, and that cost money.

He began the first gasoline tax; put through $50,000,000 of bonds for hospitals; progressed toward old-age pension legislation; improved workmen's compensation laws; made a new budget setup; recommended farm relief on a wide scale, and was overwhelmingly re-elected.

In the celebrated fight with Tammany that now began, and lasted through his final service as Governor, Roosevelt, in the consensus of historians, showed himself to be more vacillating than anything else, although the eventual results, wrought partly by the pressure of public opinion and in spite of his somewhat dilatory actions, were good.

Influence Piled Up By Countless Trips.

But he was after bigger game yet.

He had surrounded himself with one of the most astute groups of politicians ever collected in the country.

Bit by bit he edged toward control of the national councils of the Democratic Party, winning small victories through his thousands of friends throughout the country. Constantly the political fences were kept in repair. He visited throughout the land. He became personally known to thousands on thousands of influential leaders in the various communities.

The entire Roosevelt family has the pleasant disease known inelegantly as "the hot foot." They are always shoving off on a new round-trip to Bazooka, Mont., by way of New Orleans and Los Angeles. As a result of this, the President, as has often been noted, is one of the best-equipped Presidents in American history. He doesn't need to ask where the Flug River is—he's been canoeing on it. A project to level off the Brown Mountains may meet with his sympathetic approval, as he has noted with what difficulty the train labored over them. He knows the United States from the baked-bean area to the avocado territory, and from gumbo land to the dairy and cheese regions.

A good deal of this background came during his Governorships in New York, and the tens of thousands of miles by land and sea that he has added since have served only to round off his travels.

Wheeler, Walsh Early Supporters.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, was one of the original Roosevelt men. He said in 1930 that the nominee in 1932 should be Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, was second.

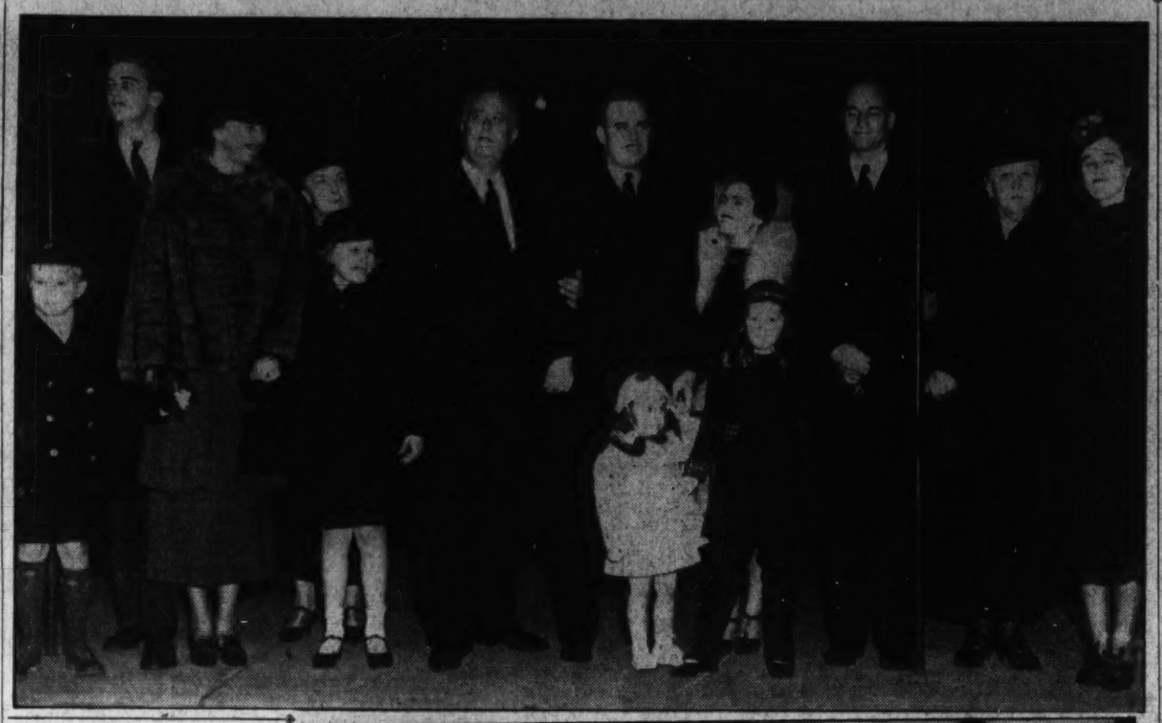
The story of the Democratic convention in 1932 is too recent to bear repetition. McAdoo, enemy of Al Smith, released the Texas and California delegates pledged to the candidacy of John N. Garner, and Roosevelt won in a few ballots.

Always the showman, he moved instinctively now in a perfect display of his natural flair. He wired the convention delegates to sit tight—that the customary formal notification ceremonies involved "great expense," and that he would like to appear before the convention the next day to be notified in person.

The master stroke was beautifully timed. Even as he had made the innovation of campaigning by automobile in 1910, now he flew to Chicago, while breathless radio audiences all over the country were told of the progress of the plane toward Chicago.

On his arrival he made the famous speech that used the words "a new deal," as the tagline. And now he began to smile. The old, rather melancholy, serious look which had occupied his features throughout his life disappeared before the new optimistic grin.

Vindicated in the last election, he stands once more on a threshhold of even greater opportunity, of even wider service to the nation. The cynics say that when you can't go any farther up, you come down. No one expects President Roosevelt to come down.



Harris & Ewing—Underwood & Underwood.

Families of principals—above, all the Roosevelts gather at the White House. In the photo are the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the President's mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt; his sons, James, Elliott and their wives; John Roosevelt and children of James, Elliott and Mrs. Anne Boettiger, the President's daughter. Lower, Garner family arrives. Mrs. John N. Garner, wife of the Vice President, greeted her son, Tully C. Garner; his wife and their daughter, Genevieve, as they arrived at Union Station today.

PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN.

From Brother Jonathan.

PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE.

Roosevelt Used Auto For Campaign in 1910

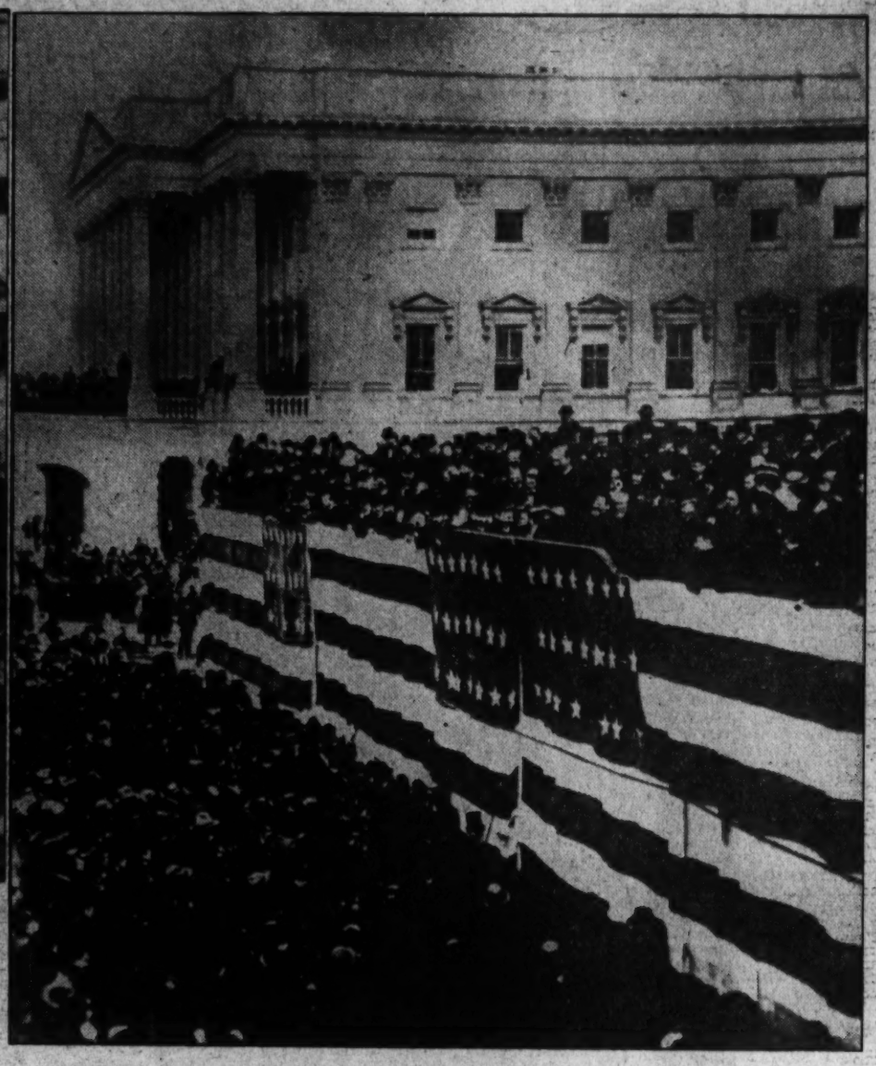
Stumped County by Motor to Win Seat in New York Legislature; Entered Washington Arena at Age of 31.

Parade of Presidential Inaugurations Reflects Stirring Times

The Post is the only daily morning paper in Washington with A.P. WIREPHOTO Service.

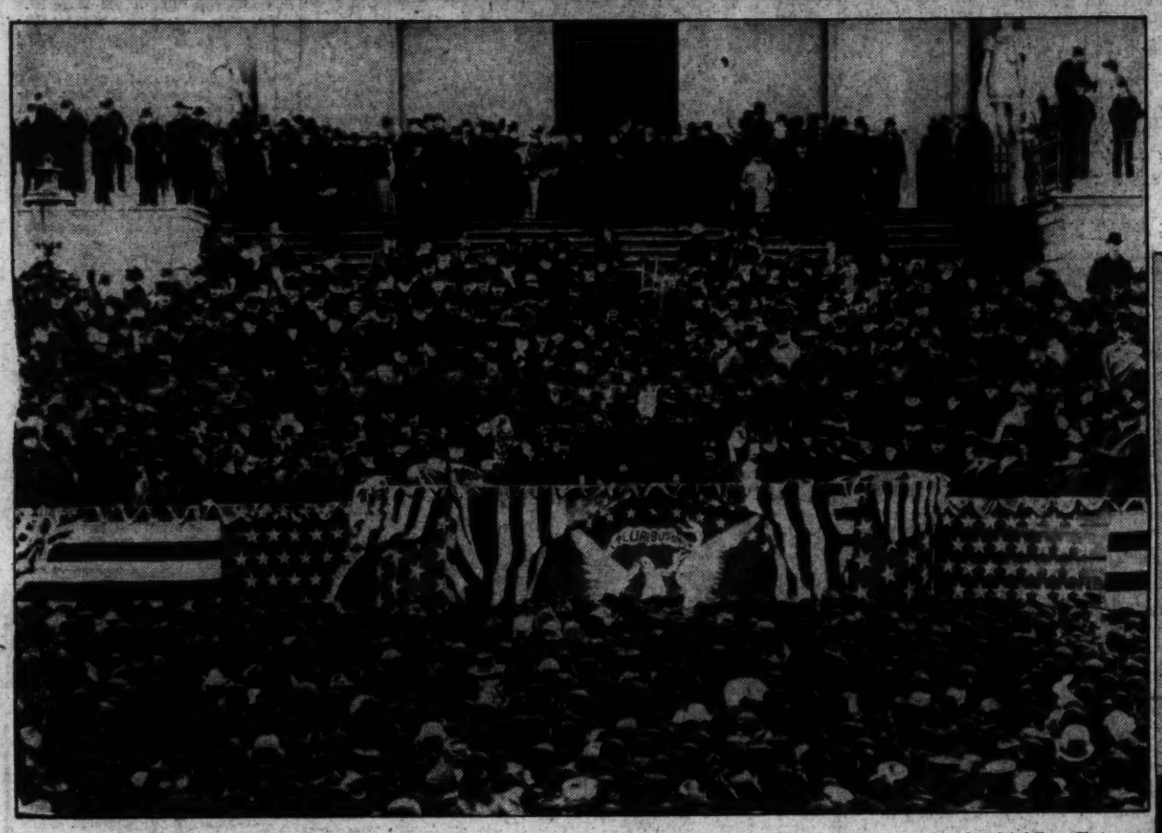
Brady.

Abraham Lincoln takes the oath to uphold a Constitution threatened by factional disputes and civil war. Soldiers guarded Lincoln at the Capitol, sharpshooters lined Pennsylvania avenue. The Lincoln speech on this occasion is one of the great documents in American history.



Clinedinst.

James A. Garfield is sworn in on a blustery March 4 of 1881. A few months later he was dead, victim of an assassin's bullet. The Nation, shocked, mourned him as a martyr.

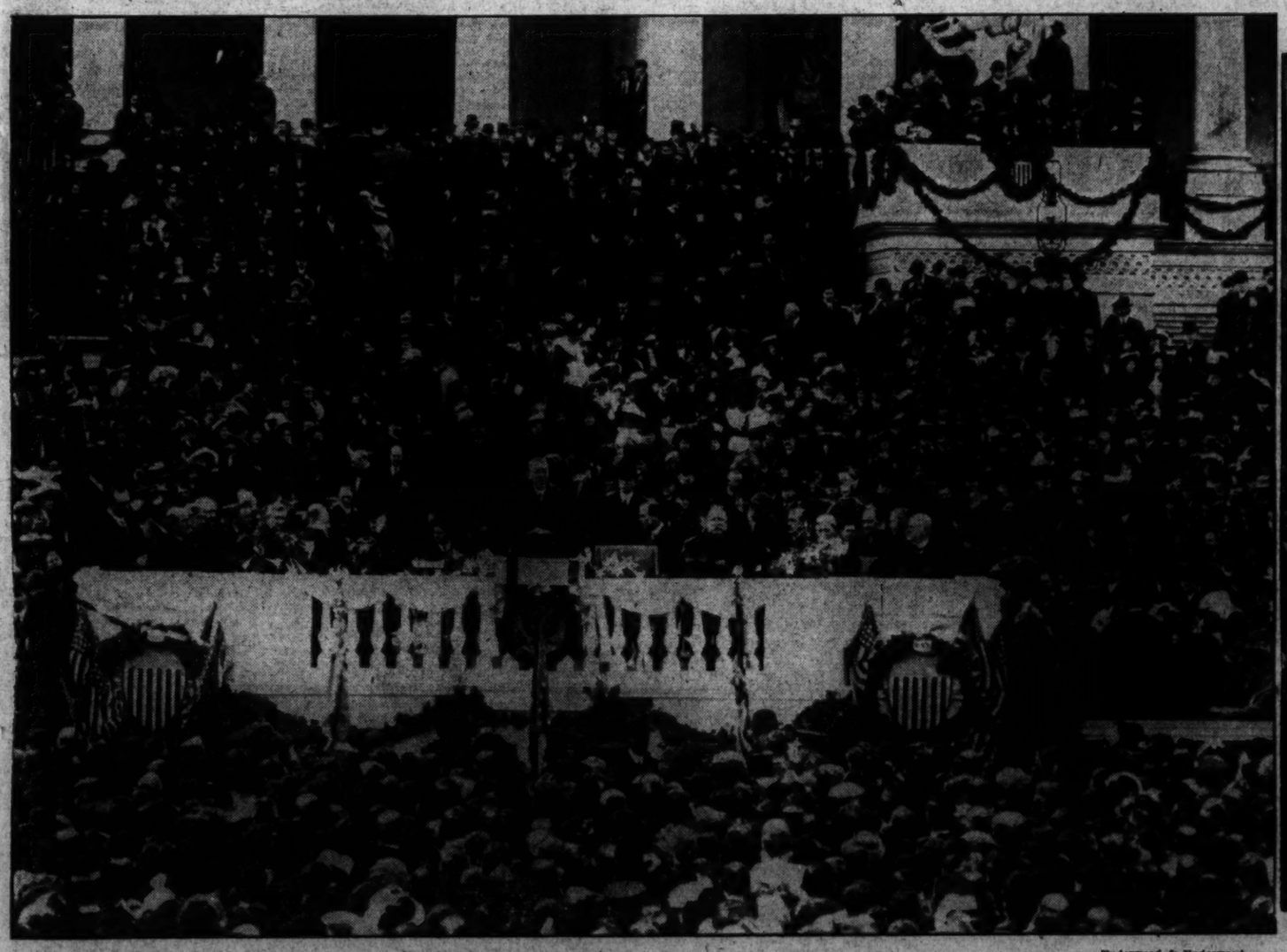


Associated Press Photo.

Grover Cleveland reading his Inaugural address from Capitol steps in 1893. This was the beginning of his second term. Voters vindicated his sturdy adherence to own views after repudiating him once. Became only President ever to be elected after once being defeated.

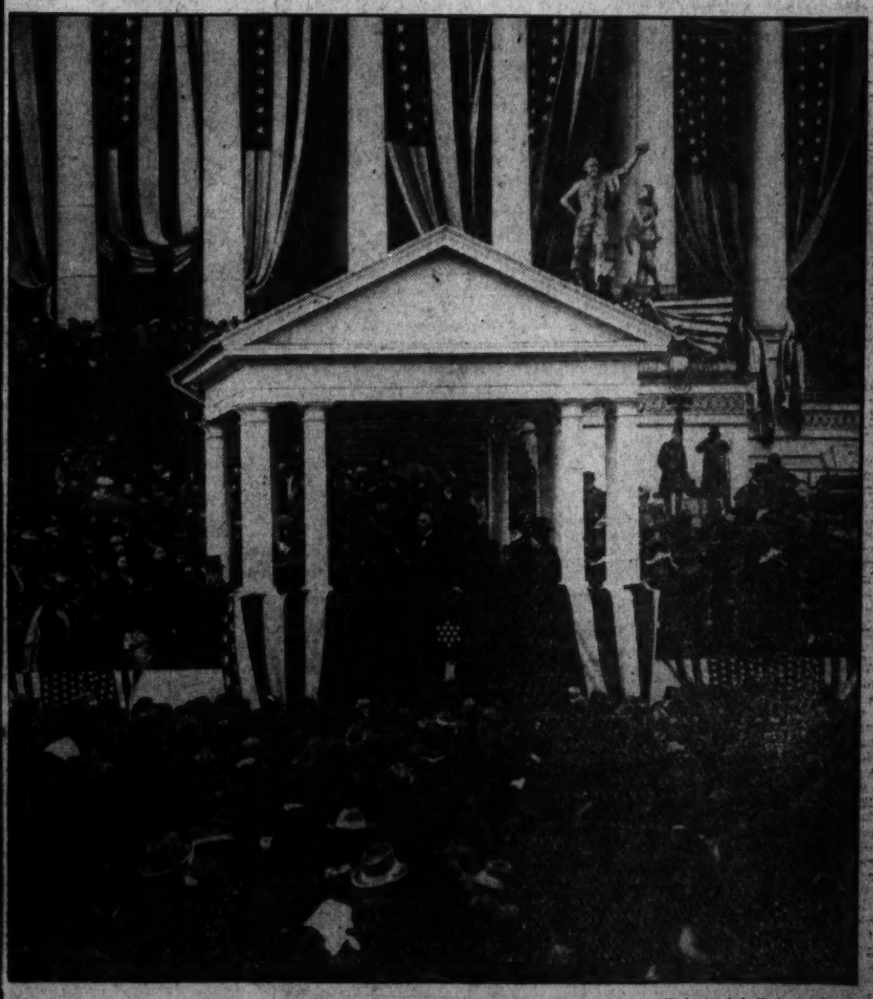
Post Staff Photo.

The last time a carriage transported a President to his Inaugural. President Taft, unperturbed by defeat, rides with President Wilson to latter's Inauguration for first term. When Wilson was inaugurated in 1917 he rode to Capitol in automobile.



Underwood & Underwood.

Woodrow Wilson, in 1913, foresaw only peace for the United States as he was inaugurated. His "new liberalism" stirred country as New Deal did 20 years later. "Watchful Waiting" on Mexico followed closely this picture. But it was only prelude to the world conflagration starting in 1914.



Underwood & Underwood.

The fourth war-time President, William McKinley, taking office in 1901. The war with Spain had just ended. McKinley was the national idol. The war, unpopular at first, ended in glory for American arms. In this scene McKinley was at the height of his glory.

New Deal Activities Form Unique Chapter in Nation's History

Record Is Set By Roosevelt Achievement

Accomplishment Costly; 28 Billions Spent in 4 Years.

Nearly Half of Amount Listed Under Items for Recovery.

By William V. Nessly.

"We planned it that way."

President Roosevelt spoke thus in telling a crowd at Charleston, S. C., on October 23, 1935, that the Nation was "on the way back * * * coming back more soundly than before" and that it was "not by mere chance" or by "a turn of the cycle."

However many of the New Deal's accomplishments were deliberately panned, however many of them there may have been, instead, the result of immediate pressing need, they constitute, withal, a record unprecedented in any similar period in the extent to which, and in the variety of ways in which they touched upon the life and the happiness of every American.

The achievements have all cost money, tremendous amounts. And the rising public debt and increasing deficits have caused real concern in wide sections. The New Deal has spent, between March 4, 1933, and January 1, 1937, the staggering total of $28,620,564,753.68, with an accompanying increase in the public debt of $13,469,569,997.20. Of the expenditures, the Treasury lists under the items of recovery and relief, a total of $12,848,092,582.52.

Pronounced Increase In National Income.

On the other hand, there has been a pronounced increase in the national income and, accordingly, in the Government's tax revenues. For 1932, the Department of Commerce gives the national income as $39,500,000,000. In 1935, it had risen to $52,900,000,000; for 1936, the estimate is $60,000,000,000, and the department reports indications of a total of $67,000,000,000 to $70,000,000,000 for this year.

Government receipts have shown a corresponding gain. For the fiscal year 1932 they were given as $2,079,090,742. The next year they were up to $3,115,554,050, and for the 1936 fiscal period, $4,115,950,615. For the last six months of 1936, constituting the first half of the 1937 fiscal year, the receipts exclusive of repayments of emergency Government loans, were $2,140,513,509. The second half of the fiscal year usually produces greater receipts than the first half.

Facing a thoroughly distressed and fearful Nation on March 4, 1933, Mr. Roosevelt acted immediately.

He closed all the banks still open and permitted them to reopen only when their soundness had been determined or restored. He saw to it that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation poured millions of dollars into hundreds of the banks to improve their positions, and provide greater liquidity in those remaining closed. He re-created confidence in the institutions.

Immediately following the bank crisis, he centered attention on other temporary measures designed to expedite recovery, though keeping in reserve numerous contemplated permanent measures that were to bring lasting changes in the country's economic system.

Billions Are Expended To Feed Nation's Hungry.

Feeding the hungry became an immediate task and was promptly undertaken. Billions have been spent in this continuing task. The Civil Works Administration was created to provide immediate work, even if nothing more than "leaf raking" projects, for the millions of unemployed. CWA employment reached its peak in January, 1934, when 4,263,44 persons were on its roles. The emergency relief program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration had 2,444,000 on its rolls a year later. But at the same time the country had on relief, in January, 1935, a total of 20,676,733, including 4,614,965 families and 5,488,027 single persons.

The buying of agricultural surpluses, whose existence was contributing to the farm distress, and use of the surpluses to feed the needy, brought expenditures of $270,780,078. Transient unemployed, men, women and children, were cared for in camps which at one time had 300,000 inmates.

The more slowly moving Public Works Administration employed 298,000 persons in January, 1934, 322,000 in January, 1935, and 174,000 in January, 1936. It was created under Secretary of the Interior Ickes with an original appropriation of $3,300,000,000 both to stimulate recovery and give work to the unemployed. But its program of loans and grants to communities for approved projects did not lend itself to quick action to absorb any large proportion of the needy.

WPA Steps Into Picture For More Rapid Action.

Harry Hopkins' Works Progress Administration more clearly met this need.

At the beginning of 1935, Mr. Roosevelt reorganized the relief program, turning back to the States the care of unemployables, with the able-bodied employables on a Federal work program for which he asked $4,000,000,000. Early last year the work program was employing 3,300,000 persons, including the CCC and the PWA workers.

For the current fiscal year $1,500,000,000, plus the residue from the previous sum, was made available, and Mr. Roosevelt has now asked for $790,000,000 to carry the program for the balance of the year, ending June 30.

Creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps proved to be one of the most widely applauded moves of the recovery period. In the CCC almost 1,800,000 young men, idle and in danger of being attracted to the activities of luring idle minds, have been taken off the streets, given gainful occupations from which both they and their families received financial benefit, and from which they were improved physically and in morale. Moreover, untold benefit to the country's natural resources is conceded to have resulted, in addition to the awakened interest in natural resources in the public mind.

The Administration turned quickly to the rescue of home owners facing loss of their dwellings through foreclosure.

HOLC Puts 3 Billions In Home Mortgages.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation put $3,092,80,789 into home mortgages, refinancing the obligations of 1,018,390 home owners in urgent difficulties. It took over roughly one-sixth of the entire home-mortgage debt of the country. The billions it poured into those forms of security had widespread effect. They helped creditors by providing good securities for the questionable mortgages, and they helped States and municipalities by reason of the vast sums made available for payment of taxes.

The Federal Housing Administration was created to make available at low cost loans for repair and modernization of real estate, and a broader purpose, to facilitate the financing of housing for persons of low income, both individual homes and large-scale projects. It insured some 500,000 modernization loans for $170,000,000. In addition, it has striven to substitute the long-term mortgage at reduced rates of interest, for the short-term first, second and third mortgages with frequent renewal charges.

Activities during the first year of the New Deal were aimed, generally at increasing commodity prices, restoring the credit system and establishing a more practical relationship between prices and debts.

Nation Leaves Gold Base; President Devalues Dollar.

The country was taken off the gold standard in April, 1933. In the following January the President devalued the dollar and put it on a gold bullion basis. The gold content of the dollar was reduced to 59.06 per cent of its former figure, and the Treasury offered to buy gold at $35 an ounce. The devaluation put the dollar at approximate parity with the British pound.

Departure from the gold standard was followed by the President's order calling in all gold and gold certificates.

While there has been talk, repeatedly, of international stabilization of currencies, none of the discussion has ever reached the point of actual proposals.

On September 25 of last year, the United States, Great Britain and France entered into a tripartite agreement to use their respective stabilization funds, if necessary, to prevent wide fluctuations in exchange.

The most recent action by the United States with regard to gold was the decision a few weeks ago by the Treasury to sterilize gold imports, which were adding to the reserves here at a rate sufficient to cause uneasiness. Imported gold is now placed in an inactive account, with Treasury bills rather than reserve notes issued against it, to prevent its increasing the bank reserves and forming a basis for dangerous expansion.

Blue Eagle First Lauded Then Draws Disapproval.

The national industrial recovery act, hastily drawn and speeded to passage, was intended to provide "industrial self-government," outlaw unfair trade practices, prevent overproduction, reduce hours, eliminate child labor and raise wages. For some months it was given wholehearted support with much fanfare and adulation of the Blue Eagle; then came complaints that small business men were being hurt, and labor started seeking greater representation, charging that the "company union" was being fostered under the act.

Under the 557 basic codes written under NRA industries undertook to raise wages and shorten hours in return for help in regulating prices. But greatest difficulty came in enforcement attempts in the consumers' service trades, and when a Jersey City tailor went to jail for pressing a suit at less than the fixed price, opponents of NRA seized upon it. NRA was invalidated by the Supreme Court in June, 1935.

The more permanent program of the New Deal was based upon the doctrine that the state must assume a greater measure of responsibility for its citizens. Re-distribution of wealth and "the more abundant life" are slogans for the program.

The farm plans, with the court-outlawed production control aim still admittedly at the bottom of them, have progressed in an uncertain manner. Invalidation in January, 1936, of Agricultural Adjustment Administration activities, with crop control based on benefits paid by the Government from processing taxes, has been followed by the soil conservation program. The latter continues benefit payments for farmers taking land out of production of soil-depleting crops and utilizing it for other purposes, an indirect method of accomplishing the same result.

The cry of "regimentation" and "scarcity" did much to reduce confidence in the AAA. The killing of 6,000,000 little pigs and the plowing under of every third row of cotton added to the ammunition of its opponents. However, with the help of two serious droughts, surpluses which had constantly acted as a brake on rising prices have been removed. The Nation's farm income has gone up rapidly, even aside from the AAA rental and benefit payments which have totaled $1,474,710,491.82, according to Treasury figures. Prices of farm products have soared from the 38-cent wheat, 28-cent corn and $3.44 hogs of the 1932-33 season.

The gross farm income for 1936 was placed by the Department of Agriculture at $9,530,000,000, as compared with $8,508,000,000 for 1935 and $7,276,000,000 for 1934.

The Resettlement Administration, which Secretary Wallace maintains should have been called the Farm Security Administration or the Tenant Security Administration, was an important item in the farm program, combining both emergency and long-range assistance.

It has done some resettling of families, from submarginal land, but its most important work has been supervised rehabilitation loans at 5 per cent interest to 300,000 farm families. It also is making grants and feed loans to 520,000 other families. Wallace contends that direct and indirect interest on loans obtained previously by the 300,000 families had run up to 20 to 25 per cent.

Community housing projects of the RA have been in the nature of demonstration laboratories, and there has been some criticism of them, excessive cost of some being one objection. Farm debt adjustment, scaling down the obligations of those heavily burdened, and retirement of millions of acres of sub-standard land have been among the RA undertakings.

Along with this farm program there came the rebuilding of the agricultural credit system, largely wrecked by the deflation. All the farm credit agencies were combined into the Farm Credit Administration. The Federal Land Banks almost doubled their 1932 holdings of farm mortgages by the end of 1935, when the $2,000,000,000 mark was exceeded. Debts were scaled down, as was the case in the HOLC activities, and easy money and lower interest helped to lighten the burden.

Closely aligned with the farm program has been the foreign trade policy. Under the dogged direction of Secretary of State Hull, backed generally by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who has maintained that in order to sell the country also must buy, the Administration has concluded 15 reciprocal trade agreements with other countries, about half of them with neighboring republics to the south.

Perhaps no other policy of the Government has been so cordially approved as that of Secretary Hull in his assault on trade barriers which he had inherited. There can be no question that it won considerable support for Mr Roosevelt in the 1936 campaign.

Two Major Measures Enacted in Bank Field.

In the field of banking the New Deal has enacted two important measures. The banking act of 1933 undertook to divorce investment and commercial banking, among other things, while the act of 1935 reorganized the Federal Reserve system, gave it greater responsibility for credit control through control of discount rates and reserve requirements for member banks and open-market operations, all with an eye to control of inflation and the blocking of deflation.

Labor has found a sympathetic ear at the White House in this first portion of Mrs. Roosevelt's incumbency. Heartily in accord with the demand for collective bargaining, reduced hours, elevated living standards through higher wages, he has initiated or supported numerous labor measures. The codes under NRA, the Wagner labor relations act, the Guffey coal act, both railroad retirement acts, necessitated by invalidation of the first one by the Supreme Court, all have had his indorsement. Minimum wages for women and abolition of child labor have had his special interest.

The investment markets have felt the effects of this Roosevelt period. The Securities and Exchange Commission was created for the purpose of controlling, to an extent, the issuance of securities for interstate sale, the law requiring that material facts regarding the issue accompany its registration with the commission.

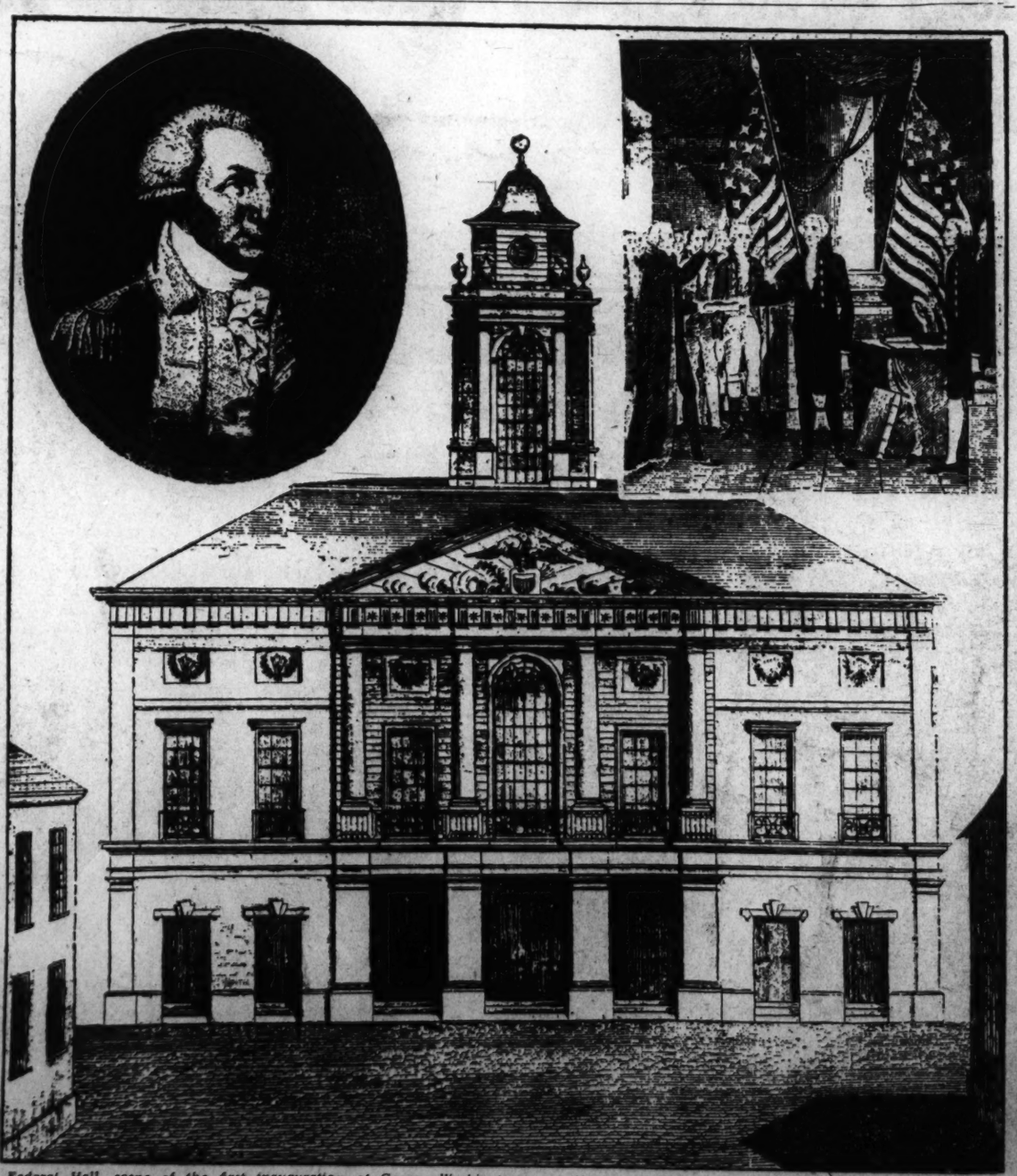
Stock Market Activities Placed Under Commission.

Likewise, activities of the stock market, over the bitter opposition of the financial centers, were placed under control of the commission. The opposition has largely declined, however, under the administration of Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy and his successor in that post, James M. Landis.

Regulation of public utilities and development of cheap electric power have been closely linked projects of the Administration. The public utility holding company act of 1935, with its "death clause" for certain types of holding company, was enacted only after a bitter fight. It was intended to eliminate the pyramided financial structure that, it was contended, milks the profits from the operating companies.

Creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority was with the intent to develop an entire watershed in social and industrial experimentation, in addition to creating cheap power as a "yardstick" undertaking to measure costs and prices. Completion of Boulder Dam and the steady construction of the often-criticized

The death of President Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850. From a contemporary engraving from Brother Jonathan.



Federal Hall, scene of the first inauguration of George Washington, a contemporary view (S. Hill, sculptor), engraved in June, 1789, and published in the Massachusetts Magazine for the same month. Upper left, a contemporary portrait of the first President, from a Philadelphia magazine, June, 1793, engraved from an original painting made at the close of the war. Upper right, a view of the first inauguration.

U. S. Income Is Increased Over Period

Government Receipts Up for All Years of Democrats.

Executive Quick to Act; Results Touched All Americans.

Grand Coulee Dam in Washington State are other reflections of the President's interest in hydroelectric power.

The Rural Electrification Administration was formed to help finance the extension of power lines into rural sections, and the Electric Farm and Home Authority promotes the purchase of electric equipment and fixtures.

A truly vast undertaking in social welfare was the social security act, providing for a system of old-age retirement benefits and unemployment insurance.

Designed to provide security for workers in their old age, the first system taxes both the employe and the employer, building up a colossal reserve fund from which pensions will be paid upon retirement of the employe at the age of 65. Some 26,000,000 employes are estimated by the Social Security Board to be subject to provisions of the act at present.

The unemployment insurance clause taxes only the employer at the start, but provides compensation for a worker for a limited number of weeks after loss of employment.

Taxation—for much-needed revenue or to "soak the rich"—has brought the Administration some of its sharpest conflicts and most heated differences.

In 1933 changes, aside from processing taxes, were largely confined to the new levies on beer and, later, liquor; readjustments of capital gains and losses provisions of the income taxes and excess profits and capital stock levies.

In 1934 there was revision of the income tax law to capture revenue that had been slipping through loopholes.

Wage and Pay Roll Taxes Among New Levies of '35.

The next year, 1935, brought higher taxes on gifts, large incomes and estates, with some increase in capital gains and excess profits taxes. In this year also were enacted the taxes on wages and pay rolls for the social security set-up though they were not to take effect until later.

Last year saw enactment of the graduated tax on undistributed corporate earnings, from which the Administration saw an opportunity either to obtain large revenue or a dispersal of huge funds held out of production or use. The law's enactment was followed late in 1936 by a rush of dividends from previously undivided earnings to escape the tax. Agitation for changes in the law is under way, one chief proposal being exemption of funds needed for replacement purpose or plant expansion.

The clashes of New Deal laws with Supreme Court convictions continue. NRA and AAA, Guffey coal and municipal bankruptcy acts, the "hot oil" clause in NIRA and New York's minimum wages for women all have been killed. But the Government has won such decisions as those on the gold clause resolution, TVA, silver profits tax and the ban on interstate shipment of prison-made goods.

Efforts to overcome the court's rejection of New Deal objectives have not taken definite form. Whether a constitutional amendment will be necessary is debated, but President Roosevelt's most recent expression of opinion indicates he believes an amendment unnecessary.

Federal Millions Help Alleviate Rail Problem.

The railroads still provide numerous problems. Following the pouring of millions of RFC dollars into their financial structures, there has been a gradual improvement, but on the first of this year 33 Class 1 roads still were in receivership or trusteeship, involving a total of 67,845 miles of road. On the first of this year the roads were denied extension of the emergency surcharges, granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in April, 1935, and which were adding roughly $120,000,000 a year to the roads' aggregate revenue.

The motor carriers act placed interstate bus and truck traffic under the I. C. C., and the process of establishing regulation over that form of transportation is under way.

A striking change has taken place in the Nation's relations with other powers.

In Mr. Roosevelt's first months in office the United States was closely linked with Europe in numerous matters. The World Economic Conference was being projected, and the Disarmament Conference followed. Both drew close attention from this Government, but both were unproductive.

U. S. Foreign Policy Now Aimed at South America.

The London Naval Conference in December, 1935, also failed, Japan's demand for naval parity was rejected and she withdrew. Now the Washington and London naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, respectively, have expired, all treaty limitations on naval building are removed, and a new sea armament race is under way.

American interest, meanwhile, has turned more to South America, with Mr. Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy pointing the way. At his suggestion the All-American Peace Conference was held at Buenos Aires in December of last year, and brought forth a series of conventions providing for consultation among the American republics when war threatens, and expansion of the Monroe Doctrine into an All-American policy.

But the greatest change has come in this Nation's neutrality policy.

Abandoning the traditional "freedom of the seas" principle, the United States has turned to a policy of losing foreign trade rather than let it draw the country into war.

It is an intriguing start for the second half of the Roosevelt era.

Roosevelt Startled the Nation by Edict Closing All Banks

Inauguration In '33 Joined Man, Moment

New Deal Author Gained Confidence by Policy of 'Acting Quickly.'

Move to Brace Financial Structure President's First Action.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt, on March 4, 1933, stepped to the front portico of the Capitol and assumed the reins of the Federal Government, the people of the United States, with one accord, turned to listen to what the new Chief Executive had to propose for alleviation of the economic and financial catastrophe which had enveloped them overnight.

No man had assumed the Presidency at a more dramatic moment in American history—not even Abraham Lincoln in 1861 nor Woodrow Wilson in 1917. When Lincoln first took the oath of the Presidency, the secession movement was beginning to sweep the South, but hopes were high that bloodshed could be avoided. In March, 1917, the mind of the Nation was troubled, but few knew how close to entering the World War this country really was and probably none realized the price of that step.

But with the financial life of the Nation at a stand-still at noon on March 4, 1933, with virtually all banks closed and many of them on the verge of collapse, every man and woman in the country was affected. For two weeks, as the banking structure crumbled, the Nation had been in a state of nervousness and anxiety. When the final blow had fallen a few hours before the Roosevelt inaugural, there was a sign of relief that at last the worst had happened—but there also was deep, restless concern.

Franklin D. Roosevelt caught the imagination of the Nation that day—and has held it ever since. Solemnly and grimly he declared to an anxious Nation that he proposed to "act and act quickly" to meet the crisis.

Pledges Measures For Stricken Nation.

"I am prepared under my constitutional duty," he asserted, "to recommend the measures that a stricken Nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. But in the event the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will confront me.

"I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency, as great as the power that would be given me if we were, in fact, invaded by a foreign foe."

And he did—and the country soon commenced breathing freely again.

The events of the 24 hours previous to the first Roosevelt inauguraul moved with startling rapidity, creating a situation as tense as any that has occurred in American history. The full story has not yet been revealed in all its details but its broad outlines have now become known.

In the latter part of January widespread fear and suspicion of the stability of the American banking structure and the gold standard swept through the Nation. Hoarding of currency commenced, partly as a result of several isolated bank failures and partly out of fear of future developments.

In the last 12 days of January hoarding reached a daily level of about $2,000,000. It reached $5,000,000 daily in the first week of February and then jumped to $15,000,000 daily. Meanwhile gold commenced leaving the country. Beginning in mid-January at a rate of about $2,000,000 a day the outward flow of gold rose by February 15 to a rate of $18,000,000 daily. Trading in gold bullion, foreign exchange and foreign securities reached unprecedented levels as capital went into flight.

Banking Structure Under Great Strain.

These developments placed the banking structure under a terrific strain. The Michigan banks were the first to crack under that strain. On February 13 the Governor of that State declared an eight-day banking holiday. The forces of disintegration had started their work. President Hoover, his Federal Reserve Board and his Treasury worked day and night to prevent a panic from developing—sought by every means possible to plug the leaks that had developed in the financial dam without spreading alarm.

Uncertainty, however, as to what the incoming Administration would do and Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to assume responsibility for any undertaking before he took office fed the winds of gossip and rumor and the situation steadily became worse. The Michigan banks were not reopened and on February 25 Gov. Albert C. Ritchie decreed a three-day banking holiday in Maryland. This subsequently was extended.

In other States restrictive measures were adopted against the withdrawal of deposits. Panic started to sweep the country on February 27, the Monday of Inauguration week. President Hoover proposed the establishment of some form of Federal deposit guarantee to reassure the country, but the Federal Reserve Board stated it was not prepared at that time to sponsor this proposal, pointing out the dangerous nature of such an experiment and further pointing out the possibility that any precipitate step might create greater difficulty and alarm throughout the country.

On March 2 the Federal Reserve Board considered recommending to the President that he declare, under certain old war-time powers, a general banking holiday to run beyond the Inauguration of President Roosevelt. In many States the banking authorities were clamoring for moratorium holidays, but the fear existed that if this were undertaken, State by State, it would only make the situation worse in States not joining in the holiday.

Attorney General Mitchell, according to the Myers-Newton book, "The Hoover Administration," advised the President that these war-time powers were so doubtful they could be used safely only if it were certain that Congress would ratify the action. Mr. Hoover suggested the Reserve Board take the matter up with the President-elect.

The Reserve Board met early on the morning of March 3 and remained in almost continuous session until about 4 o'clock of the morning of March 4. The board decided in favor of absolutely closing the banks for a 36-hour holiday and communicated with William H. Woodin, Mr. Roosevelt's announced choice for Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of getting the President-elect's approval.

During the evening of March 3 as the Federal Reserve authorities canvassed the situation from their board room, the President conferred at the White House with Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, Attorney General Mitchell and other advisers. Meanwhile the bankers of New York and Chicago commenced to bring pressure on the Governors of their respective States for a State banking holiday if the President failed to declare one. During the day New York lost $110,000,000 to foreigners and $200,000,000 to the interior.

Word came from the President-elect that he could not approve a proclamation closing all banks. The conferences went on during the evening as a small group of newspapermen shivered in the cold outside of the Treasury or raced feverishly between White House and Treasury. Mr. Hoover at 11:30 p. m. talked with Mr. Roosevelt, who was at the Mayflower Hotel in conference with his advisers. Again Mr. Roosevelt declined to take any responsibility for the proposed proclamation.

This ended the White House conference, Mr. Mills at midnight joining the group in the Treasury with the message that Mr. Hoover would not act. Meanwhile Mr. Woodin, accompanied by Prof. Raymond Moley, went to the Treasury about 1 a. m. on March 4. Mr. Woodin conferred for a brief period with the reserve board authorities.

President Again Refuses to Act.

Finally, early that morning, another effort was made to get the President to act but without success. Meanwhile Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in New York notified Reserve authorities he proposed to proclaim a banking holiday over the week-end. The Governor of Illinois made a similar decision.

With New York and Chicago, the two major money centers in the country closing down, the banks in other States would be caught in a nut-cracker if they remained opened. Word came that persons in New York had airplanes ready to fly to Cleveland to withdraw deposits from banks there.

Without power to act, the Reserve Board decided to notify all Reserve Bank governors of the New York and Illinois actions and to suggest to them that they take steps to protect the interests of the banks in their respective districts. Within a few minutes Reserve Bank governors had been aroused from their beds and told the news. They in turn inspired meetings of clearing house associations in various cities and appeals to the Governors of their respective States also to issue proclamations.

Thus within a few hours the American financial mechanism had been brought to a stop. There was difficulty in reaching some of the Governors. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, for instance, was in Washington for the Inauguration. But he could not be aroused by telephone. Finally about 4 o'clock in the morning two members of the Reserve Board's staff went to the Pinchot Washington house on Rhode Island avenue and beat on the door until the butler was awakened. They requested him to get the Governor up and respond to long-distance telephone calls from his banking authorities in Harrisburg. At 7 a. m. Gov. Pinchot signed the proclamation closing Pennsylvania banks.

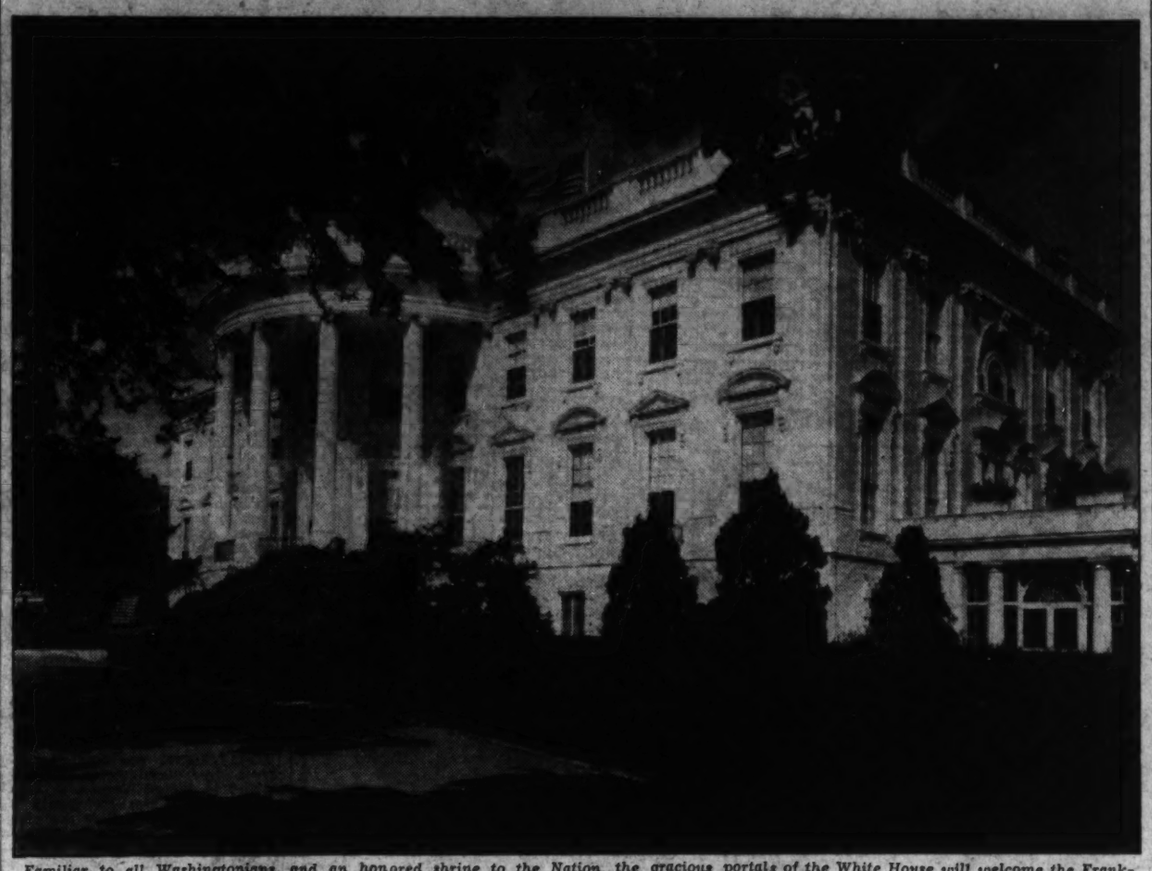
The Governor of Minnesota was en route from Minneapolis to Chicago aboard a train that night. He finally was reached by telegraph, left the train before it passed out of his State and signed the holiday proclamation.

When the sun came up on Saturday, March 4, the American people awoke to read extra editions of their newspapers announcing their banks had been closed. Closed also were the security and commodity exchanges. Such was the background against which Mr. Roosevelt first assumed the office of President.

The next two days were among the most hectic Washington has ever known. Mr. Roosevelt named his Cabinet within an hour after his inaugural. All but Secretary Woodin were confirmed by the Senate without one word of objection. The late Senator James Couzens precipitated a 20-minute debate over the eligibility of Mr. Woodin, but he was then confirmed.

The President left the inaugural reviewing stand before the parade had finished late that afternoon to break his first precedent by immediately swearing his Cabinet into office. The Cabinet held a brief meeting. The next day the President called a special session of Congress and at 11 p. m. Sunday night issued a proclamation, under war-time dictatorial powers, assuming absolute control of the Nation's entire financial structure. He declared a bank holiday for five days and suspended all gold payments and export.

The New Deal had started.



Familiar to all Washingtonians, and an honored shrine to the Nation, the gracious portals of the White House will welcome the Franklin D. Roosevelts today to another four-year tenure as host and hostess. Every American President save George Washington, the first, has lived in the historic mansion.

Oath Administered By Chief Justices

Since 1797 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has administered the oath to the President. Washington was sworn in in 1789 by Chancellor Livingston, of New York, the highest law officer in that State; and in 1793 by Justice Cushing of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice being abroad. In the course of years this is the order of this event:

Year.	President.	Chief Justice.
1797,	John Adams	Ellsworth
1801,	Jefferson	Marshall
1805,	Jefferson	Marshall
1809,	Madison	Marshall
1813,	Madison	Marshall
1817,	Monroe	Marshall
1821,	Monroe	Marshall
1825,	J. Q. Adams	Marshall
1829,	Jackson	Marshall
1833,	Jackson	Marshall
1837,	Van Buren	Taney
1841,	W. H. Harrison	Taney
1845,	Polk	Taney
1849,	Taylor	Taney
1853,	Pierce	Taney
1857,	Buchanan	Taney
1861,	Lincoln	Taney
1865,	Lincoln	Chase
1869,	Grant	Chase
1873,	Grant	Chase
1877,	Hayes	Waite
1881,	Garfield	Waite
1885,	Cleveland	Waite
1889,	B. Harrison	Fuller
1893,	Cleveland	Fuller
1897,	McKinley	Fuller
1901,	McKinley	Fuller
1905,	Roosevelt	Fuller
1909,	Taft	Fuller
1913,	Wilson	White
1917,	Wilson	White
1921,	Harding	White
1925,	Coolidge	Taft
1929,	Hoover	Taft
1933,	Roosevelt	Hughes
1937,	Roosevelt	Hughes

Drama Packed Inauguration Scenes in Past

First Time Lincoln Took Oath of Office Held Most Epochal.

Arguments on the relative greatness of our Presidents never settle anything, but they are to be encouraged for stimulating thought on an important subject. Similarly, friendly disputes as to which Inauguration was set against the most dramatic background probably will lead to a stalemate, if not fisticuffs.

Possibly the majority would select the first Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as the one surpassing all others in the stuff of which epochal situations are made:

Scene:

A great Nation tottering on the brink of civil war . . . the Capital bristling with soldiers . . . President Buchanan and President-elect Lincoln riding from the White House to the Capitol in an open carriage preceded by an infantry company, double files of the District Cavalry, more soldiers in the rear . . . the principal figure of the occasion, gaunt and solemn, walking slowly to the speaker's table below a wooden canopy and, amid faint cheers, facing a large crowd numbering many who believed, even hoped, they were witnessing the last of these rituals . . . "The mystic chords of memory . . . will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Populace Acclaimed Father of Country.

The drama of April 30, 1789, in New York City, when George Washington became the first President of the United States, is of a different fiber. A people, joyous in its newly won independence, was welcoming its first leader. All "firsts" are notable, though not all dramatic. This one filled both bills.

On his journey from Mount Vernon to New York, the temporary Capital, Washington had been acclaimed by multitudes. When he walked onto the balcony of the Federal Building at Broad and Wall streets the throng cheered itself hoarse. But there was awe-inspiring silence when Chancellor Robert R. Livingston read the oath and its words were repeated by the Father of His Country.

An eyewitness, Miss Eliza Quincy, wrote: "From Broad street, from the roof of the first house nearest to the hall, owned by Capt. Prince, I saw a crowd so dense it seemed as if one might literally walk on the heads of the people . . . so near that I could hear Gen. Washington speak . . . when he kissed the Bible, up flies the flag to the cupola, out thunders the artillery at the battery, and now all the bells in the city rang out a peal of joy and the assembled multitude sent forth an universal shout."

Down by the railroad tracks is now the place to live

THE WORLD MOVES FORWARD WITH STEEL

WHAT NOW is New York's Park Avenue was an ugly gash through the heart of Manhattan only a generation ago. Squalid buildings lined its sides; dirt and noise made it a place where no one wanted to live.

Then in 1906 began an amazing transformation. The railroad was electrified. A boulevard, divided in the center by plots of grass and shrubs, lined with apartment houses, clubs and hotels, grew up over the railroad tracks, supported by columns of steel. An ingenious system of separate columns was devised to sustain the track levels, the street, and the apartment houses. The sturdy steel legs on which the buildings stand are insulated with vibration-mats of lead, asbestos, and cork. Those who live on Park Avenue, or walk or ride on it, are scarcely conscious that beneath them pass 600 heavy trains in each 24 hours.

It could not have been done without steel. Steel is the *basic* product, the *underlying* factor in progress of many kinds. United States Steel laboratories, working with the men in the mills, have constantly produced better steel. This in turn has resulted in better transportation for America, better communication, better farming, and, as dramatically shown by Park Avenue, better cities and homes.

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UNITED STATES STEEL

Roosevelt More Familiar With City Than Any Other President

Great Changes Noted In Quarter of Century

Almost All of Old Hotels Have Been Razed; 'Country,' in 1913, Is 'City' Now; Building Program Huge.

By Edward T. Folliard.

No American President of modern times has known his Washington, D. C., quite so well as Franklin D. Roosevent. He has seen it grow from a quiet, rather sleepy Southern town to the bustling world Capital it is today.

When Roosevelt came here in 1913, a strapping, dynamic young man of 33, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington had a population of 331,069. Today it is almost double that—619,000.

In those early days of Woodrow Wilson's regime, it was entirely possible for a person to walk across Pennsylvania avenue reading a newspaper and not worry much about the consequences. The "horse and buggy days" were just then on the way out, although automobiles here totaled fewer than 10,000. Today there are 227,648 licensed motor vehicles in the city, better than one for every three persons.

The physical changes in the city have been tremendous, and the automobile has been largely responsible.

Most of Old Hotels Have Been Replaced.

When young Roosevelt came here to be a member of Woodrow Wilson's "little cabinet," virtually all of the city's hotels were on Pennsylvania avenue or not far from it. The principal houses were the Willard, the Raleigh, the old Shoreham, the old Ebbitt, the National, the Sterling, the St. James, the Oxford, the Bellevue, the Franklin Park, and the Powhatan, which was erected in 1912.

Of those named, only the Willard, the Raleigh and the Powhatan are operating today. The old Ebbitt, a favorite rendezvous of President McKinley, came down to make way for the 13-story National Press Building at Fourteenth and F streets. The old Shoreham, the Bellevue and the Franklin Park also were supplanted by office buildings. The National, which in its day housed many of the Republic's great men, now is an armory, and the site of the Sterling at Thirteenth and E streets is a parking lot.

The old St. James Hotel, on lower Pennsylvania avenue, and the Oxford Hotel, which used to stand at Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, were torn down as part of the great "face-lifting" program that transformed the south side of Pennsylvania avenue.

Wardman Park Hotel "Out in the Country."

When the Wardman Park Hotel was built in 1919, that part of the city—Connecticut avenue and Woodley road—was looked upon as "out in the country." Now, thanks to the automobile, it is regarded virtually as the heart of the city, a fact emphasized by the construction nearby of the new Shoreham Hotel.

Other hotels that have gone up since Franklin D. Roosevelt came here in 1913 to serve his apprenticeship with the Federal Government are the Washington, the Lee House, the Hamilton, the Mayflower, Hay-Adams, Annapolis, Houston, Harrington, New Ebbitt, Dodge, Commodore, Pennsylvania, Carroll Hall, Claridge and several others.

To say that the city's hotel facilities have been trebled since 1913 is to make no exaggeration.

When the Roosevelts first came here to live they took over a modest house at 1733 N street northwest. Then, in 1918, they moved to 2131 R street northwest. Frequent guests at the R street house were Herbert Hoover, the Nation's food administrator during the war days, and Mrs. Hoover. They and the Roosevelts were great friends, neither family thinking then that the two men would be pitted against each other in a bitter election battle 12 years later.

Many Federal Buildings Change Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Pennsylvania avenue that Franklin Roosevelt saw if he rode in Woodrow Wilson's first inaugural parade on March 4, 1913, bore little resemblance to that famous thoroughfare as it is today. Between the Treasury and the Capitol there was only one Federal structure on the avenue—the old Postoffice Department Building. Today the whole of Pennsylvania avenue on the south side, between the Treasury and the Capitol, is Federal ground, dotted with a magnificent array of Federal buildings. And now Andrew Mellon, 81-year-old Pittsburgh multimillionaire, has offered to add a $9,000,000 art gallery and to house in it his world-famous collection of old masters valued at $50,000,000.

Potomac Park also has undergone a transformation. The Lincoln Memorial, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and many of the memorial statues in the park have been completed in the 24 years since Roosevelt first became a resident of the city.

But what must have surprised the President and Mrs. Roosevelt as much as anything else when they returned in March, 1933, was the growth of Washington's suburbs—Chevy Chase, Bethesda, Silver Spring, and the various developments in nearby Virginia, all of which are included in the "metropolitan area."

With the advent of the automobile and with Washington's growing importance as a capital city, this overflow into Maryland and Virginia was inevitable.

Englishman's Vision Far Exceeded in Reality.

In 1903, The Washington Post published a 500-page volume on the history of the City of Washington. It was edited by Allan B. Slauson, of the Library of Congress. The story begins with Francis Pope, an Englishman, who in 1663 bought from the English Crown the peninsula formed by the Potomac and its Eastern Branch, and in a spirit of eccentricity called the eminence upon which he built his dwelling "The Capitoline Hill," the stream that flowed along its foot "The Tiber," and himself "Pope of Rome." He was an unconscious prophet. The Tiber is gone, and as forgotten as the man who named it, but upon that hill stands the Capitol of a greater republic than Rome, when, seated on her seven hills, she ruled the world.

Francis Pope was not the first to discover this was an ideal location. When Capt. John Smith sailed up the "Patowomeke River" in the summer of 1608, he was particularly impressed with a section of the country which is easily recognized from his description as that upon which the City of Washington now stands. The Anacostia, or Eastern Branch, was then a more important stream than now, and upon the peninsula formed by the junction of the two rivers Indian tribes met year after year in council.

Henry Fleet, a hardy, adventurous fur trader, has left to the world a brief account of his explorations along the Potomac in 1623-25, during which he had many perilous encounters with wild Indian tribes then inhabiting this region. Of the country where the Nation's Capital now stands he wrote:

Capital Area Called Healthful and Pleasant.

"The place is without question the most healthful and pleasant in all this country and most convenient for habitation; the air temperate in summer and not violent in winter. The river aboundeth in all manner of fish, and for deer, buffaloes, bears and turkeys, the woods do swarm with them, and the soil is exceedingly fertile."

The publication in England of this enthusiastic description brought many immigrants, among them a number of Scotch and Irish families. One section of the new American colony was known as "New Scotland," and the descendants of these people owned the land which near the close of the eighteenth century became the Territory of Columbia.

George Washington, in his youth, was familiar with the spot and its history, and encamped with a regiment of British troops where the old Naval Observatory buildings are now located. At that time he held a colonel's commission under Gen. Braddock. Washington had long looked upon this as a natural location for the greatest commercial city of the new Nation.

Congress for Long Time Shifted Capital City About.

Had not the application of steam revolutionized land transportation and greatly lessened the importance of navigable streams, his expectations more than likely would have been realized. His views were shared by his Virginia friends, Jefferson, Madison and Lee, and the four were ardent workers in endeavoring to secure the permanent location of the Federal Capital on the Potomac. It was far from an easy task. Indeed, the fight over the location of the Capital City was one of the most bitter in the early history of the Republic.

Congress had held its sessions in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Trenton, Lancaster, York, Princeton and Annapolis, as the Revolutionary War or the convenience of the members dictated. Some anxious rivalry for the honor had grown up in the various cities and States of the North before 1783, and several offers of permanent locations had been tendered: Newport, R. I.; Kingston, N. Y.; Annapolis, Md., and Williamsburg, Va.

The first move was made by the State of New York, which some time in the early part of 1783 offered a tract of land in the township of Kingston, Ulster County, with privileges of jurisdiction in all civil matters.

This being reported in Virginia, the Delegates of that State proposed to their Governor, April 10, 1783, that Virginia and Maryland should unite in offering a tract of land on the Potomac, near Georgetown, as a more central and more agreeable location. It was proposed, too, that Congress should be given fuller jurisdiction over this tract than New York had been willing to allow.

It wasn't until July 10, 1790, more than seven years later, that this site was definitely selected. The decision was the result of a legislative bargain, or, in the language of Capitol Hill, a "log-rolling job."

South, North Compromise Put Capital City Here.

The two most important questions before Congress at the time were (1) Federal assumption of State debts and (2) location of the Capital City. A compromise between what was then known as the East and the South was effected, and that is why Washington is where it is today.

Alexander Hamilton, the financier of the new Nation, and Thomas Jefferson, the great Virginian who was first Secretary of State, were the men who wrought the compromise.

Hamilton was anxious to weld the United States together by the strong bonds of mutual financial self-interest.

The debts of the Nation amounted to over $52,000,000. Outside of this sum were State debts amounting to $21,500,000, which had been incurred for the common purpose of supporting the Revolution. Hamilton saw clearly that if the Nation assumed these debts, the States thus relieved would be ardent supporters of the Union. On the other hand, those States, notably Virginia, which had reduced their debts without expecting aid from the new Federal Government, were bitter in their opposition to the Federal Government's assuming State debts.

Jefferson, Hamilton Arrange Settlement.

The Eastern members of Congress threatened secession. Hamilton was in despair. Jefferson met him in the street, before the house of President Washington. The account of that interview has been recorded in Jefferson's memoirs. He tells how he and Hamilton arranged for the Congress to accept, on the one hand, Federal assumption of State debts, and on the other, the banks of the Potomac River as the site of the Capital city.

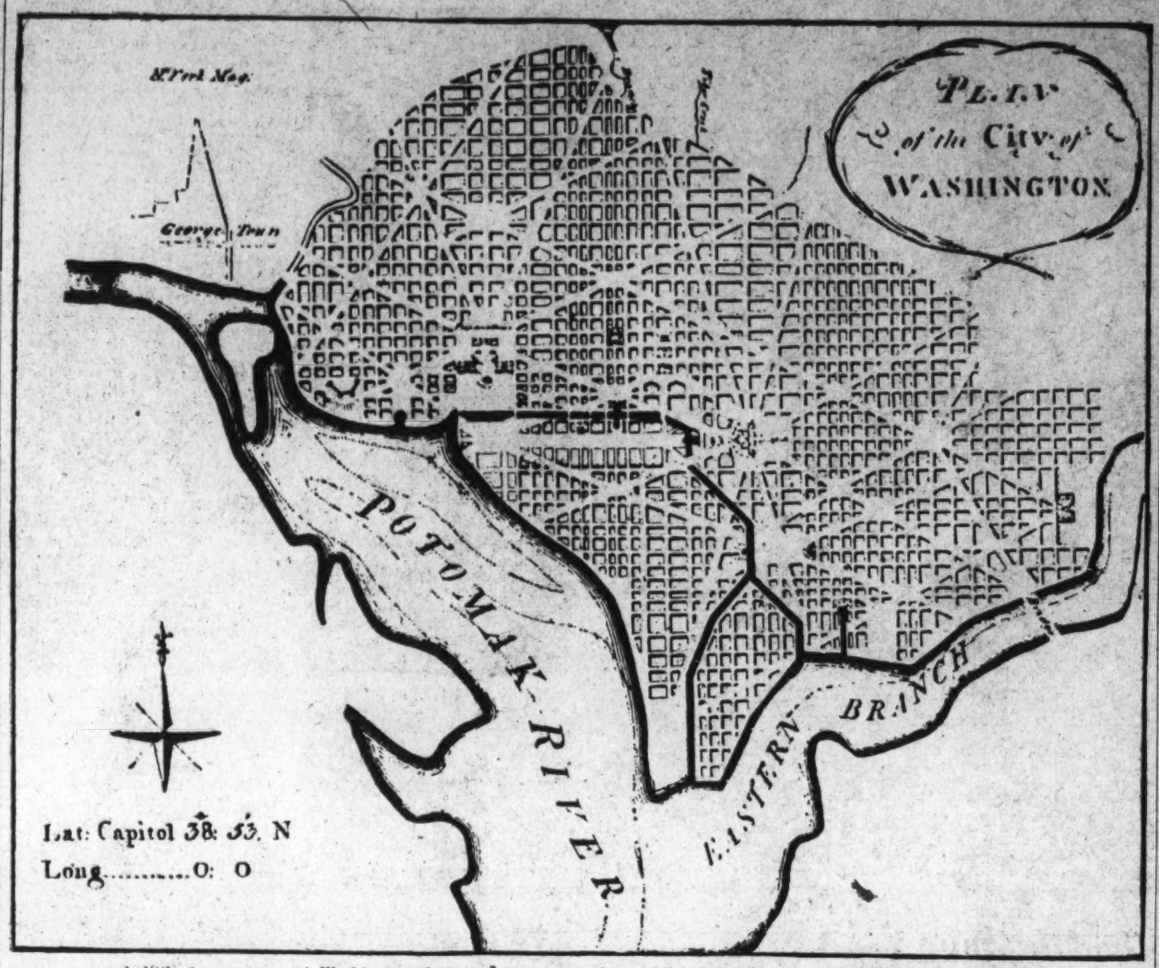
All this took place in 1790.

When President Washington returned from his tour of the South in the summer of 1791, following a memorable ride of 1,900 miles, he found a visitor awaiting him at Mount Vernon. This was Maj. Pierre Charles l'Enfant, a skillful French engineer, who had been chosen to draw the plan of "the New Federal town."

Maj. L'Enfant was cordially received by Washington, and remained in Mount Vernon in consultation with him for nearly a week, during which time the plan of the Federal city was thoroughly matured. Maj. L'Enfant, a liberty-loving Frenchman like Lafayette, had come to America in 1777 from Paris.

The plan that L'Enfant mapped out for the city has been carried out with remarkable faithfulness.

Before L'Enfant began planning the National Capital, President Washington appointed the three Commissioners of the new city. They were Gen. Thomas Johnson and Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and Dr. David Stuart, of Virginia.



A little known map of Washington, from a copper engraving published by the New York Magazine, June, 1792.

Executive Saw Capital Almost Double Its Size

Washington Had Population of 331,000 in 1913, When Young Man With Future Arrived on Scene.

chief of the armies of the Thirteen Colonies. He served under Washington through the war and was a valued friend and comrade.

Daniel Carroll was a cousin of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and a brother of the Right Rev. John Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop of Baltimore and the founder of Georgetown College. He was known as one of the first gentlemen of Maryland. Cultured and refined, he represented his State in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia and, before he reached the age of 30, was elected a member of the First Congress of the United States.

Dr. Stuart, a resident of Alexandria, was the family physician of the Washingtons. He had married the widow of John Parke Custis, the son of Martha Washington, and for this reason, among others, was highly regarded by the President.

The Commissioners decided on the name for the new city at a meeting in Georgetown on September 8-9, 1791. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison also were at this meeting, and they undoubtedly had much to do with the decision. The name chosen was "The City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia."

Nineteen persons owned property in the territory that was desired, but the principal owners were Daniel Carroll, Notley Young and David Burns. The Carroll estate embraced nearly all of that portion known as Capitol Hill and was then called Duddington Manor. Young held nearly all of the land now in the center of the city between Seventh and Eleventh streets down to the river front. David Burns owned 600 acres from Eleventh street westward.

The Commissioners had difficulty in coming to terms with only one land holder—"that obstinate Mr. Burns," as George Washington called the Scotchman.

Tradition has it that George Washington personally appealed to Burns and that Burns said:

"I suppose you think people here are going to take every grist that comes from you as pure grain, but what would you have been if you hadn't married the Widow Custis?"

Confiscation Threat Forces Owner to Sell.

Washington, according to the story, replied:

"I have selected your farm as part of the Federal City and the Government will take it. It will be better for you to enter into an amicable agreement. On what terms will you surrender your land?"

Burns understood thoroughly what confiscation meant, and on March 30, 1791, he joined with the other proprietors in conveying to the President all of his holdings.

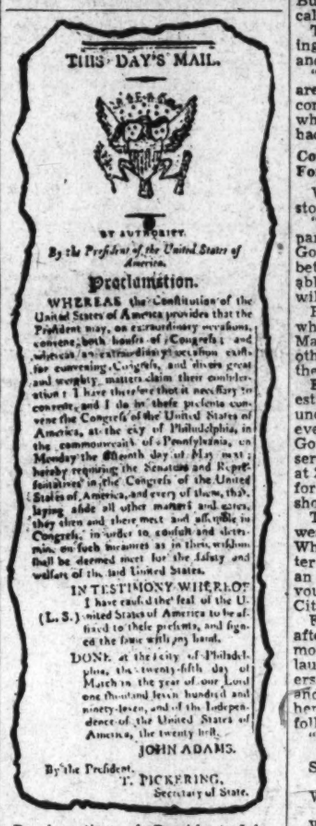
Each owner surrendered his real estate to the United States with the understanding he was to retain every alternate lot to himself. The Government was permitted to reserve all tracts especially desired at 25 pounds an acre, while the land for avenues, streets and alleys should cost nothing.

The rise in value of land in the western section of the city—the White House area—made the daughter of the obstinate David Burns an heiress, the most sought-after young woman in the new Capital City.

For more than a half century after the Federal Government was moved here, Washington was the laughing stock of European travelers. Thomas Moore, the Irish bard and friend of Lord Byron, came here in 1803 and gave vent to the following severe bit of satire:

"This fam'd metropolis, where fancy sees
Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees;
Which traveling fools and gazetteers adorn
With shrines unbuilt and heroes yet unborn;
Though naught but woods and Jefferson they see,
Where streets should run and sages ought to be."

After writing that, Moore felt rather badly about it and apologized several times. Could he see the Washington of today, he probably would be even more humble. For the morasses truly have become squares, the magnificent obelisk in honor of Washington stands in Potomac Park, and the city abounds with shrines.


THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BY AUTHORITY.
By the President of the United States of America.
A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides that the President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses of Congress; and whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening Congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration: I have therefore thought it necessary to convene, and I do by these presents convene the Congress of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next; hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that, laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and attend to Congress, in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

(L. S.)

DONE at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-first.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,
T. PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation of President John Adams, dated Philadelphia, March 25, 1797, calling Congress to meet in the first called extraordinary session of that body. From the Minerva and Mercantile Adver tiser of New York, March 28, 1797.

Gen. Johnson was the representative from Maryland in the Continental Congress in 1774, and it was he who nominated George Washington to be the commander in

Wives of Presidents Have Been Active In Organizations Promoting Public Welfare

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Interested in Housing and Education.

By the Poe Sisters.

A composite picture of wives of Presidents of the United States from Martha Washington to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt would show that, with scarcely an exception, these women have all been "up-to-date women" judged by the standards prevailing at the time of their regimes.

Just as Mrs. Roosevelt, present First Lady, is interested in progressive education and social questions, housing and the general furtherance of women's and children's causes, so was Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, a banner bearer in the army of temperance. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first wife of President Harrison, was progressive enough and devoted to the cause of patriotism to become the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a time when women were supposed to sit back and let men take the credit for past and present history.

The first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was a pioneer in the cause of better housing and slum clearance and the second Mrs. Wilson stepped from the fireside, which she considered women's sphere, to join in the movement to organize the girls of America into a Girl Scouts movement and was the first First Lady to become a leader of that organization, although Mrs. Warren G. Harding was the first White House chatelaine to wear its uniform, an example followed by Mrs. Coolidge and, of course, by Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Invalid Mrs. McKinley Interested in Children.

The first President's wife the average Washingtonian remembers was gentle, invalid Mrs. William McKinley. Perhaps this was from the vantage point of being among the children invited by that gracious lady to watch an Easter egg rolling fro mthe south portico of the White House

Mrs McKinley, although too ill to be active, shared the interest of other White House ladies in children. Little ones taken to se her always came away with some of her favorite roses in their hands and the memory of a wistful spiritueIle lady who loved children and was never too sick to listen to their cheerful prattle, reminding her perhaps of the little children born to Maj McKinley and herself. The children's stay on this earth was of a most transitory sort. The knitting always in her hands was all on a small scale, for this friend's child or for some other tiny hands among her Washington friends.

Incidentally, Mrs. McKinley's invalidism gave opportunity for a demonstration of tender husbandly regard. He was never away from her side except for business of state and her welfare was his constant concern.

Development of family life even in the midst of the limelight of state was the aim of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Aside from her duties as chatelaine, which she fulfilled with meticulous care and grace, Mrs. Roosevelt occupied herself with the upbringing of the young people in her care. Thus the Roosevelt children led normal, healthy lives, enjoyed the White House more, perhaps, than any other group of youngsters favored with the privilege of living therein and yet were shielded from pitiless publicity and the public gaze by the good sense and wisdom of Mrs. Roosevelt. Nothing was permitted to interfere with their education or recreation and they were taught to avoid news cameras and not permitted to converse with strangers.

Love of Out-of-Doors Example Was Set.

Through this example the love of the out-of-doors was fostered among the households of the Nation by Mrs. Roosevelt. This was not done by appearance at public meetings on these topics, but by wholesome example from the White House. As White House chatelaine, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt set a high standard of success and she had the happy knack of blending the natural welcome of a hostess with the dignity of a great position.

Owen Wister once wrote: "Distinguished civilized men and charming civilized women came as a habit to the White House while Roosevelt was there. For that once in our history, we had an American salon. It was not a woman, as in France, it was a man who drew them together; but even such a man as this could not have done it without Mrs. Roosevelt . . . It was a combination such as Washington had never seen before, and is unlikely to see soon again."

Outstanding among the achievements of Mrs. William Howard Taft while in the White House was the advancement made in the cause of good music in the Capital under her sponsorship and the development of the Speedway as a place of out-of-doors recreation for the people. With her daughter, Helen Taft, now Mrs. Frederick Manning, Mrs. Taft joined in the campaign against sweatshops and refused to wear any goods not made under proper conditions.

She took a considerable interest in political matters and under her administration entertaining at the White House was maintained in the same gracious manner of the Roosevelts. There was elegance in its social affairs. For many years Mrs. Taft has lived in Washington and is a quiet but efficient force in its cultural and musical affairs today. While the former President was Chief Justice of the United States Mrs. Taft followed the social routine of Supreme Court ladies and her at homes were thronged always with the elite of the Capital and visiting celebrities.

Has Traveled Widely; Visits Europe Annually.

Every summer Mrs. Taft assembled her children and their children with her at the Taft summer home in Murray Bay, Canada, and it is a joyous time of the year to her. Even as Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, she has traveled widely since her husband's death, and generally visits Europe at least once a year.

To the credit of Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Coolidge is the work they did in encouraging in every possible way the project of the Women's Federal Prison, now a realized project at Alderson, W. Va., run according to up to date penal methods.

The last three First Ladies, including Mrs. Roosevelt, have been First Ladies of the out-of-doors, and have taken much of their recreation in walking and out-of-doors occupations. Mrs. Hoover was the first First Lady to drive her own car, and used to drive swiftly from Washington to the Rapidan camp in the Blue Ridge, making her way around the dangerous curving roads and up the steep mountain sides with real surety and evident enjoyment. Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, of course, has driven thousands of miles in her cafe au lait roadster or in the blue one she had when she first came to the White House.

Mrs. Coolidge was fond of motoring and as fond of picknicking out of doors as Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Roosevelt, but she did not drive her own car. Mrs. Coolidge was the equal of her successors, in that she adored walking and never used a car when she could walk instead. Citizens of the Capital often have seen one of these three White House chatelaines walking swiftly along Washington streets, sometimes with pet dogs on leashes and sometimes without them. In passing, it might be remarked that all three are ardent swimmers. Mrs. Hoover is an intrepid and daring horsewoman and will try the most hazardous mountain passes, as those who have ridden with her at Rapidan ruefully will attest. Mrs. Roosevelt enjoys early morning rides and rides through our parks at a smart gallop. Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Roosevelt wear modern riding breeches and shirts and a riding coat for warmth, and often ride hatless. But Mrs. Coolidge's riding habit was of the divided skirt variety. She liked to ride with the President, but they seldom did so after he obtained his electric horse for White House exercise.

Incidentally, these same First Ladies can broil a steak or cook hot dogs over an open fire in true Girl Scout manner.

White House Life Enjoyed by Trio.

These same ladies all enjoyed White House life. "I love to shake hands, I love to meet people, people are my favorite books," declared Mrs. Coolidge, smiling her radiant smile as she spoke. "One of the things I have enjoyed most while in the White House," said Mrs. Hoover, as she was about to leave it, "has been meeting interesting people and finding out about things at first hand." That Mrs. Roosevelt shares these sentiments is shown by the great variety of people she meets daily at her own choice.

Mrs. Harding had an ardent desire to share the White House with the people and so has Mrs. Roosevelt. The latter arranged for guides to take tourists about the White House and literally hundreds of thousands of patriotic pilgrims take advantage of this yearly. Mrs. Harding enjoyed personally escorting groups of Girl Scouts and other delegations about the White House state rooms. Sometimes she even took them to the private living quarters of the White House family on the second floor of the Executive Mansion. Mrs. Harding took a special interest in the floral decorations at state functions and invariably discussed them at length with the officials in charge of such operations.

A tall woman with a slender, well-curved figure, Mrs. Harding wore well-fitting clothes, and, though not always well, could stand patiently for a long time in order that her white or blue satin dresses, her favorites for White House wear, might be made to set without a wrinkle.

Mrs. Harding Was Kindly at Heart.

She was a kindly woman at heart. A rich campaign contributor invited to a White House dinner sent such a huge corsage bouquet of orchids to his hostess-elect it was impossible to pin it on her dress or even to carry it. Mrs. Harding sent for a vase, placed the orchids in it and put it on the place of honor on the grand piano in the east room so all at the concert which followed the dinner might see it. It was Mrs. Harding who quieted the fears of the Secret Service agents when they discovered President Harding with cap pulled down over his eyes had gone in person to see that rescue work at the Knickerbocker Theater disaster was progressing satisfactorily. Few knew until long afterward that the man standing by so long watching and helping and advising was the President of the United States.

Mrs. Rutherford Hayes Temperance Worker; All Had Hobbies.

The history of the White House fascinated Mrs. Harding as it did Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Coolidge. They spent hours reading about it, inspecting corners in attics with friends, matching the furniture and bringing discarded historic pieces into use again. The chief change since the Roosevelts came there in 1933 has been in the arrangement of the President's rare collection of marine paintings and photographs on the walls of several of the living rooms and the utilization of the Monroe room as a family sitting room and, of course, the complete renovation of the domestic quarters, kitchens and storerooms last year.

Mrs. Coolidge, it will be remembered, found the blackened silver model of the Mayflower in the White House attic, had it cleaned and now it is used as a centerpiece for many luncheons and dinners. She also restored the green room to more of its traditional appearance.

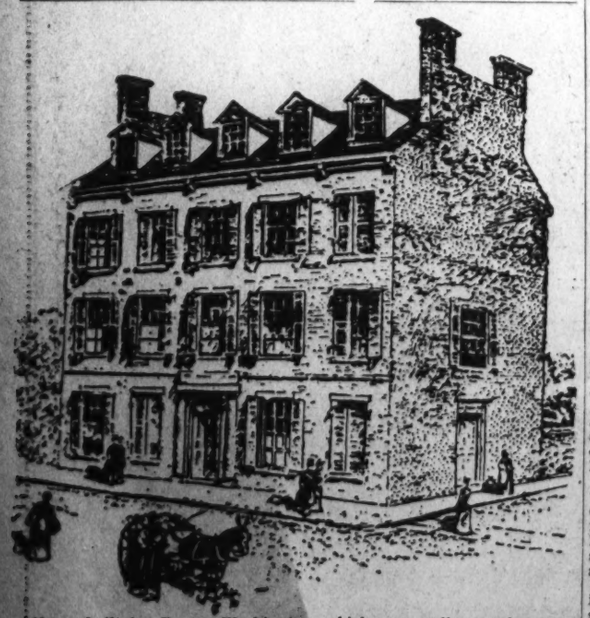
Mrs. Coolidge Had Guest Rooms Built.

It was Mrs. Coolidge, too, who had the attractive guest rooms built on the attic floor which have served White House children since that time. The nursery and roof garden playground Mrs. Hoover arranged are a permanent addition to the future comfort of children living in the historic mansion.

The sartorial demands of the post of First Lady have been recognized by all of them. Mrs. Roosevelt gets a certain supply of new frocks at given periods of the year, and then dismisses them from her busy life and thoughts. Always well groomed, she is most becomingly dressed for the various activities of the day, although her friends claim that from a sartorial point of view she is at her best in evening dress.

President Coolidge took a personal interest in the clothes worn by Mrs. Coolidge and frequently made suggestions as to their choice. He liked handsome materials, made up with trains for evening parties. Once when Mrs. Coolidge wore a lovely dress but without a train at a function he made the request that she have a train added to it.

Mrs. Hoover wore handsome dresses for state functions, long and draped of line. She, however, preferred sport clothes to any other sort. Her afternoon gowns were of chiffon and velvet, for the most part.



House built by George Washington, which was really two houses, erected in 1799 by the first President on the west side of North Capitol street, later numbered 224. In 1889 this was a hotel known as the Hillman House, and in 1900 it was called the Kenmore. When the street was lowered to grade, two stories were added to the house underneath.

From an Old Print.

Old St. Paul's Church, opposite Chamham street in the square bounded by Vesey, Fulton and Church streets. George Washington attended service here immediately after his first Inauguration in New York City on April 30, 1789.

Radio, Telegraph Carry Ceremony to Nation's Far Corners

Public Once Waited Weeks to Hear Story

Millions Will See Inauguration on Screen, Pictures in Newspapers; Couriers and Pony Express Once Bore Tidings.

By Edward Fenton.

More than a half-million persons today will see the inauguration ceremonies—America's greatest splurge in pageantry and pomp.

But the thousands who line the streets when the Inaugural procession swings up from the Capitol will be but a small percentage of those who will learn of the proceedings as soon as they happen, who will hear the words of the Inaugural address as quickly and as well as the multitude gathered in Washington.

Millions, sitting in their homes, will feel the drama of the traditional ceremony as keenly as if they were present. Radio will bring it to them.

Millions, hungry for further details, will read of the ceremony within an hour of its conclusion. Their newspapers will bring it to them.

Out over the Nation and out over the world electrical impulses will send Inauguration news over wires and through the air. The moving pictures will record the event for countless citizens who will never see Washington. The Nation will know, immediately, what an Inauguration is like.

It was not always so.

News traveled slowly in the days when the Republic was young and the horse was carrier of courier and hauler of mail coach.

Word of the Inaugural went only as fast as a horse can run. By special messenger and by mail coach it went—to New England and to the Middle West and South—all then far-away places. In some places, days after the Inaugural, town criers announced the news.

Science Responsible For Speedy News.

Man's advance in scientific knowledge—his gradual whittling down of space and time, is clearly reflected in the methods that have been used to make the story of the Inaugural known to the world.

The inauguration news, which once thundered into the West, with the pony-express riders and shoved across the oceans to the accompaniment of slatting sails and capstan chants, now goes by the lightning that Ben Franklin harnessed—electricity.

In 1845 an unknown professor named S. F. B. Morse sat on the platform when President Polk was sworn into office. He tapped a little key with his fingers. Seeing this, many in the crowd wondered.

But Morse that day was making history—even as he had made it when he buzzed out the words "What Hath God Wrought?" He was telegraphing the first account of a Presidential Inauguration. Afterwards he went to the Willard bar and sat under the great elm at the corner of Fourteenth and Pennsylvania avenue, as was his wont.

McKinley's Words First Recorded.

Since then, wires all over the world have hummed with telegraphed words. Those words, immediately afterward, have appeared in newspapers to tell the world of the inaugural.

McKinley, inaugurated in 1897, was the first President to have the words of his inaugural address recorded for posterity as he said them. An amusement hall in Washington played gramophone recordings of his speech. It cost 5 cents to listen.

The first inaugural to be broadcast by radio was that of Harding, who was also the first President to ride to the Capitol in an automoblie.

Harding's inauguration, significant historically as the end of an era, was filled with sadness. His predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, sick and worn with the cares of a war and a Nation's destiny, had to be lifted into the car for his last official trip to the Capitol. For that reason only a cavalry escort and a few automobiles made up the parade.

Lincoln Was First To Be Photographed.

Lincoln was the first President to be photographed during his address. Today, a battery of news and motion-picture cameras will be focused upon Franklin Roosevelt from the time he leaves the White House until he returns from the Capitol.

This year, for the first time in history, wires will bring not only words but pictures to the country. The Associated Press' newly developed Wirephoto Service will supply newspapers with photographs of the ceremony within minutes of the time it takes place.

The Associated Press and the United Press, foremost news-gathering agencies of the world, will have more than 100 men on the inauguration story this year.

Along the 30 blocks between the White House and the Capitol reporters will be stationed at strategic points. Some will circulate among the crowd; others will interview visiting officials.

Services to Give Running Account.

Through direct telephone and telegraph wires into the press service headquarters the country will be given a running account of events. A system of direct wires will lead from Washington to the country.

The telegraph, a veteran of 92 years of inaugurations, will be used this year more extensively than ever before. Western Union alone has increased its staff for the occasion to 350. These, many of them working direct wires to newspapers, will be stationed along the line of march.

The inauguration ceremony is pomp and glittering pageantry. It is the shiny part of history. What is said then is something to be remembered; what is done is something to be watched.

In the Inaugural procession this year will be only men who parade for a living—the regulars. With them will be the gray lines of West Pointers and the blue ranks of the midshipmen—both among the best-drilled troops in the world.

A stirring sight are these. And their participation in the parade will mean almost as much to the radio listeners as it does to the fortunate in Washington.

For, if plans materialize, the radio will bring to 20,000,000 homes the clank of the infantry battalions, the rumble of caissons, the irregular drum-beat of cavalry horses' hoofs on pavement. Martial music will sound as loudly in Texas and in Iowa as in Washington.

Both the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System have made elaborate plans to cover the Inauguration.

The Columbia broadcast will begin almost four hours before the actual ceremonies. At 8:30 a. m., a staff of announcers, headed by Hugh Conrad and Bob Trout, will be on the air from Union Station to greet visitors arriving on Inaugural specials.

At 11 a. m., announcers will take up positions at commanding points. Each will describe the scene around him to the audience.

At 11:30 a. m., when President Roosevelt leaves the south portico of the White House, he will be followed by H. V. Kaltenborn and Boake Carter. Riding in cars equipped with short-wave transmitters, they will report his progress along Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol.

Columbia will provide special broadcasts of the entire ceremony for British, French and Irish broadcasting chains and to various stations in South America.

Kaltenborn and Carter also will follow the President from the Capitol back to the White House. Then will begin the description of the two-hour military parade.

The National Broadcasting Co. will bring a staff of 97 engineers, technicians, announcers and news observers to Washington to augment the local staff. Hundreds of miles of wire and short-wave equipment will keep the Presidential party always within sight of an N. B. C. microphone.

Over short wave transmitters, Roosevelt's address will be broadcast to Europe and South America in five languages—English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Graham McNamee, veteran of every Inauguration broadcast, will describe the scene at the White House. An N. B. C. observer will announce from an airplane; one will be stationed in the Washington Monument. Another, riding with one of the artillery regiments, will broadcast from a caisson.

Things have certainly progressed since S. F. B. Morse. Here, in its own words, is the National Broadcasting Co.'s announcement of one of the more spectacular feats it contemplates:

"In order to broadcast a 'worm's-eye view' of the paraders, the N. B. C. is constructing a special glass manhole cover to be used on Pennsylvania avenue, and in the manhole will be an announcer describing the hobnail boots and cavalry passing overhead."

The movie theaters, visited weekly by millions of Americans, will show sound pictures of the Inaugural for days. Some films will be preserved as a permanent record.

Scores of movie cameramen will be here and there along the line of march, photographing the crowd, the parade and, as always, the President.

Radio, telegraph, telephone, wirephoto, sound movies, airplanes, high-speed newspaper presses—all these will bring to Americans a consciousness of the history that will be made in Washington today.

From Brother Jonathan.

PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON.

From Brother Jonathan.

MRS. DOLLY MADISON.

ONCE MORE—

★ We Congratulate and Salute You, President Roosevelt. ★

Edward W. Minte Co., Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"PAINTING AND SERVICE THAT SATISFY"

Grayson Was Fitted for Inaugural Role By His Long Career in Public Service

Planning of Impressive Ceremonies Duplicates Feat 4 Years Ago.

A long career in public service—as physician, naval officer and head of the American Red Cross—helped to prepare Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., retired, for his duties as general chairman of arrangements for both inaugurations of President Roosevelt.

To him has fallen the task—this year in a new and wider scope—of mobilizing a huge force of workers to plan and execute an elaborate public celebration. And by exhaustive efforts, he has given the Nation its 1937 Presidential induction program.

Was Personal Physician To President Wilson.

With a stern hand, born of the sea, Admiral Grayson has skillfully whipped final plans into shape. He was aided by more than a score of civic, business and Government leaders.

Friend and adviser to many of the country's most distinguished citizens, Admiral Grayson has been close to the White House since his service as personal physician to President Wilson.

He was, perhaps, one of the late President's most intimate companions, traveling with him wherever he went—even to the historic Paris Peace Conference.

Admiral Grayson retired from Navy following Wilson's death and took up a private practice of medicine. Later, he was appointed chairman of the American Red Cross and built an enviable record as administering officer of that far-reaching relief organization.

Native of Culpeper County, Virginia.

He is a native of Culpeper County, Va., and his Washington home is a familiar landmark along upper Wisconsin avenue northwest.

Sharing in success of the last inauguration ceremony and again serving as Admiral Grayson's assistant this year is Norman Baxter, former managing editor of The Washington Post.

Baxter, who describes himself as "a jack of all trades," came here 12 years ago as a member of the Philadelphia Public Ledger's Washington staff. He saw active service during the World War and continued his newspaper career following the armistice. After eight years with The Washington Post, he held subsequent publicity positions with the Democratic National Committee and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In assisting with Inaugural arrangements, Baxter has acted as "contact man" and general supervisor.

Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and an uncle of President Roosevelt, is vice chairman of the Inaugural Committee. He is a graduate of Harvard University and served in the World War as a major.

Other vice chairmen include District Commissioners Melvin C. Hazen, in charge of public order; George Allen, in charge of reception, and Dan I. Sultan, in charge of grand stands.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Washington society and club leader, also is a vice chairman of the committee.

Corcoran Thom, president of the American Security & Trust Co., and an active leader in local civic affairs, served as treasurer of the committee for the second time.

Fleming Led Drive For $100,000 Fund.

And another prominent local banker—Robert V. Fleming, president of the Riggs National Bank—heads the finance committee. His job was to raise the $100,000 inaugural guarantee fund.

Maj. Ernest W. Brown, superintendent of Metropolitan Police, in addition to other Inaugural duties, mapped plans of the public order committee to safeguard citizens and protect out-of-town visitors.

Circus management was applied to the sale of grand stand tickets by Melvin D. Hildreth, chairman of the ticket committee. As one time attorney for several tented shows and an officer of the Circus Fans Association, Hildreth supervised seat distributions on a mammoth scale usually confined to circuses.

Joseph P. Tumulty, local lawyer and secretary to former President Wilson, is the Inaugural Committee's legal adviser as chairman of the committee on legislation.

Thomas E. Lodge, youthful president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, is in charge of civic co-operation.

Medical aid and emergencies are in charge of Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, U. S. A., retired.

Dozen Professions Aided Ceremony.

Charles A. Douglas, local attorney, is general counsel and in direct charge of legal problems.

Grandstands and the Court of Honor — Presidential reviewing stand—were designed by Waddy B. Wood, Washington architect.

Malcolm S. McConihe, Democratic National Committeeman for the District, is an aide to Admiral Grayson as vice chairman.

Robert W. Woolley, attorney, is in charge of the distribution of badges and souvenirs.

James A. Councilor, public accountant and active worker in the Community Chest, President's Cup Regatta, heads the committee on auditing, the same duties he had at the Inauguration of President Hoover and the last induction of President Roosevelt.

Thompson Brings Opera Singers.

Huston Thompson, former Federal Trade Commissioner, prepared plans for the Inaugural concert and secured services of Metropolitan Opera artists for the occasion.

Charles Michelson, former Washington correspondent and now publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, heads the committee on press relations and communications.

Thomas P. Littlepage, lawyer and civic leader, arranged details for transportation of Inaugural dignitaries.

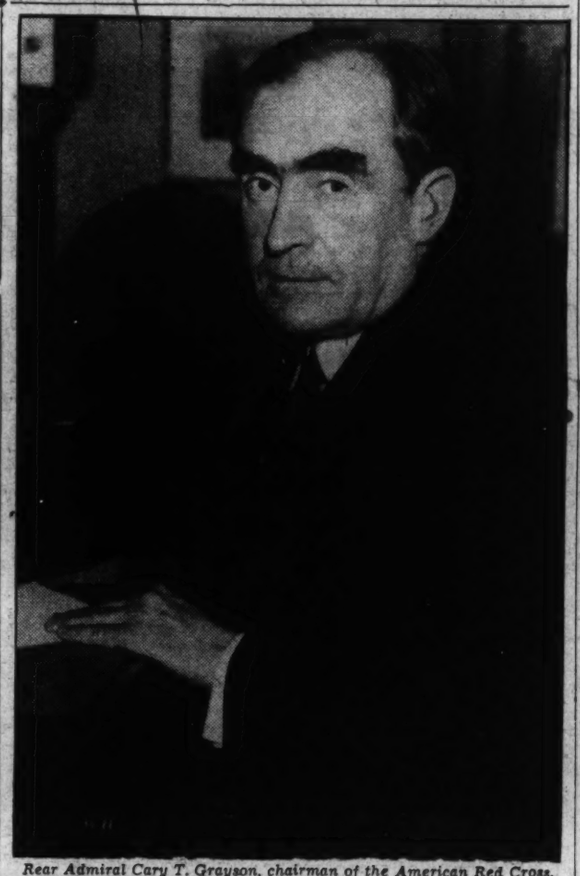
Ford E. Young, president of the Fussell-Young Ice Cream Co., completed plans for civic decorations.

G. David Houston, civic leader, heads a special entertainment committee.

Parade arrangements were completed under the direction of Maj. Gen. C. D. Roberts, U. S. A.

J. Fred Essary, newspaper correspondent, supervised compilation of the official Inaugural program.

Edgar Morris, president of the Edgar Morris Sales Co., provided housing arrangements for out-of-town visitors.



Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross, who as head of the inaugural committee organized the ceremonies attendant upon President Roosevelt's inauguration today as he did four years ago.

Dr. Tyson Named Head Of Muhlenberg College

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 19 (AP).—Dr. Levering Tyson, of New York, was elected president of Muhlenberg College today by the board of trustees. He succeeds Dr. John A. W. Haas who had announced his retirement.

Dr. Tyson, who is 48, is director of the Nationla advisory council on radio in education in connection with the Carnegie corporation in New York.

13 Presidents Soldiers.

Thirteen of our Presidents were soldiers: Washington, Monroe and Jackson in the Revolution; Jackson, W. H. Harrison and Taylor in the War of 1812; Taylor and Pierce in the Mexican War; Lincoln and Taylor in the Black Hawk War; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Benjamin Harrison in the Civil War, and Roosevelt in the Spanish-American War.

C. WOHLGEMUTH, JR.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
McLACHLEN BLDG.
Washington, D. C.
BUILDERS
Stands Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10.

Governors Play Leading Roles In Day's Whirl

Luncheons, Dinners, Balls Are Planned for State Executives Here.

Governors hold the spotlight today in Washington's social whirl, with a round of entertaining from breakfasts, luncheons, teas and dinners to balls and the concert at Constitution Hall tonight.

Gov. and Mrs. George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, will attend the Victory Ball of the California State Society for a brief time tonight at the Mayflower, and from there go to the Heigh-Ho Club, where Gov. Earle will entertain for members of his staff. From there they will go to the 1925 F Street Club to be guests at a party arranged in their honor by Viscount J. Henri de Sibour. With them will be Mrs. Earle's sister, Mrs. Anson Hard, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Howe and Col. Victor Mather.

Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Hard, whose mother, Mrs. J. Bailey Browder, and sister, Mrs. Mary B. Lynch, are residents of Washington, had luncheon with them at their mother's apartment, 2301 Connecticut avenue, yesterday while the Governor attended the luncheon of the Federal Housing Administration.

Gov. Phil La Follette, of Wisconsin, is the guest of his brother, Senator Robert La Follette, and Mrs. La Follette during his stay here.

A breakfast for Gov. Walter L. Huxman, of Kansas, was given yesterday morning by the Kansas Congressional delegation in the Speaker's dining room at the Capitol, and another will be held this morning at the Powhatan at 9 o'clock by the Kansas Democratic Society.

Senator and Mrs. Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, are entertaining for Gov. and Mrs. A. B. Chandler of that State at a tea from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Kentucky Democratic Club also is having open house today, as it did yesterday, at the Mayflower, from 4 to 8, in their honor.

Gen. Philip Hill entertained at the Army and Navy Country Club from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in honor of Gov. Harry Nice of Maryland, and Mrs. Nice.

Tonight, from 8 to 10 o'clock, Senator David I. Walsh will be host at a reception at the Carlton in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley.

The Governor of Minnesota and Mrs. Elmer Benson were honored last night at a reception and dance given by the Minnesota State Society and the Minnesota University alumni.

Gov. and Mrs. Hugh White of Mississippi, who were honored at a reception Monday afternoon by Senator and Mrs. Pat Harrison, and a dance that night, will be guests of honor at a dance given by the Mississippi State Society that evening at 2400 Sixteenth street. They were honor guests yesterday at a luncheon for Mississippi women at the A. A. U. W. clubhouse.

Representative Clarence Cannon, of Missouri, was host at a luncheon yesterday at the Capitol in honor of Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, and this evening Gov. and Mrs. Stark will be honored at the dance at the Willard sponsored by the Missouri State Society.

Lieut. Col. Charles Corlett, one of the aides appointed for Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska, with Mrs. Corlett, entertained yesterday afternoon at their home in Chevy Chase at a cocktail party in honor of the Governor and his wife.

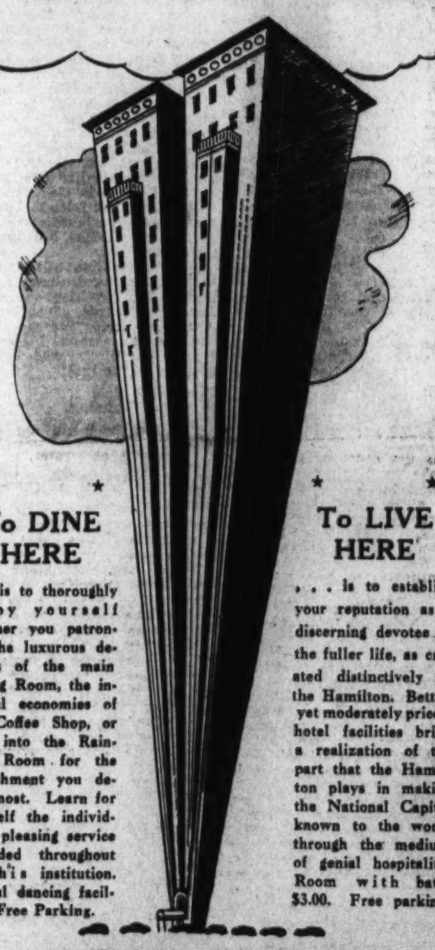
The Governor of New Hampshire and Mrs. Francis P. Murphy, were guests of honor at a reception at the Carlton given yesterday by the New Hampshire State Society. Senator H. Styles Bridges is their host at the Hotel Washington during their stay in the Capital.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey played the role of host instead of guest of honor last night, giving a dinner for members of the New Jersey congressional delegation at the Hay-Adams House.

Senator and Mrs. Joseph C. O'Mahoney are giving a buffet supper tonight at the Wardman Park at 7:30 o'clock, honoring Dr. Lester C. Hunt, official representative of the Governor of Wyoming and Mrs. Hunt.

Gov. and Mrs. Herbert Lehman will be honored at a reception this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock at the Shoreham by members of the New York congressional delegation. Last night they were guests of honor at the buffet supper in the garden room of the Mayflower, at which the New York State Democratic League entertained.

The Hamilton
WASHINGTON'S POPULAR HOTEL



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Private Inaugural Balls Replace Presidential Functions

Government Abandons Custom Begun in 1789

Early Ceremonies Degenerated Into Brawls; Roosevelt, in 1933, Revived Quadrennial Affairs Dropped Since Wilson Administration.

By James Cullinane.

Washington society breathed a sigh of relief when it learned the simplicity of President Roosevelt's second inauguration had eliminated an inaugular ball from the official program.

As a result, private inaugural balls will be held in the ballroms of virtually every hotel and mansion in the city as the Federal Government retires—perhaps forever—from official participation in the gay nocturnal pageantry that accompanies the induction of each new President.

Ironically, the "Grand National Inauguration Ball" appears doomed to die under the Administration of the President who revived it as an inaugural festivity in 1933 for the first time since 1909.

The last inaugural ball, staged in the Washington Auditorium on that gloomy March night when the President worked on the proclamation that was to close every bank in the Nation, was attended by 12,000 persons.

Crowds Hear Music, Unable to Dance.

Crowds jammed the streets around the Auditorium unable to gain entrance, and those inside listened to the music of the Nation's finest jazz bands, but found no space to dance.

Since then the Auditorium has been converted into offices for the Works Progress Administration, and Washington several weeks ago was confronted with the said truth that three was no building available and large enough to accommodate an inaugural ball if it was decided to stage one.

More than a century ago political leaders realized social barriers could not be drawn at inaugural balls. Every American citizen who could afford the price of a ticket was entitled to admission, it was decreed. Soon it became apparent that no hall in Washington could accommodate the crowds that flocked to the inaugural balls, and they degenerated into disgraceful brawls.

At the ball celebrating the second Inauguration of President Lincoln, held in the Patent Office while Washington was jammed with soldiers of the Union Army, 5,000 attended. The dining room would seat only 300. The crowd forced its way into the dining room early in the evening, seizing food and refreshment from the tables and fighting. The Lincolns quickly left the hall, but the rioting continued beyond midnight.

Grant Ball Ended In Free-for-All.

When the first Grant Inaugural Ball was held at the Treasury four years later, about five times as many tickets were sold as the building would accommodate. Historians related:

"The stairways became jammed, ladies had their clothes torn off of them, the crowd became a mob and rushed the kitchens and the ball broke up in several free-for-all battles."

Four years later the Grant Inaugural Ball was held in an unheated building while a blizzard raged outside. The guests arrived heavily muffled in furs and storm coats and never took them off.

Inauguration balls have had a varied history which was interrupted completely when Woodrow Wilson took office the first time. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, when she was consulted about plans for an Inaugural Ball in 1913, said, "I cannot bear to think of a ball with modern dances when Woodrow is inaugurated." The President-elect supported his wife, and there were no more Inaugural Balls until 1933.

Mrs. Wilson, it was said, may have recalled the unhappy experience of Mrs. Taft at her husband's inaugural ball. Mrs. Taft wore a regal costume, and during the grand march someone stepped on her train. She halted the march and imperiously had her train straightened out, while her jolly husband looked on and laughed heartily.

Washington Affair Held in New York.

The first inaugural ball was held in May or June of 1789, several weeks after the inauguration of George Washington as the Nation's first President. The ball was held in New York under auspices of the New York Dancing Assemblies, and Gen. Washington insisted it be delayed until Mrs. Washington could make the long journey from Mount Vernon.

In the early days the inaugural balls were designed on a framework of European court forms. At the first Washington inaugural ball a dais was erected, reached by four steps, and on it a sofa, richly upholstered in damask, was placed for Gen. and Mrs. Washington. Before a couple could dance they mounted the steps, bowed before the President and his wife and then retired to the floor. On the conclusion of the dance they went through the same performance.

Gen. Washington danced that evening, and among his partners were some of the most beautiful young women at the ball. So far as is known he is the only President who ever danced at an inaugural ball.

The dancing assemblies of Philadelphia sponsored Washington's second inaugural ball.

John Adams had no ball. Historians fail to explain why the Philadelphia dancing assemblies ignored him.

Probably the first inaugural ball held in Washington was the one sponsored by the Washington Dancing Assemblies on the eve of the Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson. It was not formally designated as an inaugural ball, however. There was no ball in 1805.

Dolly Madison Fixed Balls as Custom.

Dolly Madison, as dazzling and society-minded a mistress as ever ruled the White House, really established the inaugural ball as a fixture in political history of the country. Four hundred of the Nation's socially elite attended the first Madison Inaugural Ball. The President and his vivacious wife watched the dancers from seats on a dais. Mrs. Madison was accompanied to her seat by Ambassadors from England and France.

Thomas Jefferson attended the ball, and as he entered the ballroom of Long's Hotel on Capitol Hill, a band struck up "Jefferson's March."

"Am I too early?" inquired the retiring President. "You must tell me how to behave, for it is more than 40 years since I have attended a ball."

Jackson Reception Turned into Riot.

James Monroe was the last of our Presidents to wear a cocked hat and colonial clothes to an inaugural ball. His first inaugural ball was staged by the Washington Dancing Assemblies, who invited only those who had their names in the social register, but the second was held under auspices of a citizens committee and anyone could attend who could afford the price of a ticket.

A blizzard raged on the night of the ball in honor of John Quincy Adams, but a large crowd attended.

The rank and file of American citizenry launched their inaugural celebrations here when Gen. Andrew Jackson was inaugurated. Mobs poured into the White House behind "Old Hickory," and his friends, fearing he might be injured, persuaded him to leave the Executive Mansion and pass the evening at Gadsby's Tavern.

It was estimated 20,000 people jammed the White House that day. Men fought and ladies fainted. Several thousand dollars worth of cut glass and china was smashed.

Not until tubs of liquor were placed outside the White House could the building be cleared of the mob. That night there was an inaugural ball, but General Jackson, in mourning for his wife, remained by the fireside in Gadsby's Tavern with a few close friends. Two balls were given to celebrate the renewal of his term of office, but he declined to attend either.

The most brilliant of the Inaugural balls, historians declare, was given in honor of President Van Buren. The refreshments, according to the historians, were "the most recherche," and the Central Masonic Hall, where the affair was held, was crowded to the limit.

Taylor Ball Held In Special Building.

This was the last of the citizens' balls for many years. During the decade of 1840-50 when the Whig Party was in the ascendancy, Inaugural balls were so much the rage that they dwarfed the interest in other parts of the Inaugural ceremony.

Three balls were given to celebrate the Inauguration of Gen. Harrison, and he attended all of them. Not to be outdone, the Democrats had two balls for President Polk.

When the Whigs came back into power in 1849 they erected a special building in Judiciary Square for the Inaugural ball in honor of Gen. Taylor. Another ball, designed as "The National Inauguration Ball without Distinction of Party," was held at the Jackson Hotel. The Whig Party was attended by 5,000, while the nonpartisan ball drew only 500. Abraham Lincoln was listed as one of the managers of both balls.

President Pierce had the managers cancel the Inauguration ball to be given in his honor two days before his Inauguration. Society was stunned. The ball had been widely advertised, costumes had been purchased, the banquet ordered and every other preparation made. It was explained the President was in mourning over the death of a son.

A special hall was erected in Judiciary Square for the Buchanan Inaugural ball. It was the first of the balls not illuminated by candlelight. Gas lights were installed in the new hall.

Band Led By Sousa At Cleveland Ball.

President Hayes' friends did not have time to arrange a ball in his honor between his election by the electoral commission and Inauguration Day.

President Garfield was a minister of the gospel, and there was little merriment at his Inaugural Ball, which was held at the Smithsonian Institution.

The old Pension Office Building was selected as the scene of the Cleveland Inaugural Ball before workmen had completed construction of the roof. Rain poured down on the night of the ball and leaked through the canvas stretched over the roof joists. But the crowd was in high spirits and danced until early in the morning to music of the Marine Band, led by John Philip Sousa.

Twelve thousand persons attended the Inaugural ball in honor of President Benjamin Harrison, the first party at which wine was not served.

No expense was spared to make the first McKinley ball memorable. Victor Herbert's orchestra furnished the music. So terrific was the crush, however, Mrs. McKinley fainted while trying to make the grand march. At the second McKinley Inaugural ball, the Pension Office was decorated lavishly with Hawaiian scenes. Again Mrs. McKinley fainted during the grand march.

Youth Took Lead At Roosevelt Fete.

The younger generation came into its own at the Roosevelt ball in 1905. "Princess Alice" and a group of her young friends were the life of the party, and were cheered loudly when they circled the ballroom in an impromptu grand march.

President Harding, who loved young people and social gaity, followed President Wilson's precedent and canceled plans for an Inaugural ball when he took office. President Coolidge and President Hoover also frowned on official parties.

And Washington society, recalling the crush at the Washington Auditorium four years ago, decided that this year it could celebrate President Roosevelt's Inauguration with more gaiety and less confusion at a series of smaller balls.

JOHN FORSYTH, Senator from Georgia, Secretary of State in the Cabinets of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

Inaugural Talk Tradition Since First President

Continued from Page 2.

intentions in his short and simply constructed speech.

On July 10, 1850, one day following the death of Taylor, the new President, Millard Fillmore, expressed his profound regrets on the passing of his former chief in a message to Congress.

The inaugural address of Franklin Pierce is distinguished if only for the fact that it was delivered from memory, the first so to be presented. Exuding confidence and cordially, it upheld States' rights and warned foreign powers against interfering with this continent's affairs.

Buchanan Deviates From Usual Trend.

James Buchanan departed from the usual when he announced, on March 4, 1857, that he would not be a candidate for re-election. This point made a hit with his auditors, if not with Pierce, whose chief worry during his tenure was how to get himself returned to office.

Of his two inaugural addresses, Abraham Lincoln's second is the greater, but the circumstances surrounding the composition of the first, as well as the speech itself, are memorable. The bitter criticism which it evoked in the Senate a few days after delivery arose from his dead earnest determination to preserve the Union, and historians long since have appraised Lincoln's address of March 4, 1865, when this country was on the brink of civil war, as one of the masterly state papers of all time.

He composed it in his Springfield home shortly after his election. Before the induction ceremonies he submitted a few printed copies to personal friends for comment and suggestions. Especially helpful was Senator Seward, Lincoln's intended Secretary of State, who is responsible for that melodious, yet resolved, final paragraph:

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Substitute Conclusion Sketched By Seward.

The conclusion of Lincoln's original draft had been categorical. The substitute was sketched by Seward, although Lincoln is supposed to have polished the imagery and supplied the euphony, which reached the 30,000 auditors in faltering tones.

He had manifested his purpose of maintaining the Union unbroken and giving no recognition to secession, protecting United States property to the full, refraining from interfering with slavery in those States where it existed.

On the occasion of Lincoln's first inauguration the weather was fair and balmy, the elements having no part in the ominous portent which the large guard of soldiers bore. Four years later the scene, while enlivened by an articulate crowd, was dark and gloomy, for rain had fallen for two days. In the course of the President's speech, the clouds parted to reveal a bright sun. Many present may have considered this an omen, but one of good, not of their leader's imminent martyrdom.

Minds more qualified to judge than this writer's have placed the stamp of greatness on the address of March 4, 1865, so there will be no presumption in this limited space even to offer comment. But if you have not already read Lincoln's second inaugural address, do so immediately.

President Andrew Johnson's first message to Congress, which almost certainly was composed by George Bancroft, has been mentioned earlier.

Grant's second inaugural address is more noteworthy than his first, which was conventional enough. On March 4, 1873, however, he lashed out at his abusers, complained that he had been foully wronged while performing his honest duty and thanked the voters for vindicating him.

With March 4, 1877, falling on a Sunday, Rutherford Hayes took the oath on the previous day, although the public inaugural was not held until the 5th. For good measure, Chief Justice Waite administered the oath all over again that Monday—the irregular proceedings were due to high feeling over the awarding of the election to Hayes over Samuel J. Tilden—and then the new incumbent embarked upon an address which touched upon topics of the day.

It is written that the Inaugural address of James A. Garfield was "vociferously applauded." This is not surprising, for he gave eloquent treatment to a text which was intelligent and informative.

Taking the Presidential oath on September 20, 1881, a day after the death of the assassinated Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, on September 22, delivered what is sometimes called an Inaugural address, but which can hardly be considered anything more than an acknowledgment of the status quo.

Cleveland Delivered Talk From Memory.

Sworn into the Presidency on March 4, 1885, Grover Cleveland delivered his address from memory, the first to possess this distinction since Pierce and the second in American history. He spoke up for economy in government, a policy of peace and neutrality, fair treatment of the Indians and civil service reform. Eight years later, brought back to the White House after a one-term lapse, he made an inaugural speech which surpassed his first, ringing out eloquently for a sound currency and against special privilege.

A near-cloudburst came very nearly preventing Benjamin Harrison from making his address. According to Thomas Hudson McKee:

"The rain was pouring down when they (the Senate procession) reached the portico. Very many of those assigned places of prominence on the platform remained in the rotunda, or in the portico under shelter. Some effort was made at this time to prevent President-elect Harrison from delivering his Inaugural in such a storm, but he said he would not disappoint the great crowd in waiting, he would take a wetting with the rest.

"The oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Fuller, after which he proceeded to deliver his Inaugural address. It was a remarkable fact that during the whole time of the reading of the message thousands of people remained and listened with attention."

Harrison's was a splendid speech, indeed, combining scholarliness with idealism, concreteness with choice diction.

McKinley's two addresses are forthright and sincere. Theodore Roosevelt's is shorter than most and advises Americans to see that relations among themselves are harmonious, for "modern life is both complex and intense." Taft's is a systematic recapitulation of the Nation's problems and responsibilities, as he saw them.

Crisp Sentences Used by Wilson.

In crisp, short sentences, Woodrow Wilson endeavored to explain on March 4, 1913, what the Nation's switch to the Democratic ticket meant:

"The success of a party means little except when the Nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose * * * With riches has come inexcusable waste. * * * Our work is a work of restoration. * * * The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. * * * This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication."

His second inaugural address, delivered one month before America's entrance into the World War, was a solemn plea for Divine guidance in the European crisis.

Harding's, admirable speech of March 4, 1921, was on the desirability of disarmament and establishment of a world court, business trends, woman suffrage and—"dangers from within." His wish that America be alert in guarding against these internal perils—"our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section; there must be none in legislation or administration"—seems to have been granted in view of the startling disclosures of corruption that marked his brief administration.

Tight-lipped, word-stingy Calvin Coolidge gave an inaugural address which ranks among the longest. Rather platitudinous, it was eclipsed—in so far as the spectators were concerned—by the rip-snorting remarks, with gestures, of Vice President Charles G. Dawes.

Fifty thousand stood in the rain to hear Herbert Hoover pronounce a comprehensive speech which warned of the increase in crime, deplored the flouting of the eighteenth amendment by citizens, note that Americans are "moving toward a stronger moral and spiritual life" and plead the cause of peace.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, on that eventful March day in 1933, wrapped his inimitable forensic style around an address which yielded quotable phrases in abundance:

"* * * The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. * * *"

"The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization."

"This Nation asks for action, and action now."

"I favor as a practical policy the putting of first things first."

"I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neigbor."

Today, at the first re-election inauguration in 20 years, the President of the United States will add another to the list of induction speeches. It is, on the whole, a list which attains a high standard of clarity and substance. Complete perusal of its member parts in chronological order would furnish a pretty fair history of the United States.

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Women Accorded But Meager Roles in Earlier Inaugurations

First Leaders' Wives Happy in Background

Eighteenth Century Newspapers Failed to Print the Detailed Accounts of Social Side of Inaugural.

By Hope Ridings Miller.

With the progress of the years, public attention has centered more and more on the wife of the President, until now there is almost as much interest—feminine interest, at least—in what the First Lady wears to Inauguration, to whom she waves in the parade, and what she does at the ball or concert as in what the Chief Executive says in his Inaugural address.

Woman's role on these occasions was not always so important. Time was when First Ladies and other wives of noted men played no part in any Inaugural function, except the ball, and even there they merely made appearances and were whisked away before the rabble could get more than a passing glimpse of them.

When Washington was inaugurated in New York, on April 30, 1789, his wife was not even in the city. In those days it was not easy to travel north from Mount Vernon in April, and she did not attempt it. She waited until May and then set out by carriage in the company of Col. Tobias Lear and her adopted children. Her journey, judging from contemporary accounts, was a continuous ovation. In every village along the route huge crowds turned out to greet and applaud the first First Lady on her way to New York to attend the Inaugural ball, which had been postponed until her arrival.

Meanwhile, Alexander Hamilton, acting as Washington's social adviser, had decreed the President should return no visits and that invitations to dinner should be given only to "official characters and strangers of distinction," while "levees should be held every Tuesday afternoon."

Reports of Ball Hard to Find.

The Inaugural ball was held in the old city assembly room, in a large wooden building on the east side of Broadway above Wall street. The First Lady attended. So did Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Duane, wife of the mayor; Lady Mary Watts and Lady Kitty Duer; but what they wore, whom they danced with or what they talked about was evidently considered of such little importance that no detailed report was made in newspapers of the time. The most reliable account we have now tells us only that "the ladies were dressed tastefully, though elegantly, and little jewelry was worn."

Although she was in Philadelphia when her husband took his second oath of office, Martha Washington was not present at the ceremony and her name is not mentioned in any of the contemporary news stories of what happened on March 4, 1793. Abigail Adams, likewise, remained in the background when her husband was inaugurated four years later. The first woman to become mistress of the White House in Washington believed the Presidency should carry with it the dignity of the courts of Europe and that the wife of the Chief Executive had no place in any official proceedings or ceremonies.

Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson, the tall, brown eyed woman who bore her husband five children, died 10 years before Thomas Jefferson became President. His eldest daughter, Martha, wife of John Randolph, was her father's official hostess, but she was not mentioned as among those present at either his Inauguration or the first Inaugural parade that threaded its way from the Capitol to the White House after he took his second oath of office.

Dolly Madison Was Social Leader.

Dolly Madison was content to sit home while her husband was inaugurated, but she sounded the trumpet of her social leadership shortly thereafter when she attended the grand ball attired in a gown repleted with frills and furbelows which were copied by women in Washington as long as she was the First Lady.

Almost as accomplished as a hostess, almost as socially minded as Dolly Madison was Elizabeth Monroe, who waited at the Executive Mansion, then the famous Octagon House at New York avenue and Eighteenth street—to greet her husband and guests at a reception immediately following his inauguration. She also made a brief appearance at the Inaugural ball at the old Davis Hotel, and four years later accompanied her husband to the first public Inaugural reception at which the Marine Band played.

Establishing a precedent, Louisa Catherine Adams looked on as her husband took his oath of office. Furthermore, she stood at his side, in elegant attire, when in the evening he received a few close friends at their home on F street.

Buchanan Escorted Niece to Ball.

Inaugural functions beginning the administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk and Franklin Pierce did not feature women to any noticeable degree, but the bachelor, James Buchanan, set a new standard in social success when he appeared at his Inaugural ball with his lovely niece, Harriet Lane, who presided as hostess of the White House during his term.

Solemn as were the ceremonies marking Lincoln's induction into office, they were brightened to a certain extent by two precedents. In the first place, Mary Todd Lincoln rode in the parade; in the second, the President, in the presence of 30,000 spectators kissed the 34 young women who presented themselves at the ceremony as representing the 34 States.

When Garfield was inaugurated, in 1881, a new phase of sentiment appeared in the ceremony. For the first time, the mother of a President sat at the side of her illustrious son when he took the oath of office. When the service as finished, he turned his back upon the Chief Justice and other dignitaries, kissed his mother and then his wife. These two women were also by his side when the parade passed in review for the President for the first time in history.

Queen Lil Created Large Furore.

When William McKinley came into office, a woman got more spotlight than the President himself. She was Queen Lil of Hawaii, who was present in the Senate gallery when the Chief Executive took his oath and was also on hand when he walked out to the eastern portico of the Capitol to deliver his address. Her appearance created a sensation, in an era when a sensation and a scandal were synonymous. People remembered what a row the Republicans made when Queen Lil descended on this country with her entourage and tried to get recognition from President Cleveland. And here she was again—in a place of honor at McKinley's Inauguration!

By the time Theodore Roosevelt came into the picture in 1905, "official wives" were beginning to be noticed at the Inaugural functions. Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the President's family were in the Senate chamber, when Roosevelt entered, and it was a matter of favorable comment that as soon as he came in, his eye immediately sought out his wife and family and he smiled and nodded in their direction before he proceeded. Later, when he took his place on the platform in front of the Capitol, members of his family were escorted to seats near him.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a buffet luncheon for 200 guests at the White House that day, thereby setting a precedent. But the outstanding social function of March 4, 1905, was the Inaugural ball, the details of which filled more newspaper columns than all the other Inaugural events put together. According to a contemporary account "the freshness and elegance of costumes worn by the 6,000 to 7,000 women was the feature of the main ball. Women wore gowns especially designed for the occasion." From the same source it is revealed that Mrs. Roosevelt was attired in a costume of gold and robin-egg blue brocade, and that "Princess Alice" was clad in cloth of gold with a long, graceful skirt veiled in gold-colored net.

A new note in feminine interest was sounded in 1917 when Wilson was inaugurated the second time. Almost 500 women suffragists braved the stormy weather to stage a demonstration before the White House. In single file, carrying banners demanding "an amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women," they marched around and around the Executive Mansion for more than three hours while members of a special committee stood at the front gate to the White House grounds trying to get in to confer with the President.

That year women had already been given unusual recognition. Two representatives of the sex were on the Inaugural committee and for the first time in history hundreds of women took part in the parade. But they did not "come into their own" until four year later when Harding entered the spotlight. He was the first President on record to devote part of his address to the country's womanhood. Feminine hearts beat faster and feminine eyes shown triumphantly as the Chief Executive delivered himself of such comments as these: "With the Nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life, we may count upon her intuition, her intelligence, and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state."

Among those who heard these words was the first woman in the Congressional body—Miss Alice Robinson, of Oklahoma, a homely figure in a plain black dress with a bit of lace at the throat; a noted woman who wore no jewels, had no airs, and carried a corsage of violets to add a touch of color to her somber attire. In the diplomatic section, another woman was the center of attention. She was the Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, wife of the Belgian Ambassador, and was described in a newspaper the following day as "a tall woman with shining hair, wearing a clinging gown of black velvet set off with a wide-brimmed black hat and a long rope of pearls."

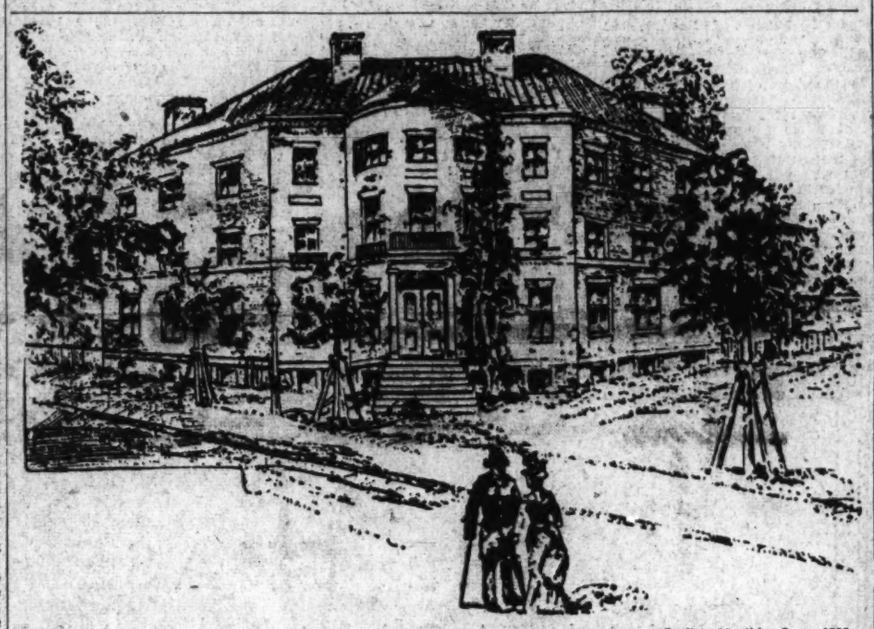
When Hoover was to be inaugurated, Mrs. Coolidge, beaming and waving with that familiar sweep of her gloved hand in answer to applause on all sides, rode down to the Capitol beside Mrs. Hoover. The ceremony in front of the Capitol was late in getting under way. The story went that Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Hoover, in walking from the Senate chamber to the front of the Capitol, became lost in the catacombs inside and their husbands had to wait. They finally found their way out of the labyrinth and rushed out on the platform breathless just before the ceremony got under way almost half an hour after it was scheduled.

But as much attention as women received at previous Inaugurations, they never had half so much as the leading ladies in Inaugural events—the ceremony, the parade, and the ball—in 1933. Mrs. Roosevelt's Inaugural gown of blue velvet cut on simple but effective lines, her dark blue coat and hat, the white orchids she wore and the bouquet of violets she carried were described in detail in countless newspaper columns that also included accounts of what was worn by Mrs. James Roosevelt, the mother of the President, and the President's daughter, then Mrs. Curtis Dall. Eyes were turned, too, toward another woman, Mrs. John Nance Garner, who had served as her husband's secretary since he first came to Washington as a fledgling Congressman in 1903, and who had announced as soon as he was elected that she "hoped to keep her position."

Mrs. Roosevelt's Influence Large.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt and Mariette Rheiner Garner will have an even larger part of the spotlight today when they sit on the platform to hear their distinguished husbands take the oath of office. The woman who knits, talks, travels, writes, presides at official receptions, dinners and teas is here, there, and everywhere making friends, and making money for philanthropic purposes; is always gracious, always natural and always thoughtful; is as popular in Washington and throughout the country as any woman who ever lived in the White House. Authorities seem to agree that her activities since she entered the White House have had a significant effect on political conditions, and many persons who cast their ballots Democrat-wise in the last election made no secret about the fact that one reason they voted for Roosevelt was because they appreciated having "a literal Democrat" as the First Lady.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, right, and Mrs. John Nance Garner, upon whom will be centered the interest of millions of men and women today as their husbands are sworn into, respectively, the Presidency and Vice Presidency.



Leslie's Monthly, June, 1889.

The Tayloe Octagon House, which was used as a residence by President Madison after the burning of the President's House, which it was then called, by the British in 1814.

President Has Broad Liberty, But Limited Privacy of Goldfish

Can Go and Come as He Pleases, Eat From Costly China and Travel Over the World, But—All Is Not Gold.

The President may transact the business of his office from any point he chooses.

Mr. Roosevelt very often so chooses.

As a result the past four years have found the traveling White House set up at such widely separated points as Trinidad and Honolulu, Seattle and Montreal, Hyde Park and Salt Lake City, Campo Bello in Maine and the State House in Montevideo.

Mr. Roosevelt is the most-traveled of our Presidents, with more than 100,000 miles to his credit since he entered the White House.

But travel, with all its pleasures, or exasperations, is but one of the prerogatives which accompany election to the Presidency.

For one thing, if you're President, you can sleep in the Lincoln bed, purchased during President Buchanan's administration—a 9-feet-long rosewood bed.

You can eat from the White China, which averages in cost $5.53 per piece, big and little. The complete set consists of 1,680 pieces.

You can go to your destination by special train, preceded by a special track-inspection train for safety.

You can travel by motor and have your arrival become a parade, with police lines called out to hold back the enthusiasts who want to see you.

You will be guarded by the Secret Service so expertly that no matter how plainly you are in sight of the masses, an unobstrusive but square-shouldered guard will always be between you and the mob.

You cannot be arrested for anything you do although Gen. Grant was once arrested by a Negro officer for fast driving. He forfeited $20 collateral in police court and commended the officer on his vigilance.

You get to live in the White House, which although always lovely, has until comparatively recently been one of the most uncomfortable houses in Washington to live in. It was built with 12 fireplaces, which didn't heat the House at all. President Jackson, returning from his Inaugural, had to go to bed to get warm. Mrs. John Adams complained the washing, hung out to dry in the East Room, stayed wet for days.

But the House has been rebuilt and done over more than a dozen times, and with the business office additions under the present administration has become an executive building as well as the first mansion of the land.

You get as many servants as you desire, all on the Federal payroll; the finest foods of the land, at Federal expense; the choice of your own company at all time, a privilege inestimable in dollars and cents.

But with it all, as has been said, you get a chance to envy a goldfish for its comparative privacy.

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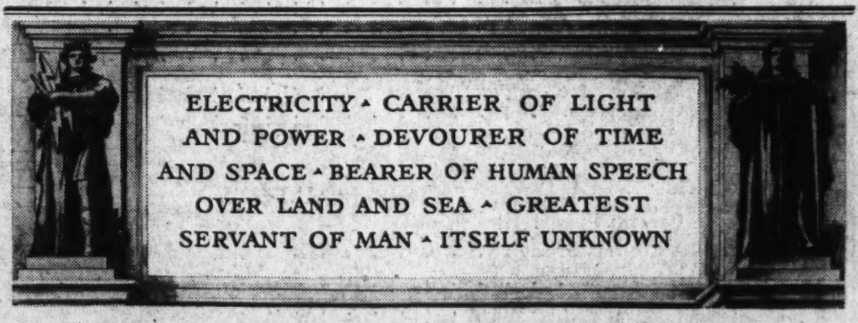
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Both Old and New Inauguration Days Were Selected by Chance

House-Senate Compromise Set New Date

Washington Actually Took His Oath on April 30, 1789.

Continental Congress Authorized First Wednesday.

March 4th today became just another black-letter date so far as American history is concerned, and January 20 turned up on the calendar in large, bright print.

Congress, backed up this time by a constitutional amendment, so ordained it, but just why January 20 was chosen, nobody, not even Congress, seems to know.

In fact, the new inaugural date is just as much of an accident as March 4, which has bobbed up in red letters on at least 35 of the last 144 years.

It all started in 1788, when the Continental Congress for no particular reason fixed the first Wednesday in March for commencing proceedings under the Constitution. That Wednesday happened to fall on the 4th.

The 4th seemed to serve well enough, despite howls about the weather, until Congress approved the "lame duck" amendment, and the country ratified it. Some inaugural date had to be fixed under the new arrangement, and Congress, again by accident, hit on January 20.

And again, nobody seems to have thought about the weather.

The first March 4 had so little significance as an historical date that President Washington was not inaugurated until April 30, 1789.

It seems the first chosen Senators and Representatives were so slow to claim their new honors—roadways weren't what they are today—that Congress had to wait four weeks for a quorum. This delayed eight weeks the first inauguration of a President.

Counting Delayed Until April 6.

With a quorum finally present, Congress counted the electoral ballots on April 6, 1789, and a committee of one was appointed by the Senate to notify George Washington of his election as President.

And on the last day of the same month Washington stood on a balcony in a hastily improvised Capitol building, where the old subtreasury in Wall street stands today, a free nation's first chief executive.

With but three exceptions (until today), Inauguration Day has been March 4 ever since. President Zachary Taylor took his oath of office on March 5, 1849, the 4th falling on Sunday. For the same reason, President Rutherford B. Hayes took his oath on March 5, 1877, and Woodrow Wilson took the oath for his second term on March 5, 1917.

Fixing of January 20 as the new Inaugural date was incidental to the main purpose of the twentieth amendment to the Constitution, proclaimed by the Secretary of State on February 6, 1933.

Norris Fathered Amendment.

Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska's independent and crusading proponent of the amendment, wanted to eliminate "lame duck" sessions of Congress—those short sessions in which defeated members of Congress continued to sit and to legislate, although their successors in office had been elected the preceding November.

Under this system, a Congress was retained in power for four months, although a new and different Congress had been elected to succeed it. Actually, new members of Congress had to wait 13 months before they took office, and their campaigns for re-election were hard upon them before they were comfortably seated in the House.

Some wiseacres called their defeated predecessors "lame ducks"—because they had been shot down—and the term stuck. Short sessions of Congress came to be called "lame duck" sessions. Their fixed March 4 adjournment date invited such filibusters as have not been known in recent years.

Lame Duck House Always in Way.

Fore more than 50 years, liberal groups throughout the country complained of this condition. Session after session, Senator Norris sponsored an amendment that would remedy it. A "lame duck" House always stood in the way of the reform, although the Senate five times approved the amendment.

But in 1932, in the closing days of the Hoover Administration, a Democratic House approved the change. The Senate resolution fixed January 15 as the new Inaugural date; the House resolution, January 24. A compromise was reached on January 20, and again, for no particular reason, except that it established a much shorter interval between the date of election and the functioning of the newly-elected President.

Congress was to convene on January 3 of each year, unless the third fell on Sunday as it did this year, when the date was changed. There was thus established all around a more prompt compliance with the will of the people, as expressed in the November elections. And no longer could a Congress or an Administration defeated in the election in the short session following seriously embarrass their successors in carrying out the policies they were chosen to support.

Argument Over Convening Time.

There was some dispute at the time over whether the new Congress should preceed the new President into office, and, if it did, what Congress would do in the interim before the President was Inaugurated.

In the end, Congress seemed to think it could find plenty to do in the 17-day interval, what with organizing, counting electoral ballots, and, in those rare instances when the Presidential election is thrown into the House by a tie, selecting a President and Vice President. The idea seemed to be that no serious legislation would be considered until the new President took office on January 20.

Only one brave soul—Representative Robert Luce, of Massachusetts—managed to mention the weather.

"Why, sir," he said, "ever since I could read I have read the protests offered against the fourth of March as Inauguration day—quadrennial protests on the ground of danger to health and of discomfort to all concerned, by reason of everything the month of March brings that is unsuitable.

Recalls Cold And Blizzards.

"I remember my first visit to Washington. I was brought here as a small boy to see the second Inauguration of Gen. Grant. I was attacked with one of the ills of childhood, and so inclement was the weather that I had to watch that procession from behind window panes.

"Although I was not here at the time of the inauguration of President Taft, I remember the accounts of the blizzard which raged and I know that the papers throughout the country then demanded that we no longer subject our public servants to the menace of such a day."

Luce was asked if he thought January 20 "would be any better."

"It is likely to be so much worse that there would be no attempt to endanger our health and lives by outdoor exercises," he replied.

What does the Weather Bureau say about it? Well, it seems the normal temperature for January 20 over the last 49 years has been 33 degrees. The highest temperature recorded on that date was 64 in 1880, 1890 and 1907, and the lowest, 9, in 1930.

March 4 Has Slight Edge.

The normal temperature for March 4, since 1873, has been 39, six degrees warmer. But on the second inauguration of Gen. Grant, the mercury feel to 4 degrees above zero, and there were 8 or 9 inches of snow on the ground.

The January 20 weather record has held up pretty well over the last ten years. In that period, there have been six clear days, one day with rain in the afternoon, one with rain all day, one cloudy day and one partly cloudy day.

The March 4 record over the last decade was not quite so good. There were three clear days, two rainy days, four cloudy days and one partly cloudy.

Anyway, Fiorello LaGuardia, who was then in the House, said the question of climate was a "frivolous" consideration compared with the larger advantage of dousing the "lame ducks."

Only Once Mentioned In Constitution.

Prior to the twentieth amendment, March 4 is referred to only once in the Constitution—in the twelfth amendment. This reference did not seek to fix the beginning of the term, but appeared to presume it had already been fixed.

It was not mentioned in the Constitution proper, because there was no way of knowing at that time when the Constitution would be approved. The fact that the last State ratified it in June, and Senators, Representatives and Presidential electors had to be chosen thereafter, probably provides the most important single clew to the century and a half custom of mid-winter Inaugurals.

The earlier Inaugural was favored by some, because they thought it might alleviate future national crises.

"I think that if Lincoln and the new Congress had assumed their duties in January instead of some weeks later, the Civil War might have been averted," one House enthusiast said. "If not averted, the task of Lincoln and the Congress in preserving the Union would have been substantially easier."

An old drawing depicting the scene at the White House on the day Andrew Jackson was first inaugurated in 1829, when a happily shouting and tumultuous crowd descended on the new President's house, broke glass and china ware, trampled the damask satin covered chairs and draperies with their muddy boots and finally were persuaded to leave when the refreshments were removed to the front lawn.

An early home of Andrew Jackson, from an old print.

Nation's Chief Will Be Carried By 150 'Horses'

Most Modern Auto, Instead of Coach and Four, Takes Roosevelt to Capitol.

President Roosevelt will ride to the Capitol today to take the oath of office behind the greatest concentration of horsepower ever accorded any Chief Executive on his Inaugural Day.

Silently drawing the President over the smoothly-paved blocks of Pennsylvania avenue will be the power of 150 horses—leashed in a smooth motor representing the greatest achievement of the Nation's automotive engineers.

Yet it was only 20 years ago that the chairman of the Senate committee handling arrangements for the second inauguration of President Wilson fearfully vetoed a suggestion that the Presidential conveyance be given the power of six horses.

Four years later, a Republican President, Harding, bade farewell to the horse and buggy days by insisting that an automobile—an open automobile with the top down—be supplied for him.

Washington Set Fashion.

George Washington set the fashion for elaborate inaugural carriages. He rode to his first inaugural in a fine coach and four in New York. Four years later he rode to Independence Hall in Philadelphia in a coach and six.

The first Presidential inaugural procession in Washington found Thomas Jefferson walking from his lodging house at First and C streets across a vacant lot to take the oath of office.

William Henry Harrison, the first President to arrive in Washington on a railroad train, rode a superb white charger along Pennsylvania avenue through a bitter nor'easter.

Jackson, on the day of his first inaugural, left Gadsby's tavern on foot and walked to Capitol Hill with a group of Revolutionary War veterans trailing on his heels.

"Four handsome gray horses" were provided for President Taylor (Old Rough and Ready), but only two "fine grays" were supplied by the Congressional Committee for President Buchanan.

In the days of horse-drawn carriages, the Inaugural Committee was always fearful that a blizzard might make Pennsylvania avenue impassable. When President Taft was inaugurated an army of shovelers was put to work to clear a path for the horses.

With a fleet of the highest priced cars at its command, and with every automobile manufacturer anxious to have his machine chosen as the "inaugural car," the Inaugural Committee probably will not make its selection until a few hours before noon today.

Andy Jackson Flavor Is Dominant In Second Roosevelt Inauguration

Running through the second Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States is a distinct Andy Jackson flavor.

For this Roosevelt is himself responsible. In giving instructions for the Inaugural, he made but two requests: First, that the celebration be a "simple" one and, second, that the reviewing stand in front of the White House be modeled after Jackson's home in Tennessee—The Hermitage.

Little else would be needed to show Andrew Jackson is one of Roosevelt's political heroes.

Roosevelt's idea of having the reviewing stand modeled after The Hermitage shows, too, that the thirty-second President has a streak of sentimentality. But, then, no American who ever visited that shrine near Nashville could help but be moved. As might be judged from the reviewing stand, The Hermitage is a two-story structure with a double piazza. In the beautiful garden is a tomb, and here sleep Jackson and his beloved Rachel.

Built the Hermitage For Beloved Rachel.

It was for Rachel that "Old Hickory" built The Hermitage, erecting it on the site of what once had been his log cabin. To him she was the center of the universe, the one fixed thing around which his world revolved. How much he thought about her is shown by the beautiful inscription which he caused to be put over her tomb. This said:

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the twenty-second of December, 1828, aged 61 years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a benefactor; to the rich an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament.

Mrs. Jackson's Death. His Greatest Blow.

"Her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and so virtuous that slander might wound, but could not dishonor; even Death, when he bore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God."

When Jackson died, he was placed by the side of his wife, and upon the slab are the simple words:

"General Andrew Jackson,
Born March 15, 1767.
Died, June 8, 1845."

The death of his wife less than three months before he was to be inaugurated President was the greatest blow the old soldier ever received. And it was his grief, as much as his innate craving for simplicity, which led him to discourage a celebration on his Inaugural Day.

And yet his Inauguration turned out to be the most boisterous, most amazing in America's history.

Wherever Jackson stopped on his way from Nashville he was given an ovation. When he reached Hagerstown, Md., he sent a courier ahead to Washington tell his friends he wanted no demonstration. However, thousands of his admirers were waiting here to deny him that request, and with gusto.

He spent the night at Rockville, just on the outskirts of Washington. There he was met by Gen. Eaton and his wife, the erstwhile Peggy O'Neill, recently glorified in the movies as the "Gorgeous Hussy." They brought him to Washington in their carriage the next morning.

Jackson's arrival was greeted by a booming of cannon, a rolling of drums and hurrahing such as the young city had never heard before. A cavalry company, which had been "scouting" for the President-elect, picked him up and escorted him to the National Hotel, where he was greeted by his old friend, John Gadsby, the proprietor.

All Hotels of City Filled to Capacity.

The National Hotel, like all other hotels in the city proper, was crowded, and late arrivals were told to seek lodgings in Georgetown or Alexandria.

Gen. Jackson had said he wanted no escort as he walked down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol to take the oath. Nevertheless, he had one. It was the most glorious escort any President-elect ever had. Fifteen veterans of the Revolutionary War, all of them beyond 80, had met that morning and sent Jackson a letter asking for the honor of serving as his bodyguard. How could he refuse these men who had served under the immortal Washington?

Gen. Jackson accepted the invitation, and he marched down the avenue on his Inaugural Day flanked by the old warriors.

Like Jefferson, Jackson was given the oath of office by John Marshall. Leaving the Capitol he encountered a tremendous mob. It was almost impossible for him to move. When a path finally was cleared, Jackson mounted a horse and started up the avenue. The mob followed him.

At the White House food had been provided for "the ladies and gentlemen." But the mob surged into the White House and took it over. Jackson was almost torn to pieces by his admirers. In the end he fled to his room in Gadsby's hotel on lower Pennsylvania avenue.

Telling about the scene in her diary, Margaret Bayard Smith said:

"The majesty of the people had disappeared, and a rabble, a mob of boys, Negroes, women and children, scrambling, fighting, romping. No arrangements has been made, no police officers placed on duty, and the whole house was inundated by the mob.

"Cut glass and china to the amount of several thousand dollars had been broken in the struggle to get refreshments; punch and other articles had been carried out in tubs and buckets, but had it been in hogsheads it would have been insufficient. Ladies fainted, men were seen with bloody noses.

"The windows were thrown open and tubs of liquor, alias punch, placed outside, and thus the house was cleared of the mob. It was estimated that 20,000 persons composed it."

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Other Bonds and Securities	181,721,324.76
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	772,031,008.07
Banking Houses	37,434,504.12
Other Real Estate	4,041,382.27
Mortgages	10,681,010.10
Customers' Acceptance Liability	15,193,896.78
Other Assets	16,672,185.09
	$2,562,182,071.35

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Common Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	26,464,246.95	
		$ 227,004,246.95
Reserve for Contingencies		14,825,371.74
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		1,418,836.88
Deposits		2,286,209,092.08
Acceptances Outstanding		17,360,230.24
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		8,174,215.76
Other Liabilities		7,190,077.70
		$2,562,182,071.35

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Pageant of Splendor to Open Roosevelt's Second Term

Over 2,000 Volunteers Aid in Fete

Complex Arrangements Took Weeks of Preparations.

Experienced Committee Under Admiral Grayson Assured Success.

By Howard F. Wentworth.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt starts for Capitol Hill to renew his oath as President of the United States today, he will set in motion a complex machine designed to make his second Inauguration an elaborate and festive event.

From major problem to smallest detail, nothing has been overlooked to give Washington—and the Nation—a colorful pageant of civic and military splendor.

Under the experienced leadership of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., retired, more than 2,000 District residents, carefully picked from Government, business and civic groups, have joined to complete the intricate program of arrangements.

And behind the fanfare of pomp and ceremony—rivaling any public demonstration ever accorded a Chief Executive—are long, weary hours of work and preparation.

Mobilized for action on December 14, the 1937 Inaugural Committee, with its two-score subgroups, lost no time in getting under way. Day and night, volunteer workers labored to formulate a plan of precision and efficiency.

Committee Chairmen Same As In 1933.

The same committee chairmen who prepared President Roosevelt's first induction, were again in charge. And, contrary to reports, none of these workers are paid. Only about 20 members of the clerical force receive salaries.

This year headquarters was established in the board room of the District Building. A special switchboard, carrying dozens of telephone trunk lines, was installed, desks were set up and plans were started.

Paramount among early arrangements was the task of raising necessary funds to guarantee costs of the Inauguration — estimated at $100,000.

This job went to the finance committee, headed by Robert V. Fleming, president of the Riggs National Bank. With a corps of assistants, Fleming's first step was to contact prominent Washingtonians and business houses. Efforts were soon rewarded by quick response and the guarantee fund was sent well over the top.

As in the past, any profit realized by the ceremonies will be donated to charity. Only actual expenses and clerical salaries will be taken from the seat sale funds.

Next in importance was erection of grandstands along Pennsylvania avenue. Waddy B. Wood, local architect, was chosen to design the stands. Thousands of feet of lumber and an army of carpenters were necessary for the construction work. Contracts were let to local construction concerns.

Presidential Stand Jackson Home Model.

A unique plan for the Presidential reviewing stand was chosen. Wood designed a replica of the Hermitage—home of Andrew Jackson. As the stands took shape, there rose the danger of destruction by fire or vandals. To solve this, the Fire and Police Departments were called upon to provide 24-hour guard shifts.

Although few snags were struck as arrangements progressed, all did not run smoothly when the committee launched plans for the Inaugural parade. Early orders limited the line of march strictly to regular military units.

When this was announced, a mild wave of protests came from various civilian organizations both in Washington and in other sections of the country. From neighboring States came requests from citizens for inclusion of their groups in the parade.

Diplomacy and quick thinking solved the problem—and much of the credit went to Admiral Grayson and his assistant, Normon Baxter, former Washington newspaperman.

The District National Guard, Marine Reserves, High School Cadets and numerous other civilian military groups were politely told that established length of the parade—two hours—would not permit their inclusion—and besides, the President wished to confine the march to regular military contingents, it was added.

Tickets Are Sold; Housing Arranged.

Neatly taking this hurdle, the committee continued its plans. There were grandstand tickets to be sold and arrangements to be made for housing an expected 100,000 out-of-town visitors.

An old hand at staging and supervising public gatherings was called upon to head the grandstand ticket committee. He is Melvin D. Hildreth, local attorney and rabid circus fan. Familiar with tent show tactics as one-time circus attorney, Hildredth applied his knowledge to grandstand seating arrangements.

When ticket holders arrive to take their seats there will be dignitaries and Government leaders to please. Determined that there will be no hitch, Hildreth has ordered hundreds of extra chairs just in case something goes wrong.

And in addition to planning the seating arrangements, Hildreth and his workers were forced to fill thousands of applications from all over the county. It is up to him to see that no one is displeased.

The tremendous task of housing expected throngs went to Edgar Morris, president of the local sales company bearing his name. He was confronted with the problem of securing accommodations for an estimated 15,000 persons who will be unable to find hotel space.

To do this job, Morrris and his assistants appealed to Washington residents for rooms and sleeping quarters for the visitors.

Response was prompt, but a new problem arose. Many persons who offered space were charging unreasonable rates. This was stopped by refusing registrations. Every room and apartment offered for rent was investigated by members of Morris' committee before acceptance.

Public safety was an important factor to be considered. To this end, every precaution has been taken to safeguard the thousands who will line Pennsylvania avenue. Grandstands have been constructed in a maner to withstand years' of use and exposure—although they will be in actual use only a few hours.

Elaborate Plans For Protection.

Under the direction of Ernest W. Brown, police, superintendent, elaborate plans have bene made to protect not only the President, but those who turn out to pay him tribute. Special traffic and police regulations will be in effect during the entire Inaugural period.

Police departments of New York and Philadelphia will send men to augment the local force, National Guardsmen and members of the Marine Reserves, although barred from the parade, will serve to aid law enforcers along the line of march.

Anticipation was an important keynote in the Inaugural plans. Unforeseen events will be met without causing delay or frustration. To provide for possible inclement weather, the grandstands were covered. To take care of probable accidents, ambulances and physicians will be ready. In fact, Chairman Grayson has a remedy for almost any unscheduled happening.

With an Inaugural Ball eliminated from this year's program, something had to be done to provide entertainment for visiting dignitaries. A concert has been arranged for Inauguration night and various State societies will act as hosts to distinguished visitors.

Preparations were even made to "cover" the ceremonies for those in Washington—and across the Nation—who will be unable to attend.

Broadcasting Arrangements Set Up And Ready.

Perhaps the most elaborate radio arrangements ever planned are ready for execution. In five languages, descriptions of the festivities will be broadcast by short wave to remote sections of the world.

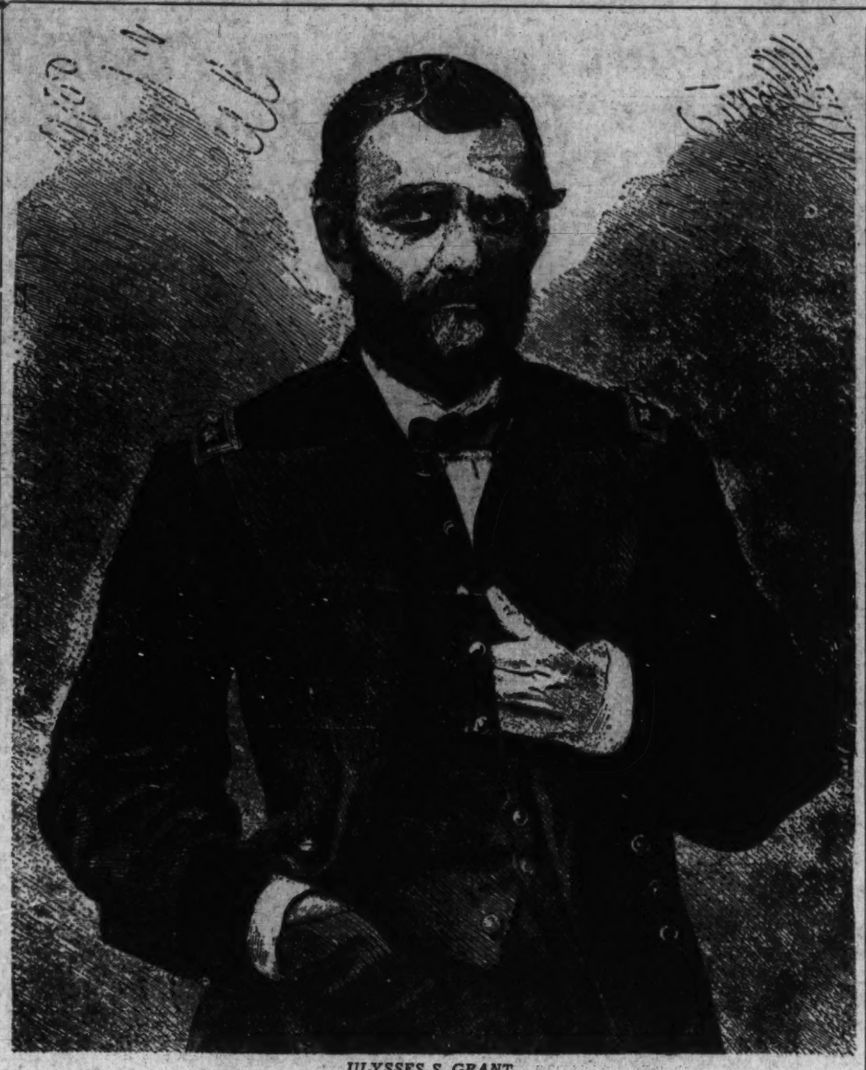
For the first time, a "play by play" account of the President's ride to and from the Capitol will be given radio listeners by moving announcers carrying portable broadcasting sets.

Microphones will be set up everywhere—from manholes to the Capitol dome.

Even the airways will be cleared for unobstructed passage of the parade. A restricted area for airplanes has been established from the Capitol to White House.

In the list of invited guests, no one was forgotten. Special offers went to former President Herbert Hoover and even Alf Landon. Governors of the 48 States were also invited and most of them will be on hand.

In the maze of details attending the Inauguration plans, Chairman Grayson has apparently overlooked nothing in an effort to establish a smooth-working machine. His staff has functioned far into the night during recent weeks and will probably continue its work long after the "clean up" is over.



ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Photograph by F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, and printed in Harpers Weekly, December, 1865.

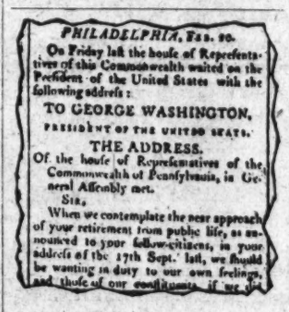
'Elective Majesty' Proposed as Title

One of the greatest rows Congress ever had was over the title of the President. What should Gen. Washington be called? John Adams was for a royal title. The matter was debated for days and days. Finally it was agreed, so the monarchical group thought, to emulate the example of Poland and called him: "Elective Majesty."

A committee to whom the matter had been referred brought in a report to dub him: "His Highness the President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the Same." Senator Maclay, the original Republican in Congress, suggested leaving the matter to the Constitution, which calls the Chief Magistrate, said he, "the President of the United States of America." In that argument the Constitution, but wry faces were made over it.

3 Inauguration Days Have Fallen on Sunday

Three times in our history as a Nation March 4 has fallen on Sunday—1821, 1849 and 1877—and only one of the Presidents to be inaugurated in those years took the oath on that day, Hayes in 1877. He had a regular Inauguration, however, the next day.



PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

On Friday last the house of Representatives of this Commonwealth waited on the President of the United States with the following address:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE ADDRESS.

Of the house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

SIR,

When we contemplate the near approach of your retirement from public life, as announced to your fellow-citizens, in your address of the 17th Sept. last, we should be wanting in duty to our own feelings, and those of our constituents, if we did

From the New York Herald, a gazette for the country, March 8, 1797.

Women Make Long Strides Under Regime

Roosevelt Appointed More of Sex to High Places Than Predecessors.

When the New Deal came in, many moth-worn prejudices against women in public life went out. More noted feminine "firsts" have received appointments under Franklin D. Roosevelt than under all the other Presidents put together.

It is generally conceded the large number of women the Chief Executive has appointed owe their advancement to his wife, who, while she did not choose most of his appointees, has proved by her own activity that women can be as efficient in public life as men.

But whatever the inspiration, whatever the cause, the fact remains that for the first time in our history there is a woman in the Cabinet; is a woman on the bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; a woman director of the Mint, and a woman assistant to the United States Public Printer, in full charge of personnel. During the past four years, also for the first time in history, a woman served as minister to a foreign country, and a woman flyer received an appointment in the Commerce Department's aeronautics division.

The President started his New Deal for women when he announced Frances Perkins, the Boston-bred social welfare worker, who had been the labor authority in the New York State cabinet when he was Governor of New York, was to be Secretary of Labor. Miss Perkins was and is a bosom friend of Mrs. Roosevelt, but neither that nor the fact that she was, and is, a woman with more than usual amount of brains was responsible for her appointment. She got the job because she was considered an authority on labor problems.

When Ruth Bryan Owen became Mrs. Rohde she gave up her position as the first woman Minister to Denmark, but the diplomatic ice for women had been broken, and the next feminine appointee to a foreign post will not be a novelty.

Florence E. Allen's appointment to the bench on which William Howard Taft once sat established her as the first woman ever to become a member of the second highest court in the country. Nellie Tayloe Ross, first feminine Governor, became the first woman Director of the Mint, and has proved she is as good as a man at the job; while over in the United States Government Printing Office a quiet woman who shuns publicity is doing the work of three men in helping to run the largest printing establishment in the world.

In the New Deal agencies Ellen S. Woodward, assistant WPA Administrator; Jane Hoey, director of the Board of Public Assistance, and Hallie Flanagan, heading theater projects of the WPA, are seeing that women get a square deal with men.

Other women who have come into the Government picture in the past few years are: Marion Harron, as the one woman member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals; Lucille Foster McMillan, a member of the Civil Service Commission; Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of public health; Harriet Root, director of the United States Information Service; Miss Stella Aiken, Assistant Attorney General; Phoebe Fairgrave Omlie, member of the Advisory Board of the Aeronautics Division of the Commerce Department; Mrs. Marion Glass Banister, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The legislative group of women likewise has increased since the New Deal made its appearance. Today with Hattie W. Caraway in the Senate and Mary T. Norton, Caroline O'Day, Virginia Jencks, Nan Wood Honeyman and Edith Nourse Rogers in the House of Representatives, it would seem women are at last getting somewhere in the Government.

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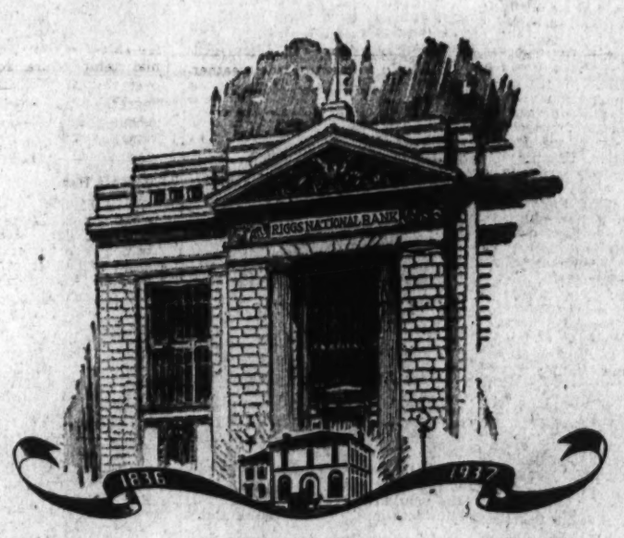

WHEN William Corcoran, son of a former Mayor of Georgetown, opened the doors of his banking house a century ago, he visualized an institution that would merit the confidence of the men entrusted with the great responsibility of fostering the growth of America. The institution that lived after him has honored that vision by a steadfast growth and adherence to these principles. Through economic changes and social upheaval the bank has constantly rendered a broader service not only throughout this city and this nation, but throughout the world.

The marked progress of the bank has resulted from the able leadership of five men. Mr. Corcoran was succeeded in 1854 by Mr. George M. Riggs. Following Mr. Riggs came Mr. Charles C. Glover in 1873, then Mr. Milton E. Ailes in 1921, and in 1925 Mr. Robert V. Fleming.

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Real Personality of Martha Washington Lost by Biographers

Home-Lover, She Was Ever Self-Effacing

Married on Rebound, She Chose to Shun Social Affairs.

'First First Lady' Had Little Education, but Ran Home Well.

By Hope Ridings Miller.

A hundred years hence scribes sleuthing for "copy" can look back over the files and write another story about Mrs. Roosevelt, the woman in the White House who dared to be herself and didn't care who knew it; whose diversity of interests and desire to know more about living conditions of all classes took her by plane, motor and train from coast to coast and from Puerto Rico to Canada—covering more miles, making more contacts than all other First Ladies put together.

Every President's wife has been called "charming" and "gracious" whether she deserved it or not. A few—such as Dolly Madison, Louisa Adams, Edith K. Roosevelt, Helen Taft, Edith Bolling Wilson and Lou Henry Hoover—have been considered exceptionally clever hostesses; and at least two—Grace C. Coolidge and Eleanor Roosevelt—have been widely publicized for their untiring courtesy to persons of both low and high degree.

Probably the only one who has never been accorded the flesh-and-blood reality that the wife of a great man deserves was the wife of the first President. For more than a century Martha Washington, a dark-eyed woman in a powdered wig has gazed down from school walls upon each generation of children. To them, as to all Americans, she has been only the wife of George Washington—the grave, white-wigged man at her side.

In recent years the father of his country has become a more human figure, thanks to the activity of his biographers. But what of Martha? Why have modern accounts never pierced her mask? Why, despite all references made to her, has she remained merely a wife—never an individual in her own right?

Biographers Fail To Catch Her Spirit.

Of the many pictures of her given by biographers few have been convincing. Early references to her were, without exception, either laudatory or lacking. Her most authentic portrait, perhaps, can be obtained by studying her through the eyes of her contemporaries, by reading her letters, and by examining biographies to discover wherein they agree.

What kind of woman emerges from such a study? Above all, a bustling housewife. A plump, brown-eyed little person whose hands, in the words of one writer, "were always in motion." A comely matron flitting between her kitchen and boudoir, reading her Bible every morning, greeting a houseful of guests every night, and between times reading the fashion plates and planning her plumage.

She was not an educated woman. If she had been, it is doubtful she would ever have become our First Lady. Writing of her in 1867, Martha Conkling said: "She possessed only such artificial accomplishments as the system of domestic instruction, then the sole means of female education in her land enabled her to acquire." We have no record that Martha was given to reading anything except the Bible and an occasional newspaper. If one examines some of her letters, noting the number of misspelled words, it will not be difficult to believe the report "Miss Martha Dandridge was taught little about spelling, but more about stitchery."

The story goes that at the time George Washington met her, he was still under the spell of Sally Cary, wife of George William Fairfax, one of his closest friends. This great lady, essential aristocrat, was one of the best-educated and most highly cultured women of her time. Burned by the flame of his hopeless love for such a remarkable individual, the man who was to become President probably sought solace from a lady who was Sally's direct opposite. He found it in the person of the plump young widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, whose very presence brought peace. No doubt she appealed to him as the home-loving type of woman who would make him comfortable without taxing his mind as heavily as the intellectual, keen, vivacious Sally Fairfax might have.

Handled 200 Servants With Exceptional Skill.

He was never disappointed in Martha's domestic accomplishments. From the time she took charge of Mount Vernon until the day of her death, everything in her household was done on schedule. She managed her 200 servants with a skill that would put virtually any other woman to shame; she allowed nothing to deter her from daily routine.

Perhaps few wives of Presidents were ever more appalled or more chilled by the frigid official receptions than was Martha. She grew tired of the incessant ceremony long before her husband did. Perhaps if there had been an Eleanor Roosevelt to set her an example, she would have gathered her voluminous skirts about her and gone places where there were interesting people, less formality, and more scintillating conversation. Instead, she brooded alone and wrote to her niece as follows: "I live a very dull life here and know nothing that passes in town. . . . There are certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from; and as I cannot do as I like I am obstinate and stay home a great deal."

This streak of obstinacy persisted. So long as she was the First Lady, she remained at home most of the time, or made calls on only her intimate friends. Eventually she summoned enough courage to take a definite stand against the glacial atmosphere of the Executive Mansion by inaugurating a new series of entertainments for smaller groups. Generally these were dinners at which she presided with ease and elegance. From that time on, guests counted themselves fortunate to be in the Washington household at meal-time, for Martha's hospitality was known far and wide.

The People Gave Garner 'Comic Opera' Job; Turned It Into One of Political Importance

Vice President Seldom Talks, but He Is Power on Hill.

By Robert C. Albright.

He's still "just a country boy" and proud of it—this cherub-faced, beetle-browed little man who today will enter his second term as Vice President.

But he is one of the shrewdest politicians who ever entered the Capitol or forecast a vote, and the ignominious office he entered March 4, 1933, has been transformed by his genius to a role actually second in power to the Presidency.

Pomp and Washington's social whirl are distasteful to him; neat legislative maneuvers and the hale companionship of his political confreres are the raw meat on which he feeds, and has grown strong.

Returns to Uvalde Still Each Summer.

He is 68 now and his hair is of silver, but still at heart he's a bucolic, urchin truant. Those barefoot boy memories take him back to Uvalde, once Congress is out, there to loll in the shade of the trees at Fair Oaks, to fish and hunt when the forests and rivers call, or to "loaf" with the boys in front of his son's Uvalde bank.

Back in Washington he pursues politics with the ardor of Huckleberry Finn after game. And he generally is successful. His rules and his candor are those of a sportsman, and if he gambles at poker, he dosen't at politics. When he gauges the outcome of a vote on a bill or in an election, you can generally bet on his guess and win.

Last fall, he came back to Washington early to work for and predict the election of his friend Sam Rayburn as House Democratic Floor Leader. Rayburn won. You may not know it, but he forecast the re-election of President Roosevelt by all but two States before James A. Farley's famous prophecy.

Stepped Into Empty "Second Man" Job.

When "Jack" Garner eschewed the Speaker's rostrum of the House four years ago for the Vice Presidency—the second man ever to do it—the Vice President was supposed to rap Senate gavels and attend social functions, little more.

Garner put an end to the social round, but he whacked gavels heartily enough, and he did something more. Unobtrusively he employed his vast store of political lore, gained in the House, to wield a mighty influence in both chambers—an influence that often determined the course of legislation.

It hadn't been the practice before to consult a Vice President on strategy, but Garner became the Capitol's master strategist. If an Administration bill became snarled in committee, Garner somehow got it out. If Congress got tangled up in its own rules, Garner straightened that out, too. And if anybody needed advice——

Calls President "Boss" and "Chief."

He actually sits with the President's Cabinet—all of his predecessors hadn't. And the President listens when he speaks, even if he doesn't always follow his counsel. He familiarly calls the President "Boss," "Chief" or "Captain," depending on his mood. If he's mad, and he can get that way, too, he calls him "Mr. President." And Mr. Roosevelt senses the change.

"Jack" Garner has no desire to be President. For that matter, it was not his own personal ambition which carried him into the Vice Presidency. He was satisfied with the Speakership—an office he considered "the second most powerful in the Nation."

But if fate ever placed him in the White House, he would not shirk. He would captain a hard-headed, unostentatious Administration much as he now wields his influence at the Capitol, without seeming.

In that unlikely event, his friends say, he would hold very few press conferences. He holds none at the Capitol, preferring to remain in the background. He talks informally to his many friends in the press corps who drop into his office, but seldom for quotation. He prefers those who are "country boys, like myself," and can talk his language.

Probably that is the reason he talks more freely when he is back home in the Lone Star State. He told Texans last summer, for example, that he prefers "Less Government in business and more business in Government."

In that connection, he is interested now in making the President's reorganization plan effect real economies.

True to character, he keeps a "farmer's" hours. He retires early and rises early—sometimes so early that he has been known to look for an all-night restaurant to get his morning coffee.

Garner had been in the Vice presidency hardly a year before he went out of circulation socially, by proclaiming a three-year moratorium on banquets. Recently he broke another social precedent by mutual understanding with the President. Mr. Roosevelt agreed that if Garner didn't hold a dinner for him, the President would not hold one for Garner. It was all done over the telephone, informally-like, in characteristic Garner fashion.

"I am President Roosevelt's silent partner," he once told reporters.

"You're telling us?" chorused the newsmen.

Probably his briefest speech was made after he was sworn in as Vice President in the Senate chamber just four years ago.

"Senators," he said, "this is my first and possibly it may be my last opportunity to address the Senate."

But it wasn't the last. He never hesitates to "address" the Senate, with a prelude of loud gavel pounding, whenever he thinks a breach of parliamentary order or decorum warrants. But mostly he "addresses" the Senators in that little back room of his, off the Senators' private lobby.

Born in a log cabin at Blossom Prairie, in Red River County, Tex., his life and character have been modeled after the hardy pioneer stock which nurtured him. He received much of his early education from an aunt, and his schooling in a law office at Clarksville, Tex.

"I was born with a spirit of envy and malice in my heart," he once told a friend. "For many years if I thought that a person had wronged me, I never cared for that person any more or rested easy until I 'got even' with him. I realized my weakness and fought against it through the years before I overcame it. Today I have nothing but the kindest and friendliest feeling for everyone. That, to me, is my life's greatest achievement.

Started Career As County Judge.

His friends at the Capitol say this is true, that he never nurses a grudge.

Garner entered on his public career as a county judge, in the Uvalde cattle country after brief practice of law and banking. Before coming to Washington he served four years in the Texas legislature, and as early as 1900 and 1904 was a delegate to Democratic National conventions.

He first took his seat in the House of Representatives in 1903, representing a District that runs along the Mexican border from the Gulf nearly to El Paso. His first committee assignments were minor ones, because, he says, his colleagues "thought he was just another cow thief from Texas."

He set up a howl, and was assigned to the House Foreign Affairs committee, where he first struck up his friendship with the late Republican Speaker, Nick Longworth. Later he won a place on the important House Ways and Means Committee, and, before his ascent to the Democratic leadership, and later to the Speakership, won the respect even of "silver spoon aristocrats" as an able legislator. His knowledge of taxes, tariff and Government finance was reflected in all important measures of the World War and post war period.

Mrs. Garner Doesn't Remain At Home.

During this period of strenuous work and steady advancement, and to the present day, his wife assumed much of the burden of his office work as well as her duties in the home. Despite the close companionship of Mrs. Garner, and her secreterial duties, Garner always felt that woman's place was in the home, and voted against the nineteenth (women's suffrage) amendment.

During the summer and early fall the Garners are always among the strangely "missing." For months at a time you will not see his name in the news, because he wants it that way. When the Garners start packing, you can know a session of Congress is about to adjourn, for they are usually among the first out of town, and the last back. Last fall was an exception, when, during the President's South American peace tour, he returned early, some say at the personal request of Mr. Roosevelt.

When Garner is "missing" from Washington, he shortly turns up in Uvalde, or takes little hunting and fishing trips out in the "sticks."

When hunting, he often prepares his own meals over a campfire—he says the "bending" reduces his waistline. Once on a deer hunt he really became lost, but not until after he had brought down a ten-prong buck. He shinnied up a tree to get his bearings, the limb broke and he fell. But his day's bag somehow compensated for the bruises. When he finally located his whereabouts, he found he was only 250 yards from camp.

Andrew Jackson, whose "Hermitage" is symbolizing the present Inauguration, is one of "Jack" Garner's heroes, and he has exhausted Library of Congress volumes on "Old Hickory."

That may account for some of his "common folks" bluntness, his love of plain facts and even the Jacksonian twist to his eyebrows.

In Washington, Garner is sometimes called "Cactus Jack," but back home in Texas it is "Chaparral Jack." That name was given him by the late James B. Wells, Rio Grande political boss, who tutored him in politics.

"You remind me of a Chaparral cock," Wells once told Garner, and the name stuck.

Garner is not a member of any religious sect, but is tolerant of all. His home is next door to Methodist Episcopal property, and when a presiding elder moves in the Vice President loses little time in getting acquainted.

Doesn't Interfere With Local Politics.

He makes it a point not to interfere in local politics, even if the same can not be said for his political activities in a national way. And with the present House leadership setup, his national influence is likely to grow, and even make for smoother, more co-operative functioning of the two chambers of Congress.

In taking his oath as Vice President today, Garner will be celebrating the inauguration of a "chief" who most positively he helped to install in office, not merely by his backstage part in the last campaign, but by the significant role he played in 1932. Texas and California were holding out for Garner at the Chicago convention, and it was a telephone call from the Texan that released them to Roosevelt, and, incidentally, installed him in the Vice Presidency.

SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS, of Nebraska, whose "lame duck" amendment is responsible for inauguration of President Roosevelt today rather than on March 4, the date of previous inaugurations.

Donkey Presented Farley as Mascot Takes a Cab Ride

Queenie, the lady donkey from Mississippi, hopped into a taxicab yesterday in front of the Mayflower Hotel, her first formal act as official mascot of the Democratic National Committee.

A few minutes earlier she had been ceremoniously presented to National Chairman James A. Farley by Lieut. Gov. J. E. Harley of South Carolina, who, in turn, had received her from Lieut. Gov. J. B. Snider of Mississippi. The transfer of ownership culminated an election bet.

Highlights of the presentation and acceptance addresses:

Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi—"Mississippi is exceedingly proud to have Queenie come up here to live in Washington."

Snider—"My friends, we have come here today to bring to life in flesh and blood the symbol of the Democratic Party."

Farley—"I shall see that Queenie is well fed at all times and may Maine and Vermont vote Democrat in 1940."

Queenie—"When do we eat?"

Farley said he will turn the donkey over to Smith W. Burdum, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who lives on a nearby farm.

Oath at Boston.

Elbridge Gerry, elected Vice President in 1812, did not come to Washington for Madison's second Inauguration. Instead he took the oath at the Capitol in Boston.

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